Cool Bird Column | Detonating — Amazing Archaeological Discovery: The ancestors of the Chinese nation originated in Egypt

Original Cool Bird Column @Sun Wei Dong Cool Bird Travel Network

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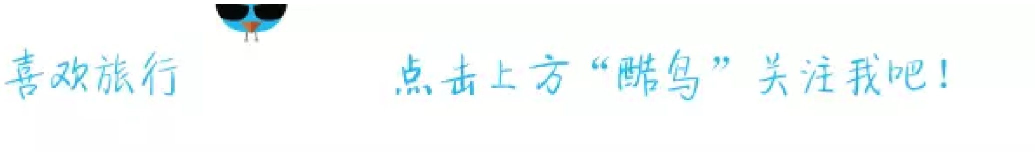
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Editor's words

As a travel platform that plays in depth and specializes, cool birds have always taken a serious attitude towards characteristic play. The theme of “Archaeological Exploration” will be a popular project for the future of cool birds. Cool Bird combined with geochemical researcher Sun Wei Dong to add “ archaeological exploration ” column, and regularly publish a series of articles by Sun Wei Dong researchers every week.

Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Foreword

I am studying geochemistry in science class, China 86 Grade geochemistry undergraduate, 91 Master of Geochemistry. 1994 In the year, I graduated from the Master of Science and Technology University of China. Under the name of the famous radiochemist Mr. Yang Chengzong, I started to study as a doctor. The specific instructor is Professor Peng Zicheng. At that time, the “ summer business weekly interruption project ” started. The first subject I contacted during my doctor was lead isotope determination in bronze. From then on, I always miss archaeology and become an amateur archaeological fan.

Over the years, the question I think about and explore the most is “ Where do the Chinese come from? ”. In the eyes of many people, this question sounds ridiculous, because historians have long made it clear: we are yellow children. Jiang Shui in the city of Chao Chicken; Huang Di in Shaanxi Wugong Chuai River (Ji Shui). Therefore, we originated in the Yellow River Basin of the Yellow Earth Plateau.

Does Yellow really originate from the Yellow Earth Plateau? Are our Huaxia nations really “ five thousand years ” ancient civilization? Who first proposed the five thousand years statement? What is the basis? Why not four thousand years? Or seven thousand years, ten thousand years? Is there a blood relationship and cultural inheritance relationship between us and the half-slope Yangshao culture?

In the eyes of many people, these seem to be deviating from the scriptures, or even the problem of the forgetting of the centuries.

I have many reasons for these questions. Among them, the most important thing is: although we have always said that China is “ an ancient civilization of five thousand years, ”, it is mainly based on written records, such as 《Historical Records》, 《 Poetry 》 or even 《 Mountain Classic 》 etc. It is a pity that the ancients often pity like gold and say nothing about many things. Moreover, historical works such as 《Historical Notes 》 did not give references. How did Simaqian know about four or five thousand years ago? Is he accurate? In addition, 《Historical Notes》 also recorded early myths, such as female snails. What are the myths in the 《 History 》 about the early history of Chinese civilization? What is the history of faith? Or from which era did mythology become a history of faith?

Some people think that the early myths were copied by Sima from ancient books such as 《 Shangshu 》. 《 Shangshu 》 was compiled by Confucius and is considered to be a compilation of Chinese historical documents and works that recount ancient deeds. However, 《 Shangshu 》 did not give references. Confucius was born earlier than Sima 400 Years. From a time point of view, looking at the characters and events five thousand years ago in the age of Confucius is similar to what we look at Confucius now. How many of these articles are recorded in the history of letter?

Figure: Yellow soil plateau

In fact, we have not found solid archaeological evidence on the land of Yellow and even Yao Shunyu Tang.

Western scholars 20 At the beginning of the century, it was believed that Chinese civilization came from the West and originated from the ancient civilization of Babylon. Scholars such as Hu Zi and Gu Jiangan may have been influenced by Western doctrine, clearly proposing that “ does not exist in the summer ”. This view was supported by Guo Mo Ruo and other famous historians. Some scholars believe that the summer dynasty was fabricated by Zhou Dynasty and aimed to promote the legitimacy of Zhou Wu Wang to overthrow the merchant and establish Zhou Dynasty. The main basis for these views is the lack of archaeological evidence for the highly developed summer civilization recorded in legends and historical materials . Because of this, Westerners have only admitted that we have 3400–3500 Year history.

We all know that China and Cuba Bylon, ancient Egypt, and ancient India have been and become the ancient nations of the four civilizations (four majorancient civilizations) . However, the vast majority of people do not know that the international community generally believes that Chinese civilization is far later than the other three ancient civilizations, and it only suddenly appeared when other ancient civilizations fell and died. and, 3500 The history of the year is not much earlier than ancient Greece. Why should China be listed as an ancient civilization? My personal feeling is that “ ancient civilization ” itself implies “ extinct civilization ”. Such “ ancient civilization ” is actually an insult. Because Westerners generally believe that after Mongolia and the Qingqing two foreign rule, Huaxia civilization no longer exists.

Five thousand years of history is almost one third less! How can we feel the love of the yellow children? I personally understand that this is actually the important reason for the establishment of the “ Summer Business Weekly Project ”. in 1994 In one year, the Fund Committee had less than 100,000 yuan on the surface, less than one-tenth of the current. In contrast, the research funding of the summer business's weekly interruption project of 30 million yuan is considerable.

Everyone can see that the key word of “ Xia Shang Zhou Dynasty Project ” is “ Xia”, not “ Merchant Week”. Only when the summer dynasty is confirmed by archaeological evidence can our Chinese nation's five thousand years of splendid civilization be accepted by the world, especially Westerners. If the summer dynasties do not exist, there is no way to prove the claims of the three emperors.

Many people say 《 history × The business book 》 was also suspected by many archaeologists, but was finally confirmed by Yin Shang archaeology. Therefore, 《Small book of history 》 will eventually be confirmed by archaeological evidence. Unfortunately, this analogy logic sometimes does not hold. At least, this logical reasoning cannot be used to prove the existence of the summer.

Another problem that bothers me is that even if the summer dynasty is confirmed by archaeological discoveries, 《 History × Summer age 》 has become a history of faith. According to legends and historical materials, the summer dynasty is only hundreds of years old. This also cannot prove the five thousand years of civilization history of our Chinese nation.

Does the summer dynasty exist? How long does it exist? Where is it?

Who first proposed the five thousand Chinese civilization? What is the basis?

One possibility is based on Sima's 《History》. Some people think that the source of the " five thousand years of Chinese civilization " is Sun Yat-sen. When he became interim president, he had electricity all over the country. 4609 The first year of the Republic of China ". This era was extrapolated according to the age in 《History》. but, 4609 The year is obviously less than five thousand years.

Now there are some scholars who advocate pushing Chinese civilization to 1 Ten thousand years. However, these scholars often use early human activity sites as evidence of ancient civilizations. For example, someone unearthed Henan Yangjia Lake 7000-9000 The flute of the year ago was used as evidence for the early archaeology of Chinese civilization. Someone else 1 The pottery ten thousand years ago was used as evidence. These are currently not internationally recognized.

In my opinion, many archaeological discoveries clearly do not belong to the Chinese civilization. For example, Professor Zhang Zhongzhong, a scholar at the University of Science and Technology in China, found one in Jiahu, Henan Dancing Yang 7000 to 9000 The ruins of the year, and did in-depth research. He and his collaborators have successively found flute, wine pottery and tomb in this site. Internationally famous journals 《Nature》 (Nature) And the American Academy of Sciences (PNAS) It was published in top academic journals, which caused a sensation. Many people think that Chinese civilization can be traced back to 9000 Years, and even 1 Ten thousand years. I personally think that Teacher Zhang's discovery is very important, but I cannot support the Chinese civilization already in Henan 9000 Years of history. First of all, from the excavated tomb of Lake Jia, the people of Lake Jia are all " giants ", men are here 1.9 Above rice, women are 1.7 Rice above. It is likely that there is no genetic connection with the Chinese. Secondly, the flute of Lake Jia does not belong to Chinese civilization. The flute discovered by Teacher Zhang was made of the thigh bones of the crane, buried in the tomb for thousands of years, and can still be played so far. It is said that it is still possible Nature The music played by experts from the Central Conservatory of Music with the Jiahu bone flute is downloaded from the website. However, these flutes are seven steps. Historically, the music of our Chinese civilization has always been a five-speed scale, the so-called " palace commercial hero ". As we all know, people who can't sing are called " incomplete five sounds " instead of incomplete seven sounds. Therefore, the seven-speed flute cannot prove the origin of Chinese civilization. On the contrary, this flute clearly shows that its owner is different from Huaxia civilization. That is, the Jiahu people may not be our ancestors. Most importantly, the Jiahu site did not find bronze tools and mature text. The Jiahu people are mainly fishing and hunting, and have not yet entered the era of farming. This fishing and hunting tribe in the Stone Age is not what is commonly referred to internationally as " ancient civilization ".

Internationally recognized in the archaeological world, judging " ancient civilization " requires the following key indicators: 1. There are political power institutions, 2. Economically there are metal smelting techniques and metal tools, bronzeware, 3. There are words in culture, 4. There are cities or large religious buildings on the building. Simply put, whether we can use

Yellow and even Yao Shunyu as a sign of the ancient civilization in China, the key is not the written records and legends of future generations, but whether we can find the archaeological evidence of the above indicators and whether we can find the physical objects.

Legend has it that the Emperor Yan and Huang Di are obviously national leaders. However, our current history book describes Emperor Yan and Huang Di as leaders of two tribes. If it is a tribe, there is no country, and there is no ancient civilization. Legend has it that Yao Shunyu Tang is also a national leader, but we have not found archaeological evidence about them so far, nor their tombs. Especially business soup, he lives in BC 1600 For many years, not long ago. In commercial dynasties that attach great importance to funerals, Wang Ling is quite luxurious. For example, the women’s tomb in the middle of the business is unearthed 1928 A number of exquisite bronze, jade, gemstone, ivory and other cultural relics of different texture places. It stands to reason that the mausoleum of commercial soup is not very elegant, but should also be of considerable size. However, so far, business soup and even beyond 100 The King’s tomb has not been confirmed for many years. The legendary commercial soup tomb now has two, one in Anhui Mozhou and one in Henan Yan Division. However, the earliest records of these two tombs were after the three countries, which had not been recorded before. Obviously, descendants attached to the legend, even forged for worship or other reasons.

Why hasn't Shangtang and Yin Shang's former business dynasty been confirmed so far? Did the business dynasty not pay attention to funeral etiquette in the early days? Or was the business-DPRK economy underdeveloped? Or are these tombs too hidden or destroyed? Or is it not in today's China?

Bronze is another important criterion for ancient civilizations. In West Asia and North Africa, about BC 4000 There were bronze tools a year ago, which was a sign of the beginning of the civilization of Sumer and ancient Egypt. In contrast, bronze instruments appeared late on the boundaries of our country today. Although copper was found sporadically in early sites, some people think it is all bronze. There are natural copper outputs in many parts of the world. Our country's Eyebrow Mountain and so on are rich in natural copper. Therefore, the discovery of sporadic red copper and even bronze does not mean that our country has entered the Bronze Age. Bronze is essentially different from bronze. Bronze is pure copper, soft in nature, and is not suitable for weapons such as swords and forks, drills, saws, etc. (1084.62 °C) , Not easy to process. Bronze is purposefully added to metals such as tin, lead, and zinc, and the melting point is reduced (<950 °C) , Increased hardness, can cast various weapons and tools. Therefore, bronze is an important stage in the history of human civilization. Chinese bronze is BC 1400 It only appeared after years of Yin Ruin: the earliest bronze device discovered by China so far was in the middle of the business dynasty (picture 1). Among these bronze instruments are the largest and most beautiful bronze instruments such as the famous stepmother E Ding. The problem is that bronze technology cannot be suddenly produced and reaches its peak. Its development also takes a long time. Why is the earliest bronze device the best? Are our bronze bronzeware out?

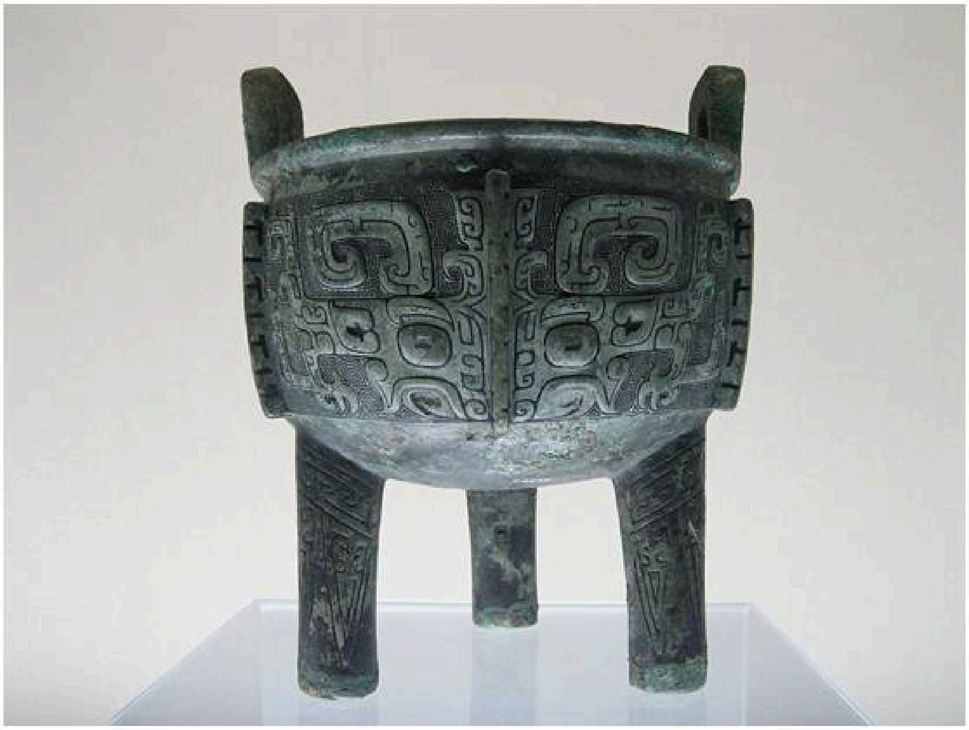

Figure 1 : Beautiful business towards mid-term bronze

What is more interesting is that the oldest bronze found in my country so far has a clear difference between lead isotopes and other bronze devices found in my country. In our country, except for the southern part of the cloud, no ore composed of lead isotopes has been seen. Was our ancestor bought the raw materials of the bronzeware from the southern part of the cloud to make the bronzeware of the early mall? Seized by war? Or do these bronzes come from foreign countries? To know that there are thousands of rivers between Yunnan and Henan, how did the ancients cross the sky insurance such as Qin Ling and the Yangtze River to mine and transport bronze raw materials in the south of Yunnan? More importantly, if there is no raw material for making bronze within the sphere of influence of the merchant, how did our ancestors invent bronze technology?

Text is another key criterion for ancient civilizations. In our legend, Huang Di's minister Kang Jie made words, then the era of Yan Huang and Yao Shunyu obviously has text. One of the most important basic requirements of “ ancient civilization ” has been met. However, this is still legendary, there is no archaeological evidence. Like bronze, the earliest text we have discovered so far is the Oracle text of Yin Ruin, and its era is BC 1400 Years.

One of my initial beliefs was that Yin Shang’s Oracle is a mature text (picture 2). It takes thousands of years or even tens of thousands of years from the emergence to the development of such mature text. Therefore, the history of Huaxia civilization before the business is a long one. However, some facts later shook my belief: many words were created in a short time, for example, Mongolian is a letter borrowing falcon. According to 1204 In the year, Genghis Khan's conquest was a barbarian, but the barbarian returned to the falcon tower Tatya and was arrested. He still kept the country's letter. Genghis Khan appreciated his loyalty. Not only did he not kill him, he also appointed him to control the Mongolian text print letter, and ordered him to teach Mongolians to write Mongolian with falcon letters. For about 400 years thereafter, the two peo ple of Qingtai Zunurha vain Erderni and Kagai created the full text with reference to the Mongolian text head. As another example, the modern German language is Martin Luther to promote Christianity. 1521 The Bible was translated into German every year, thus creating modern German with strict grammar; the Russian language is also said to be two missionaries 300 Founded many years ago to promote the Bible.

Of course, these are all pinyin scripts, and they all learn and learn from the letters of other languages, so it is easy to create your own writing system through transformation. In contrast, Korean, because letters are self-made, it takes relatively long. It is said that the Korean text is “ King Zong of the world ” Lee ?? ordering Zheng Lin toe, Cui Heng, Park Peng Nian, Shen Shu Zhou, etc. 30 For many years, 1443 《Training people's positive voice》 founded in the year.

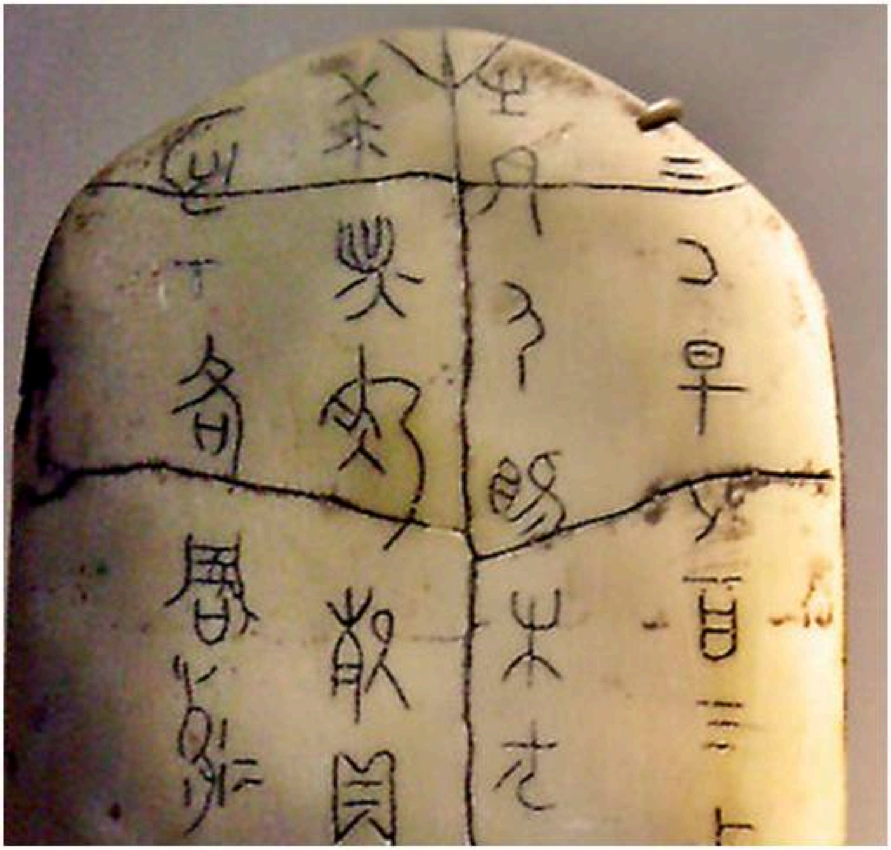

Figure 2 : Oracle excavated by Yin Ruo

What shocked me the most was the creation of Xixia. Xixia Wen, as a hieroglyph, was founded by a person in only three years: Xixiajingzong Li Yuanghao Ming Minister Ye Li Renrong spent three years creating nearly 6,000 words and was quickly promoted. This may be because the Xixia people are party members and belong to the Tibetan family. In language, Xixia belongs to the Han Tibetan language family. They have natural adaptability to Chinese hieroglyphs.

Although Xixiawen may just be a special case, it shakes my logical basis for using Oracle to infer China's long history. My belief in China's “ civilized ancient country ” began to shake, and sometimes even had some inferiority.

After discovering Oracle, Western scholars believed that Oracle was from ancient Egypt and was strongly opposed by Chinese scholars. However, if there is no archaeological evidence to prove that there is an older text than Oracle in today's land boundaries, it cannot be ruled out that “ Oracle is a foreign ”. Some people say that early text may be written on some perishable objects, so it is not visible. However, a large number of pottery was unearthed in our early archaeological sites. Pottery is an easy-to-remain device, but there is no text on the large number of pottery devices previously discovered by Yin Shang in my country. Is Oracle really foreign? If it was foreign, did our ancestors bring words from ancient Egypt, or did they learn from ancient Egypt like Japan and Han borrow Chinese characters?

The emergence of cities is another important sign of ancient civilization. about 3500 The Yin Ruin of the year ago was a city of considerable size. But the number and scale of buildings before this were very small, not at all cities. More importantly, the architectural style has changed suddenly. Civilizations such as Half Slope and Yang Shao, buildings are round in the ground, similar to the shacks of the Hage family today. In Yin Ruin, the building suddenly turned into a tall square, with walls and moat. Note that the Sumerians had walls and moaters six or seven thousand years ago.

Legend has it that the reason why the merchant soup uprising overthrew the Xia Ling was because of the brutality and luxury of Xia Ling. He built the “ Tangi ” into the sky, built the meat forest wine pond, etc. In contrast, now archaeologists believe that the two miles of the summer capital are not only luxurious, but even somewhat shabby. Moreover, whether the second mile is in the late middle of the business or the late summer, there is no conclusion yet. So, where are these luxury architectural sites in summer?

What's more, we haven't even found the site of Dayuji Water. You know, a huge project such as water control can be preserved after thousands of years. Like the famous Dujiang coffer and spiritual canal, both BC 200 It was built a year ago and has been preserved so far. Why did Dayu's vast project to treat water leave no clues? Why ancient Egypt 5000 Did the water treatment project of the year have good remains?

Judging from crops, China has no wild wheat. Wheat must be a foreign crop. The earliest wheat found so far is also 3500 Those who have been introduced to China around the year are synchronized with Oracle, Bronze Devices and Cities.

From the perspective of transportation, the two-wheeled carriage from the merchant to the warring countries is also in 3400–3500 It suddenly appeared on this land of China before.

All of the above seems to imply that Chinese civilization is in 3500 It suddenly appeared on our land years ago. Is our ancestor 3500 Suddenly learned advanced civilization years ago? Or our ancestors 3500 Came to China today only years ago?

Initially, when I was thinking about these issues, I unconsciously added a prerequisite: the scope of the ancients’ activities was very small, and it basically multiplied in situ. This is very wrong. Modern archaeology has demonstrated human long-distance migration in many ways. E.g, 6 Ten thousand years ago, humans migrated from Africa to Australia. As another example, in legend, the Chinese nation originated in the Yellow River Basin, and the Emperor grew up in the Yellow Earth Plateau, but the Emperor of the Emperor was in the Plantation, and the two places were apart. 3000 Km. Shun Diliing is also in Kumasu Mountain in Hunan. Explain that the migration capacity of ancient humans is quite strong. In particular, when humans have mastered horse riding, driving and navigation techniques, migration is easier. For example, the running speed of a horse is 40 Kilometers, the migration distance of horses can reach hundreds of kilo meters a day. It only takes dozens of days to cross the Eurasian continent. West Han's Huo can be a handsome army when he goes sick. He strikes northwest for more than a thousand miles in six days, indicating that the ancients' ability to migrate is very strong.

Navigation technology is another important means of migration of the ancients. It is now widely distributed with " Aboriginal " on Pacific islands, at 40,000 – Sixty thousand years ago, a canoe was used. The nautical technology of ancient Egypt is obviously not comparable to canoes. The ancient Egyptians invented the technique of connecting wood with tenons very early. Archaeological discovery, in 4500 Ancient Egyptians made it 40 A wooden ship with many meters long. It is entirely possible to sail in the open ocean. You know, the captain of the " Santa Maria " used by Columbus expedition in the Americas twenty three Mito; and the "Two Thousand Materials" boat used by Zheng and Xiaxi is only 61 Rice long. The ancient Egyptians have been sailing in the Nile, Mediterranean and Red Sea for more than four thousand years. In addition, the ancient Egyptians also built a canal between the Red Sea and the Nile River to open the route between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. The Sumerians earlier than ancient Egypt also said that their nation came from the sea. It can be seen that the ancients can use navigation technology to migrate on a large scale and at long distances.

Figure: Ancient Egyptian ship carved on ancient stone carvings

1999 In the year, I went to the Australian National University to study for a doctorate. During this period, I often discussed the affairs of ancient civilizations with teacher Sun Xian. From Teacher Sun, I learned that there are many similarities between Jews and Chinese, and Australian Aborigines are 40,000 – Entering Australia from Indonesia in 60,000 years. These important messages have greatly broadened my horizons. During this period, he was catching up with foreign scholars criticizing China's summer business interruption project. Since I have participated in lead isotope determination before, I have a strong interest in the origin of Chinese civilization. During this period, I learned that the ancient Egyptians, Sumerians, and ancient Indians are all yellow people, and the Sumerians belong to the Han Tibetan language family and other key messages. I started thinking about whether the Chinese migrated from the Middle East? What are the connections between ancient Egypt, Sumer and Babylon with ourselves? I started to use my spare time to check the information. The result became " archaeological fan ". Gradually sorted out a simple vein of the migration of Chinese civilization.

2009 A few years ago, I launched “Where did the Chinese come from? ” Discussion. A group of alumni participated, leaving nearly a thousand messages, with many insights and sparks of thought. I found myself not alone, especially among the netizens who proposed that Dayu is the founder of ancient Egypt, “ Scorpion King ”, coincided with my ideas, greatly inspiring my “ morale”. Occasionally, colleagues and friends will be told the topic "TAG1" where the Chinese come from “. The results are often misunderstood. Many people criticized me for letting the ancestors go. Every time I argue, I am knowing my ancestors. Human migration is normal. Every time I give an example from the United States. In the United States, it was an Indian hundreds of years ago. Can we say that Indians are ancestors of Americans? In fact, the cultural fault between Americans and Indians is no more significant than the cultural fault between Yin Shang and Half Slope.

2015 year 7 In the month, the teammates of the Koda Athletics team, 874 Xionghua Army classmate came to Guangzhou, Secretary General Sun Xiaoyan of Guangzhou University Alumni Association for a banquet. During this period, I talked about “Where did the Chinese come from? ” On this topic, alumni responded strongly. among them, 8713 Classmate Wei Jian asked me to write my “ theory ”. This has the following text.

Sun Wei Dong

Do By Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

This article was published by the author Sun Wei Dong authorized the Cool Bird Platform

酷鸟专栏

在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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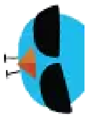

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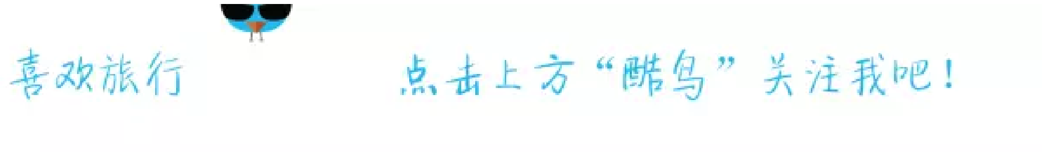
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Editor's words

Everyone “ Traceability ” This topic is still very interesting. The article published more than 4,000 readings the next day, and the debate was quite big. If you are on the cool bird column “ Archaeological Adventure ” This article has unique insights. Welcome to leave a message in the comment area at the bottom of the article and think deeply with the readers.

Of course, if you have anything to communicate with the author, or you have something to say after reading the article, you are welcome to leave a message in the backstage of the cool bird. The cool bird will leave a message in the selected part and share the unique insights of the readers in the form of tweets.

Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Abstract: Yao Shunyu Tang is in Egypt

As we all know, the Chinese nation is a descendant of Yanhuang, and China is an ancient civilization of five thousand years. But the tombs of the three emperors and Yao Shunyu Tang have not been found so far. So far, the earliest bronzeware, Oracle, and even the city we have discovered come from the mid-term ruins of the commercial dynasty. It is worth noting that the bronzeware in the middle of the business dynasty is not only the earliest but also the largest and most beautiful found in our territory. More int

erestingly, the composition of lead isotopes in these bronze devices is very special, and the origin of raw materials cannot be found in China. Why is this?

Our latest research results show: **Yao Shunyu Tang is in Egypt; the four major civilizations in the world were founded by the ancestors of the Chinese nation** . Among them, ancient Egypt, Sumer and Chinese civilizations were founded by the ancestors of the Han people; ancient Indian civilizations may have been founded by the ancestors of the Tibetans. Our roots are in the Middle East, in Sumer, and in ancient Egypt.

What is the evidence? This must start with Yao Shunyu Tang. In Yao Shunyu Tang, Dayu has the most records and stories.

Yu

Dayu, Surname, fame and fortune, dense words. His main credit is to cure water and create the summer. However, to date, no ruins of his water treatment have been found in China, nor a highly developed summer civilization site. According to historical records and various book records and various legends, the summer dynasty is known for its luxury. However, why is the so-called summer capital “ two miles ” identified by archaeologists so shabby? Why didn't even find the clues of text and bronze? More importantly, a huge project such as water control can be preserved after thousands of years. Like the famous Dujiang weir and spiritual canals, they were built 2200 years ago and have been preserved so far; and the ruins of ancient Egypt before 5000 years have also been well preserved. Why did Dayu's vast project to cure water leave no traces? The answer is simple. Dayu’s story happened in ancient Egypt. He was the famous first pharaoh in ancient Egypt more than 5,000 years ago, the Scorpion King (KingScorpion).

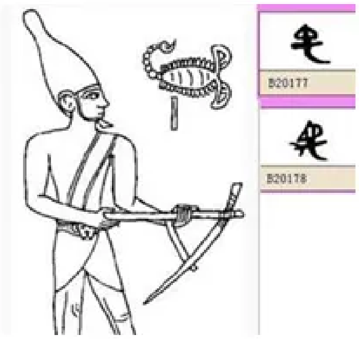

figure 1. Scorpion King and Dayu

first, “ Yu ” The original meaning of the word is “ Scorpion ” . According to 《, the word 》: Yu, and the worm. from “ Yu ” Judging from the structure of the word, yes “ insect ” Word added “ ノ ” with “ 冂 ” , Literally speaking, it is a worm with a tail and double chelation.

Secondly, Yu is the last of the three emperors and the founder of the first dynasty in Chinese history. His main credit is to build the summer dynasty and treat water. The Scorpion King was the last king of the former dynasty in ancient Egypt and the first pharaoh of the dynasty.

Furthermore, Scorpion King, also known as Namai (Narmer) Minas (Menes) . Note that these names are pronunciations inferred by scholars in the Indo-European language family based on the Egyptian dialect thousands of years later. Nevertheless, "Narmer" with " Literature " Very close, and "Menes" with " secret " It is very close again. It can be said that Dayu corresponds to the three names of Scorpion King.

In addition, the famous historian Gu Jian just passed the test and believed that " Dayu " Has a certain relationship with the dragon. And after the Scorpion King unified up and down Egypt, he will take the totem of Upper Egypt " eagle " Tuton with Lower Egypt " snake " Unification, a new totem: " Flying snake " . from Narmer Picture board (picture 2) In the middle, the Scorpion King should also merge some totems such as cattle into a unified Egypt. This is related to our traditional Chinese dragon " Bull head, eagle claw, snake body " Very consistent.

The most important thing is that the main credit of the Scorpion King is to unify up and down Egypt and control water (picture 1). This and Dayu " Water control and summer dynasty " The fit is very high.

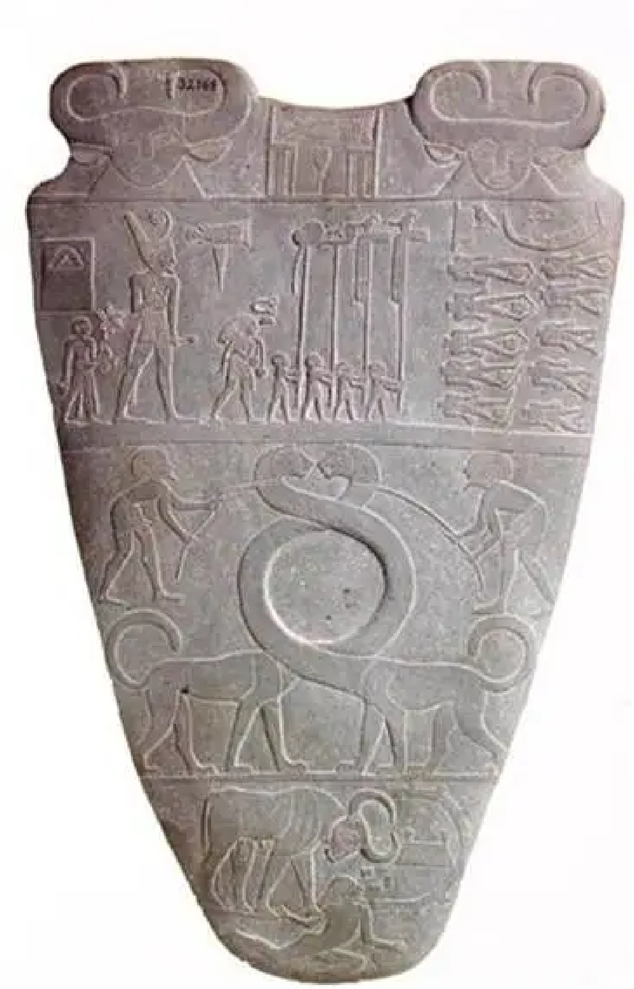

figure 2. The famous Narmer drawing board.

Shun

As we all know, in the five emperors, Dayu’s predecessor was Shun. Also known as Yu Shun and Dashun. In ancient Egypt, the predecessor of the Scorpion King was Sheka (SekhemKa aka Ka). Interestingly, Sheka (Sekhem Ka) is the so-called “ quasi-Pharaoh ” in the “ period of the former dynasty ”( ), and its authority has not yet reached Pharaoh’s point. This is similar to the legendary Shun Di. Our historians generally describe Shun as “ the leader of the Chinese Upper Ancient Tribal Alliance ”, not the national leader.

The name of Sheka (SekhemKa) is written in the same way as the Chinese word “Shun”. The left picture in Figure 3 is Ka's appliance in Wikipedia (now stored in the British Museum). Turning this photo upside down (right picture), the words seen are very similar to “Shun”. It is worth pointing out that Shun is famous. “ Heavy China ” is similar to “Sekhem Ka”.

The most important thing is that, according to the 《 Mountain Strait 》, Shun patrolled south in his 90s and was attacked by elephants. Because he was far from the capital, he was buried in place and named the tomb “Zero tomb”. 《 》 in the mountains and seas describes the location of Zero Ling: “ south of the water, and south of the lake ”. The descendants accordingly designated Jiu Sangshan on the south side of the Yangtze River and Toyuan Lake as Shun Diling. The question here is that, 5,000 years ago, south of the Yangtze River did not belong to the Huaxia people. Why did Shun Di risk patrolling the barren land of the exotic nations at an age of more than 90? Why is the tomb of Kumasan called “Zero tomb”? More importantly, there have been no elephants in Hunan over the past 5,000 years.

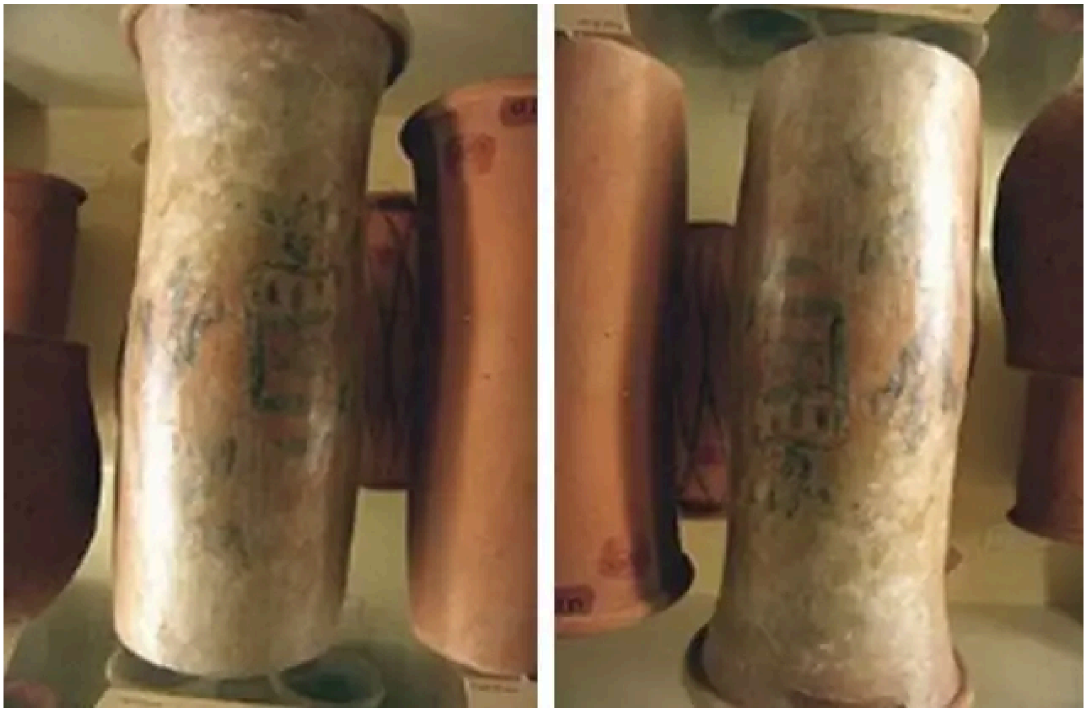

Figure 3. The left picture is Ka's device in Wikipedia. Turn this photo upside down (right picture) and see the words si

milar to “Shun”.

In ancient Egypt, Sheka (SekhemKa) It was also in his ninety years old that he was attacked by elephants and died. Because they are far from the capital, their entourage buried them in the equatorial annex south of the Nile and Lake Victoria. This story is very similar to the story of Shun recorded in the 《 Shanghai Bible 》, and it is very reasonable. Lake Victoria is the site of Upper Egypt. Sheka (SekhemKa) And the home of Scorpion King is in Upper Egypt. It is reasonable for Sheka to return to her hometown in her ninety. Africa is full of African elephants, and the chance of encountering elephants is high. And the equator can reasonably explain “ Zero Ling ” This name.

Some people may have to question. More than 5,000 years ago, did the ancients know where the equator is? of course I know. Sumer set up a lunar calendar seven thousand years ago. Ancient Egypt established a solar calendar five or six thousand years ago, accurately measuring the annual time. In our history books and legends, Yao has determined the temperament of spring, summer, autumn, and winter solstice, which requires very good astronomical knowledge.

Yao

Yao is the emperor in front of Shun. Yao Yi's surname is Qi. One of the five emperors.

In ancient Egypt, the predecessor of the Scorpion King was Sheka (Sekhemka Aka Ka) , The name of the former King of Upper Egypt before Sheka is: Iriho (IryHor Aka Ro) . this Ro Should be “ Yao Di ” .

first, “Ro” follow “ Yao ” The similarity is even higher “SekhemKa” with “ Chonghua ” Similarity.

second, ”Iry” follow “ I ” The similarity is also very high. And Iry Hor Ancient Egyptian writing of seals in tombs (picture 4), and Chinese “ Yao ” The words can be paired again.

It is worth noting that Irihao (IryHor Aka Ro) Also called “ Former dynasty ” period “ Quasi-Pharaoh ”(Pre-Pharaoh) , Its authority has not reached the point of Pharaoh. And Yao Di, as one of the five emperors of Upper Ku, is similar to Shun and has been in Chinese history. “ Leader of the Chinese Ancient Tribal Union ” Instead of national leaders.

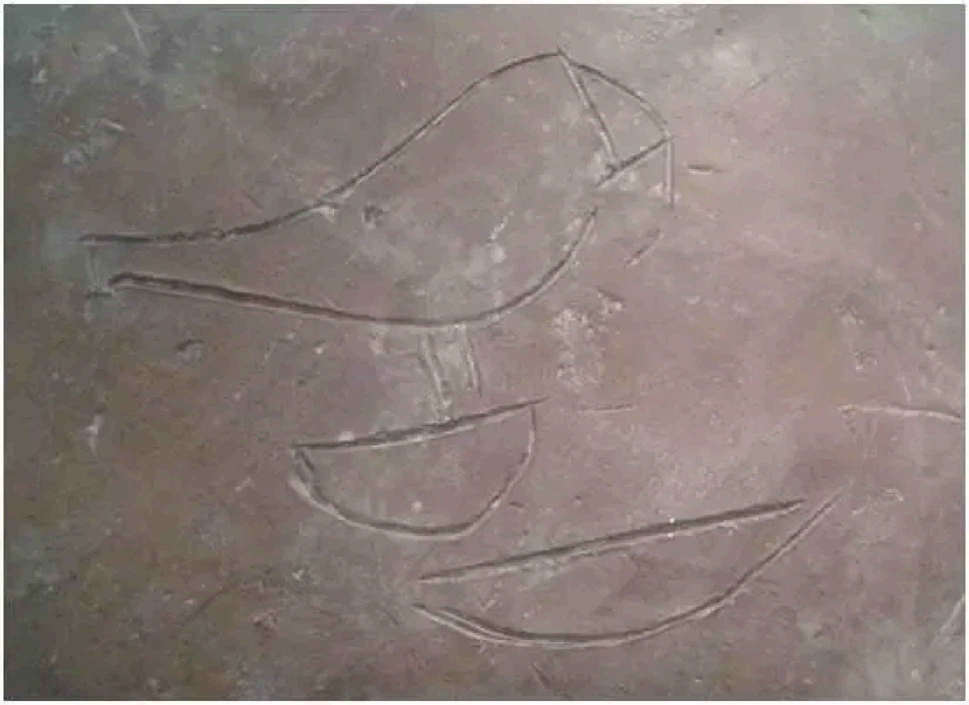

Figure 4. The above picture is Ro of ancient Egypt.

Business Tang and Yin

Commercial soup, also known as soup, surname and name, in addition to his many other names, such as Tianyi (Yin Yuanjia Bone Wen also called him Cheng, Tang, Da Yi, Zong Zhou Ji and Xi Zhou Jinwen called Tang). Legend has it that Tang is the fourteenth generation grandson of Chi. Because he was assisted by ministers Yin, Zhongluo and others, he wiped out luxury and lustful Xia Yan and established the second dynasty in the history of our country. “ business ” Therefore, he is usually called “ Business soup ” .

According to the record and historical legend of 《 Historical Records, due to the extravagant desire of the summer, “ Tsui Ting Palace, Yao Tai, Qiong Room, Liyumen ” . According to Liu Xiang's 《 Girls' Biography 》: “ Rumble .... Fainted and arrogant. You can transport a boat for the wine pool, drunk and drowning, and enjoy it. ” The people of Li Min complained. But so far there is no “ luxury ” Summer archaeological evidence. Compared with the literature and legendary luxury of mid-summer, the second mile of Henan Yan Shi can be said to be extremely shabby.

The Commercial Dynasty is the first dynasty in China with direct written records. Therefore, historical data is much richer than the summer. However, the tomb of Shangtang has not been recognized by archaeological discoveries so far. Now the Tang Tomb in Mozhou, Anhui Province, is obviously a descendant based on the early Jiandu “ Bo ” The legend was built, and recorded in historical materials “ Tong Guan ” There are great discrepancies, and the archaeological community does not recognize them. Since the commercial dynasty attaches great importance to funerals, the tomb of the founding em peror should be very stylish. And the commercial soup is only 3600 For many years, why haven't we found it so far?

Not only that, the early metropolis of the business was not confirmed. According to historical records and legends, the business has moved to the capital many times. For example, according to 《 Bamboo Age 》, the business capital has successively “ Bo ” To “ arrogant ” , Again “ Xing ” , “ dying ” Until Pan Gengweng arrives “ Yin ” . Since then 273 Year, no longer relocate. But so far it has been recognized that only the Yin Shang ruins in Henan Anyang. The previous commercial capital city was either controversial or just staying on legends and written records. The ancient city and tombs, especially Wang Ling, were not confirmed.

Yin Shang's site discovered the earliest bronze, Oracle and large metropolis confirmed by my country so far. So far, other excavations “ business ” The site shows no signs of a civilized society. That is, no bronze, text, signs of the national regime, and larger cities have been seen. Where were the early cities and tombs?

After years of research, we found that, like Xia, commercial soup and the early capital of the commercial dynasty were also in ancient Egypt.

Archaeologists generally believe that there are about 600 Years of history. And the start time of Zhou Dynasty is about BC 1123 Year or BC 1054 year. Based on this calculation, the time for commercial soup to overthrow the Xia Dynasty should be BC 1700-1650 Around the year.

Interestingly, during this time, in the most developed countries in the world at that time, there had also been major regime changes in ancient Egypt.

According to our test, the commercial soup is also in ancient Egypt. Our legend “ Commercial soup extinguishes summer ” It was the thirteenth dynasty of ancient Egypt (Hyksos) Overthrowed history. Merchant soup is King of Kisso Khyan .

On a BC 1650 In ancient Egypt, a major event occurred, Kisco (Hyksos) People defeated the ancient Egyptian pharaoh and established their own dynasty, the fifteenth dynasty. Pharaoh of ancient Egypt fled to his old nest, Upper Egypt in the south, and re-established power. A hundred years later, the ancient Egyptians who fled to the south defeated the Kosovars and restored ancient Egyptian rule. The Kisoso people were missing.

After the ancient Egyptians defeated the Hescoso people, they thoroughly cleaned up the traces of the Hescoso people's buildings. Therefore, it is not very clear how many pharaohs there are in Kiso, their order, etc. Some scholars believe that the name of King Hicksaw who won the ancient Egyptians was Khyan , He is BC 1621 Start in place. This is quite close to the time when the merchant soup was in place (BC 1617 Get in place). Considering that ancient Egypt and China both used the age of Pharaoh and the emperor's ruling era, it was easy to make mistakes. The similarity of this era can be said to be very high. More interestingly, Khyan The pictograph name and Oracle text on the amulet “ Don ” The words are very similar. We know that commercial soup is recorded as “ Don ” .

Considering that the ancient Egyptian text is thousands of years earlier than the seal, the similarity between the two deserves attention

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–Other arguments–

In addition, there are the following reasons to support the early days of the merchants in defeating the ancient Egypt to establish an independent regime.

First, the affiliated countries

Although there are many claims about the Kiso, it is more uniform that all archaeologists believe that the Kisosos are rulers of “ foreign ” from outside ancient Egypt. Many people believe that before the overthrow of ancient Egyptian pharaohs and the establishment of their own regime, the Hescoso regime had a long history. But outside ancient Egypt, so far, no traces of the Kosso Empire have been found. This shows that the Hescoso regime is more likely to be attached to ancient Egypt. Many scholars believe that the Kosovos live in the Nile Delta. On the other hand, the Kosovos are mainly engaged in commercial activities. Some historians even described the overthrow of ancient Egyptian pharaohs by Kisco as an uprising for businessmen and craftsmen.

Judging from the two points of “ affiliated countries ” and “ business ”, the overthrow of ancient Egyptian pharaohs and business overthrows the summer dynasty has very high similarities. First of all, business is a country with a long history in the summer. Located in the east of summer, he once surrendered to Xia for a long time. The business country starts at “ Deed ”. “ The tribe of Chi ” is doing business. One argument is that “Chi” is the minister responsible for business under the Huang Emperor, and his people have always been dominated by commercial activities. Another legend, “Chi” used to be “Fizzheng”, in charge of fire species. Calendar in the invention. Later, he helped Dayu treat the water and was named as a disciple, belonging to the current Minister of Education.

There are also different legends about the name of the merchant. One view is that the deed is sealed in the merchant, so when the merchant Tang Li Guo chose “ merchant ” as the name of the country. Another view is that the merchant is an ancestor who does business and business, so the merchant soup establishes a business dynasty. These two statements may just be a question of “ chicken first or egg ” first. It can be because they do business, so they are sealed in the country of business. It can also be because people in business countries are good at doing business, so doing business is called doing business. In any case, from “ deed ” we first think of the contract, and then he is sealed to “ merchant ”. It cannot be said that the business dynasty is similar to Hescoso and belongs to people who are good at doing business.

Second, the war passed

After a series of “ nibbling ”, the merchant cut off some of Xia's wings, and finally, fought against Xia Zaiqi Mountain. “ The Battle of Mingjo ” lasts for a short time: 70 times for merchant soup minivans, “ mortal ” 6,000 people, united the military of all countries, took a strategic detour, detour to the west of Xiadu, and attacked them Unprepared, raid Xia Du. Summer rushed to fight, and the west refused to soup. The merchant Tang army launched a strategic decisive battle in the area of Mingjo and quickly defeated.

According to Baidu data: “ On the day when the two armies were fighting in the tweet, they were catching up with the weather of heavy thunderstorms. When the Xia Ling saw that the soldiers were out of control, they led five hundred disabled soldiers to flee east to three. Three ?? is a square country of the summer dynasty. Seeing the defeat of the summer soldiers, Chen Bingzhen immediately confronted the summer demon and threatened to fight against the merchant soup. Business Tang and Yin saw Xia Lang and ran to three, and immediately swept away. The merchant army and the three ?? troops fought in the ears. As a result, the merchant army defeated the three ?? troops and seized three ?? jade and property. Xia Lang saw three ?? and was destroyed by the commercial soup, so he took five hundred residues to escape south. ”

Similarly, Kiso initially continued to encroach on the site of ancient Egyptian pharaohs; in the final decisive battle with ancient Egyptian pharaohs, there was not much resistance. The defeated ancient Egyptian pharaoh fled to the south, and later established the sixteenth dynasty that surrendered to the Hesco regime, and overthrew the rule of Hescoso more than 100 years later.

Historical records indicate that after Xia Rou was defeated, he fled to Nanch. Some historians interpreted “Southern Nest ” as the southern lake. But if Cha Lianhu, you will find that the earliest mention of the nest in the historical material is about Xia Lang's escape to the south nest. This becomes a circular argument. In addition to written records, no archaeological evidence of Nanch has been found so far. The so-called “ is not justified in archaeology ”. There is a lot of doubt as to whether Xia Yao fled to the lair lake in the south.

In fact, the word "TAG1> nest “ fled to the south nest can also be understood as the old nest in the south.

Third, the Mara tank

The Hicos brought new war technologies such as compound bows, horse and mara chariots into the ancient Egyptian battlefield. The first Mara chariot was five thousand years ago. It was invented by the Sumerians in the Middle East, with double wheels and double horses. The Kisoso people do business between ancient Egypt and the Middle East, and they have mastered the Marathi tank technology. The “ merchant soup simple selected car 70 times ” quoted above is the key to winning, which shows that “ merchant towards ” has very good chariot technology. It is worth noting that our archaeologic al community also generally believes that China was the first to start business in late summer: merchants drove chariots south to extinguish summer. But the earliest carriage discovered so far was the period of Yin Shang. From 1989 to 1990, the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences discovered a carriage, a double-wheeled car, and used a double-horse in the tomb of Xiaomintun, Dasong Village, near Anyang, Yin Shangdu City. This carriage is very similar to the Marathi chariot invented by Sumer. Similar to the emergence of bronze, text, etc., an important question is that the Shangchu Mara tank is an important weapon. Why was it not until the Yin Shang period hundreds of years later that archaeological objects were discovered? The most credible answer is that the early stories of business did not happen on this land in China.

Fourth, the scope of rule

The scope of commercial rule is much smaller than summer. When Xia Yu was founding the country, when he was the princes of the Tu Shan Congress, “ the Jade Silver ”. When Tang Jianguo was founded, only “Three Thousand Hou”. This may be related to the merger and integration of these tens of thousands of “ princes ” after more than four hundred years of development. It is more likely that the sphere of influence of the merchant is smaller than that of summer. At least the merchant does not have the ability to “ the soldiers of Jiayi ”. Similarly, the Kisoso rule is much smaller than the ancient dynasties, and they actually only rule the main areas of Lower Egypt. The defeated ancient Egyptian pharaoh established the 16th dynasty in the south.

The Hescoso people are from the east or east of Egypt, and some historians believe that the Hescoso people are likely to come from Asia. They do business between ancient Egypt and the Middle East. Similarly, historical records and legends believe that the merchant country is in the east of summer.

Fifth, sailing

Judging from the existing archaeological data, during the Yin Shang period, the commercial dynasty belonged to the landlocked country. But interestingly, the commercial dynasty has a long voyage. According to the 《 Scripture 》: “ is very strong in the carols, and there are sentences of ” intercepted overseas, indicating that in the early days of the business country, the merchant can not only sail, but also reach overseas.

Guo Mo Ruo's editor-in-chief 《 General History of China 》 believes that the ancestors of the merchants are from Toyi. Tohoki is Kiyoi, and there are currently different versions of its composition. However, there is an important fact that in the process of commercial soup defeating the Xia Yi, “ Jiayi ” was once a key issue. When Merchant Tang stopped to test its response to Xia Lang Nagon for the first time, Xia Ling mobilized Jiayi's teacher to crush the merchant soup. Merchant soup immediately “ plead guilty and return to work ”; soon, the Xia Dao slay killed the heavy officials and the traitors left, the merchant soup stopped the tribute again, and the Xia Dao mobilized “ Jiuzi's teacher ”, Jiuzi did not obey his orders. At this time, the merchant soup decisively launched a crusade against Xia Ling, thereby winning. It can be seen from this point that the b usiness is obviously not Toyi. In fact, the scope of influence of the Commercial Dynasty has not reached Toyi. The merchant king was easily defeated by Zhou because of the conquest of Dongyi, which was very hurt.

Since the business community still belongs to the landlocked country surrounded by “Tony ”, “Huaii ” during the peak period, how could the business dynasty have first-class navigation technology? How about “ overseas interception ”?

Now the mainstream view in the archaeological world believes that the capital of summer is in the middle. The seal of the merchant was originally in Shangqiu. If this is the case, it is clear that the sphere of influence in summer is very small. There are no places for the 10,000 princes affiliated with Xia “ placement ”.

If the early days of the summer and commercial dynasties were in ancient Egypt and the Middle East, these problems would be solved.

The main sphere of influence in ancient Egypt is in the Nile River Basin, north to the Mediterranean, and east to the Red Sea. As mentioned earlier, ancient Egyptians could build large ships four or five thousand years ago. Moreover, a canal connecting the Red Sea and the Nile was built to connect the waterways of the Red Sea, Nile and Mediterranean. If the merchant was developed in the east of ancient Egypt, then it is a good understanding of the merchant’s record in navigation: “Overseas ”.

The pronunciation of Kiso is very similar to “ Haike”. Its ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs also seem to be related to ships and navigation. The Hescoso people are proficient in navigation technology and often do business between the Middle East and ancient Egypt through the Red Sea. It is worth mentioning that ancient Egypt's shipbuilding and shipping are very developed. Reeds are produced along the Nile River. The reeds are buoyant and waterproof. The ancient Egyptians of Upper Ancient made ships with reeds and sailed along the Nile, Mediterranean and Red Sea. Reed-made ships obviously do not have the ability to sail in the ocean. This once misled people's understanding of the ancient Egyptians' ability to sail. In fact, ancient Egyptians would make wooden boats very early.

Archaeology found that as early as five thousand years ago, ancient Egypt built a 21-meter-long boat. The ancient Egyptians used wood tenons to link the wood and use asphalt for waterproof treatment. The ancient Egyptians made extensive use of large vessels suitable for voyages to trade between cities in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

In 2013, archaeologists discovered the port 4,500 years ago along the Red Sea. In more than 4500 BC, a 43.6-meter-long “ Huff ” ship once sailed into the Khufu pyramid construction site in Giza. It is worth pointing out that in the Ming Dynasty more than 600 years ago, the famous main vessel used by Zheng He Xiaxi “ two thousand materials ” ship, with a length of about 61 meters. In the course of seven times to the Atlantic, Zheng and many times went to East Africa and the Red Sea. This is enough to show that ancient Egypt is not only very good at manufacturing large ships, but also good at di gging canals and driving ships to pyramid construction sites. The stone materials for the construction of the pyramid may be mainly transported by ship.

By the time of the Kingdom of China (2133 —1786 BC), Egypt’s shipbuilding technology had developed significantly and could sail in the open ocean. It is particularly worth noting that the Egyptians are still digging the canal between the Nile and the Red Sea. The Hescoso people live in the Nile Delta and are supposed to be navigational among ancient Egyptians. The Kisoso people used developed navigation technology and the waterway between the Red Sea and the Nile River to travel between the four and eight channels to conduct business activities between ancient Egypt and countries along the Red Sea, and gradually developed and grown.

–About Yin–

Yin (1649 BC–1549 BC), the surname of Yi, the name of Jing, A Heng, Baoheng. He served as a prime minister's auxiliary business, Tang Xie Xia Dynasty, and made great contributions to the establishment of the business dynasty. After the business soup collapsed, Yin remained the prime minister, supporting the four emperors including Kopi, Zhongren, Daga, and Wodin. Yin's articles on governance of the country, such as 《Ipu》, 《Vandalous 》, 《, etc., are the original 》 before the pipes and Confucius in our history. > Has enjoyed a high status in the history of more than 3,000 years after the business dynasty and even the business dynasty.

Legend has it that Yin is a slave of Xin Guo. Legend has it that when his mother was pregnant with him, she violated God's will in order to save the people in the village, and turned into a mulberry tree. A Cissan woman found her baby in a “ Kangsang” Yin. The king ordered the slave chef to raise him. Because of his extraordinary wisdom, hard work, and active advancement, Yin has mastered first-class cooking techniques and has become a noble chef such as King Xin. So far, the Chinese have respected him as the grandfather of the chef. Not only that, he is also well versed in the way of governing the country. The famous “ governs the country like cooking Xiaoxiao ” is a compliment to Yin. According to the test, Oracle recorded that Iyin was also the servant of the noble child “. Therefore, he was the first documented teacher in China to date.

There is a legend that in order to learn from Yin the way of governing the country, Shangtang hired him with a gift five times. It's like a replica of the story of King Zhou Wen worshipping Jiang Ziya and Liu Bei worshiping Zhuge Liang. However, King Xin did not agree. Finally, Shang Tang married the daughter of King Xin as a concubine. Yin was able to come to Shangtang as a slave chef.

Another legend is that Yin Fei's Xin Guojun has no ambitions and is not worthy of support, and Shangtang is the monarch of Shengming. Therefore, when Shangtang married King Xin's daughter, Yin voluntarily came to Shangtang's side as a married slave chef. When I first arrived in the business country, Shangtang did not pay attention to Yin a s a slave. In order to attract the attention of the business soup, Yin deliberately made the food very delicious and delicious, and sometimes it was difficult to eat to attract the attention of the business soup, and the shuttle was close to the business soup. Once, the merchant soup was really intolerable to the food, and I asked the chef to ask questions. Yin was able to see the merchant soup and talk about the way to govern the country through cooking mantra soup. Through this accidental opportunity, Shang Tang discovered that Yin had a male strategy to govern Guoan State, and then he was relieved of his slave status and appointed him as minister. Yin was able to display his talents from now on, and eventually assisted the merchant soup to destroy the Xiaxing merchants.

According to historical records, after the death of the merchant soup, Yin passed through C and Zhongren, and became the teacher of Chang Tang and Sun Dajia. Legend has it that after Daga became king, he did not abide by the policy of commercial soup. Dajia, for three years, Yin Zhu Dajia, exiled him to Tongguan, the place where Cheng Tomb was buried. He himself and the ministers were in power.

Regarding Yin, 《 bamboo book age 》 has a different version: Yin Zai Taijia is self–reliant as a child. Later, Taipa sneaked out of the Tong Palace, killed Yin, and regained power. This version has not been approved by the history community. From the commercial dynasty, it can be seen that Yin and Shangtang worship together, 《 Scripture × Chorus × long hair 》 specifically praised Yin, and Yin lived 100 years old and other legends and records. Yin should not have been killed.

Legend has it that the Iin Tomb is located in the north of the Wei ?? pile village, more than 20 kilometers southwest of Yucheng County City, Shangqiu City, Henan Province. It used to occupy dozens of acres in the old days. The surrounding Cooper is more than 1,400 years old and has a maximum diameter of more than 3 meters. In 1978, archaeologists had produced clay in the west of the tomb for business, modern, and Han Dynasty. These archaeological discoveries are significantly later than the era of Yin's life. It cannot be proved now that this ancient tomb is Yin tomb. So where is Yi Yin's tomb?

We believe that Yin and Shangtang are in ancient Egypt.

The most interesting thing is that in the dynasty of Kiso, there have also been records of the minister “ usurping power ”. The name of the minister who usurped power is: Apophis (transliteration: Apohas). Interestingly, Iyin’s name is “Ah Heng”: In the first poem of 《Psis Script 》305, there are 5 carols, one of which is 《Chang Song×Long TinG1> The last two sentences: ×Shi The name Apophis is very similar to “A Heng”: the first syllable “A” vs. “A”, the third syllable “his” “Heng”< 《.< Shi Ji Yinbenji 》 said: “Iin name warranty ”. “ Balance ” is very close to the speech in the second half of Apophis (Apohas): the second syllable “po” and “Bao”. Considering that this pronunciation is also a pronunciation tested by Western archaeologists based on ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs and ancient Egyptian languages around 400 BC. There may be some differences from the pronunciation 3600 years ago. Of course, the pronunciation of modern Chinese is also very different from Oracle. The names of these two people are very similar.

They are both “ ministers' usurpation ”, and the names of the two are very similar, and the two are likely to be a person.

Regrettably, after the restoration of the ancient Egyptian pharaoh, the traces left by the old Kiso pharaoh were frantically eliminated, so it was difficult to find more detailed archaeological objects and data. However, fortunately, Western scholars have verified the beginning of the reign of Khyan and Apophis, Pharaoh Kosco.

The first king of Kiso, Khyan, began in 1620 BC. If this person is really business soup, then Yin and Apophis are very close in the beginning of power. According to historical records, the ruling period after the summer of commercial soup is 13 years. Well, 13 years after 1620 BC should be 1607 BC. In other words, the time when the king under Khyan began to rule should be 1607 BC. And Apophis began to govern in about 1595 BC. The difference between the two is 12 years. There should be other Pharaohs in power. However, there has not been a corresponding archaeological discovery.

In the business dynasty, after the business soup, there were 4 kings before they reached Daga (that is, Taijia). They are, Tae Ding, the business dynasty, but Tae Ding died before he took the throne. This was followed by Yipan, the second son of Shangtang, who died three years after taking the throne. Then Zhongren, about four years in place. Subsequently, the elder sister-in-law of the commercial soup took the throne, but he was in power for just three years, because he arbitrarily issued orders, blindly enjoyed, abused the people, and faced politics and fainted the laws and regulations formulated by the soup. Yin Bai persuaded that Dajia could not hear it. Yiyin had to send him to the Tong Palace near the Shangtang cemetery, the famous “ Yin Zuojia ”. During this period, Yin himself and the ministers were in power together.

In this way, there are about 10 years between Shangtang and Yin in power, and the children and grandchildren of Shangtang are in power. Merchant soup began to govern in 1617 BC, and 13 years later, it was about 1604 BC. Then subtract about 10 years of the four kings mentioned above, that is, about 1594 BC. This coincides with the time when Apophis took office in 1595 BC.

It is worth pointing out that, like ancient Egypt and China, with the age of the emperor, it is most likely to produce two kinds of errors. One is that Pharaoh or the emperor's spectrum is incomplete. In the middle, “ loses ” one or two kings, which is many years less; the second is the difference at the end of the year: Pharaoh and the emperor are all in the entire age. One year is recorded as one year. In this case, an additional year will be added.

The imperial spectrum of the commercial dynasty is detailed in the historical record of 《 in Sima. Initially many historians did not believe it. Later, in Yin Rujia's Oracle, the commercial dynasty kingdom system was found, which is consistent with Sima's record. Since then, the commercial dynasty's imperial spectrum system has been recognized. There should not be many kings between Shangtang and Dajia, but due to the error caused by the end of the year, it is likely that the time from Shangtang to Yiyin's administra tion will be one year longer. If so, the time when Yin and Apophis took office was about 1595 BC.

After Yin Shangtang, Yin served as a regent or prime minister, supporting four generations of emperors. Interestingly, King Apophis of the ancient Egyptian Kiso dynasty (the fifteenth dynasty) ruled in ancient Egypt for more than 40 years, and now he has been found to have at least three national names. This situation is unique among ancient Egyptian pharaohs. If he is Yin, things will be explained well.

Escape from ancient Egypt

Another important question is, if the business dynasty is to overthrow the ancient Egyptian pharaoh's Kisoso people, when did they leave Egypt? How did you come to China? The answer is that the fifteenth dynasty established by the Kosovos was defeated by the pharaohs of the seventeenth dynasty about 100 years after the rule of ancient Egypt, about 1550-1540 BC. The defeated Kiso left ancient Egypt by boat. The main body of them came to the Yellow River Basin in China, struggled with the local indigenous people, and after several generations of hard work, finally established a strong Yin Commercial Empire 3400 years ago.

-Information supplement-

Ancient Egyptian calendar

The ancient Egyptians each accounted for 12 “ hours ” day and night.

It has been 12 hours a day and night since ancient times.

Ancient Egypt first used the lunar calendar to decide the month according to the operation of the moon. The first month starts with the new moon, 29 or 30 days per month. There are 12 or 13 months each year.

Gregorian calendar: The Egyptians enacted the calendar very early (from the beginning of the calculation period to 4241 BC and 4236 BC). Marx said: “ Calculates the need for water fluctuations in the Nile, resulting in Egyptian astronomy. ” The ancient Egyptians set the annual day when the Nile began to flood (the tide reached Memphis around June 15) as the beginning of a year, which coincided with Sirius in Lower Egypt (the lower part of the ancient Nile River) Appeared on the horizon at the same time as the sun. The ancient Egyptians divided the year into three seasons (flooding season, farming season, harvest season) according to the rules of the rise and fall of the Nile River and the growth of crops, and each season was divided into 4 months, a total of 12 months per year, 30 days per month. The end of the year increased by 5 days, for a total of 365 days. This is the first solar calendar produced in human history. However, it has a quarter-day error compared to the year of return, the year of the sun (the time when the earth revolves around the sun). Every more than 120 years, there will be one month of d iscrepancy, so progressive more than 1,400 years. Can only be repeated. The ancient Egyptians already knew the shortcomings of this calendar, but because it had been difficult to correct for a long time, they had to make some temporary adjustments by the official. In the first century BC, Rome was based on the Egyptian calendar to formulate “Juli calendar”(“Jury calendar” or “Cathan calendar”); by the 16th century, it was reformed to produce “ Gregorian calendar”(TA<G1>G1> It is divided into 3 quarters and 12 months, 3 weeks per month, and 10 days per week.

The oldest calendar in my country 《 Xia Xiaozheng 》 is considered to be the calendar of the summer dynasty. Japanese scholars Nada Zhongliang classified 《Xiaozheng》 astrology as an analysis and comparison, and believed that most astronomical phenomena belonged to around 2000 BC.

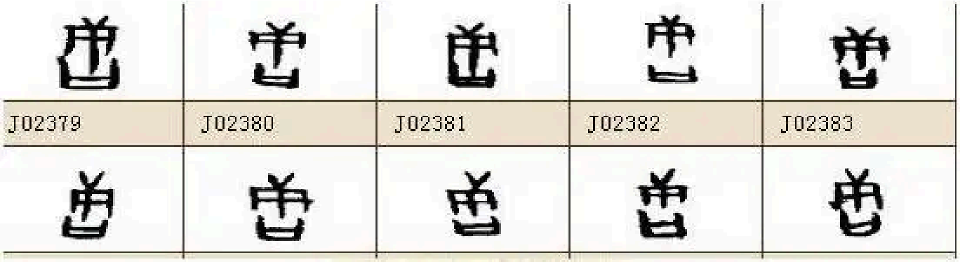
The ancient Egyptians had a fixed 30 days per month, and every 10 days was a week. It is consistent with our “ Lent ”.

In ancient Egypt, the length of time greater than one year was expressed in the years after Pharaoh's throne, which is the format of “ a certain pharaoh's year ”. The specific way of expressing a certain day is: the first year, the first month of a certain quarter, is under the rule of a certain pharaoh. It is completely consistent with the traditional age of our country.

Ancient Egypt

When the ancient emperors sacrificed, the cattle, sheep, and three animals were all prepared for too prison; the princes and sacrifices were only prepared for sheep and hogs. So sometimes it's too firm to focus on cattle. In addition to worshipping the world and socializing the heavens and the earth, some small sacrifices can also be used less.

In the eight years of Wodin, Yin Zu... Warding was buried in the gift of the Son, and he was sentenced to three years in prison and personally reported to Dade.



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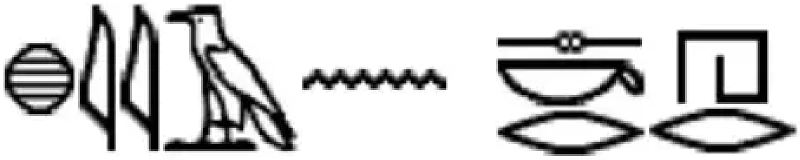

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Sun Wei Dong

Do By

Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

This article was published by the author Sun Wei Dong authorized the Cool Bird Platform

在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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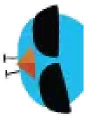

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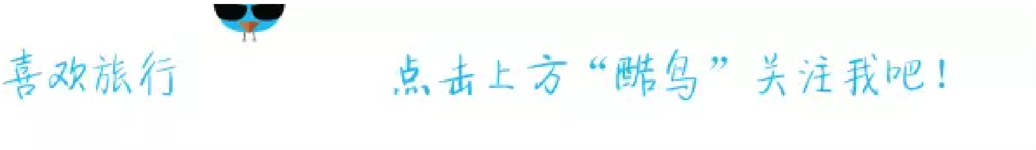
Cool Bird Column | Where do the Chinese come from? —— Chapter 1: Bronze

Original Sun Wei Dong Cool Bird Travel Network September 23, 2015 06:15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Author's words

Since Cool Bird's column published an article on the origin of Chinese civilization, it has received everyone's attention. Some netizens have sent me some links and some books, questioning the originality of the article. I would like to say a few words here:

The last article was published in a short version. Many of the documents to be quoted were not quoted, and there should be the same. For the question of Chinese from Africa, my starting point is bronze. In 1994, when I was a Ph.D. in Kodak, I tested hundreds of bronze instruments. Among them, Yin Shang's early bronze lead isotopes are only available in Africa and the Americas. This is the main basis for me to conclude that Chinese businesses come from Africa in the medium term. Around 2009, I launched a discussion on "Where does the Chinese come from" online. Wang Zheng and some anonymous netizens have put forward similar points to support my point of view. When I mentioned "someone" in the text, there was a lot of content discussed by netizens. On New Year's Day 2012, I listed my outline online, but I have never had time to write. This time it was the alumni's request to rush the pen. The grammar is a bit rough, please forgive me. In addition, I am currently writing a professional paper in English. Many important evidences are not listed. Please wait patiently.

Thank you all for your attention.

Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter 1: Bronze apparatus —— starts with lead isotope

About bronze

As we all know, human society is divided into the Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Electronics Age (I call its drama “ Bronze Age ”), etc. It can be seen that copper is an important metal that affects the development of human society and has a pivotal position in the history of human social development. Bronze is the earliest large-scale metal used by mankind, which has greatly promoted the progress of human society and is an important distinguishing indicator of ancient civilization. It is now recognized that the four major civilizations in the world have a brass culture.

The first metal used by humans should be directly found in nature, such as natural gold, natural silver and natural copper. Although the reserves of natural copper are much larger than natural gold and natural silver, the distribution range is very limited. It occurs when the rich copper fluid encounters a large amount of reducing substances, mainly in the Americas. There is also a small amount of natural copper output in Eye Mountain in my country. The copper used by humans is mainly smelted from peacock and brass ores. According to my research, copper may be the earliest metal smelted by humans. Archaeologists discovered in Israel 9000-7000 The former copper mining pit. However, the relatively pure copper (such as red copper) is geologically soft and the melting point is high (1084.62 °C) , Not suitable for cutting tools. Therefore, copper was initially known and used by humans for a long time, and it cannot completely replace stone tools. This transition period is called the era of copper and stone mixing or the era of red copper. Only when humans begin to manufacture bronze can they really increase production efficiency, thereby changing the development process of human society and bringing humanity into the bronze age.

Bronze (Bronze) It is the alloy of red copper and tin and lead and zinc. Compared with red copper, the melting point of bronze is greatly reduced, and it is easy to melt and cast. Unlike red copper, bronze requires not only smelting copper, but also smelting metals such as tin, lead, and zinc. From the perspective of metallurgy alone, bronze is a revolutionary advancement relative to bronze.

The melting point of bronze is closely related to its composition, generally less than Celsius 950 degree. Reached in Wanxi 25% At that time, its melting point can be reduced to Celsius 800 Degree or lower. It can be melted on ordinary charcoal stoves. Therefore, in the Bronze Age, many weapons were cast, such as swords and sword halberds ⁇ hook arrows and other weapons, as well as various tools such as hammers, saws, nails, etc. . In addition, there are a large number of bronze ingredients, alcohols, water instruments, musical instruments, carpenters, agricultural instruments and tools, currency, seals and festivals, metrics, copper mirrors, etc., all of which are cast.

More importantly, the hardness of bronze has increased significantly compared to red copper. Compared with pig iron, bronze is so flexible that it is not as crispy as pig iron and is easy to break. Compared with steel, bronze is harder, but bronze is more corrosive than steel. After the bronze is oxidized in the air, it will form alkaline carbonated copper, commonly known as copper-green, which blocks the internal metal from the air. Therefore, the bronze device can be preserved after thousands of years. It is precisely because of these numerous advantages of bronze that bronze still firmly dominates for a long time after the advent of iron. In our country, after the uprising of Qin Mo farmers, a hundred steel-making appeared, and bronze weapons slowly withdrew from the stage of history.

According to available archaeological data, the earliest bronze detector found so far appeared in about 7300 Mesopotamia in the Middle East years ago (Mesopotamia) . How ever, for a long period of time at the beginning, the bronze and stone tools were used together, so it was called the copper stone mixing period (Chalcolithic Age) , Or bronze - The era of new stone transition. The currently recognized true bronze age began 6000 Sumer, the two river basins of the past, has representative bronze instruments such as large bronze knives carved in the image of lions. Bronze is one of the hallmarks of the beginning of the civilization of Sumer and ancient Egypt, and it is also its rapid development, becoming the main driving force of the birthplace of human civilization.

In my country's historical literature and legends, metals such as bronze have been used very early. But in archaeological excavations, my country’s bronze is BC 1400 It took many years for the Yin Ruins to appear on a large scale. Among these bronze instruments are the largest and most beautiful bronze instruments such as the famous stepmother E Ding. Almost at the same time as Yin Ruin is the Samsung Bronze Device of Hiroshi Sichuan. Previously, although bronze instruments appeared sporadically, there were doubts about the times and origin.

The problem is that bronze technology cannot be suddenly produced and reaches its peak. Its development also takes a long time. Why is the earliest bronze device discovered by our country so far the best? And its lead isotope composition cannot be found in our country. Are our bronze bronzeware out? This problem has troubled me for a long time.

Traceability: lead isotope for bronze

Our country in the last century 80 In the early years, Jin Zhengyao and Peng Zicheng of China University of Science and Technology began to use lead isotopes for archaeological work. In particular, Dr. Kim Jongyao has published a large number of lead isotope data for bronze instruments. Since my country was originally used 1965 Made by self-design ZHT 1301 Electronic tube mass spectrum. The accuracy of isotopes measured by this mass spectrum is generally poor 0.1% And can't get accurate $_{204}$ Pb data. Therefore, the data published by our scholars at an early stage is mainly based on $_{207}$ Pb/ $_{206}$ Pb data. Teacher Jin and others' greatest contribution was to discover that the commercial substitute bronze has high-radiation cause lead.

When I started the research on doctoral thesis, our country launched the “ Summer Business Weekly Disruption Project”. Since Teacher Peng Zicheng had done bronze lead isotope research, and another domestic researcher engaged in this research, Mr. Kim Jongyao, was studying in Japan at the time. A teacher of Xia Shang Zhou Dynasty Engineering found Teacher Peng. Let us help determine the lead isotope of more than two hundred bronze pieces and one tin tablet from business to Qin Han.

Due to the high lead content in the bronze, it can be reached 30% So we used Peng Zicheng’s co-mentor as a visiting scholar R.E. Zartman The electrolysis method of others is enriched with lead. After dissolving the bronze slag with strong acid, electrolyte platinum is used, and then the lead on the electrode is dissolved with nitric acid added to the oxygen water. Finally, to the laboratory of Zhang Yingchen, a researcher at the Tianjin Ins titute of Geology, Department of Metallurgy, using the most advanced mass spectrometer at the time, United Kingdom VG company's VG-354 Determine lead isotopes. The measurement results confirmed Mr. Kim Jongyao’s early bronze device with high-radiation cause lead isotope results. More importantly, this highly radioactive lead isotope only appears in Yin Shang bronze. Bronze isotopes in the later stages of the business and after the week can find similarly constituted deposits in China.

I was very excited. These data are often discussed with Teacher Peng. At the same time, I also asked the famous geochemist who was engaged in lead isotope research in China, and the Zhu Bingquan researcher at the Institute of Geochemistry in Guangzhou, Chinese Academy of Sciences. The answer was that there is no lead ore with this lead isotope characteristic in China.

This means that the oldest bronze found in our country so far has a clear difference between lead isotopes and other bronze devices found in our country. Teacher Kim Jongyao believes that in our country, except for the Jinsha in the southern part of the cloud, no ore composed of this lead isotope has been seen.

For the lead isotope of the high-radiation cause of Yin Commercial Bronze, Mr. Kim Jongyao considered it to be one of the princes of King Vudin, and the famous female general woman was able to fight well. It was the loot she obtained through the battle, or it was purchased from near Jinsha, Yunnan.

I have many questions about this. Was it really the raw material that our ancestors bought from the southern border of Yunnan or the early bronzeware of the commercial dynasty was produced by war seizure? There are thousands of mountains between Yunnan and the Yin Ruins of Henan. How did the ancients cross the Qin Ling, Yangtze River and other natural hazards to mine and transport bronze raw materials in the south of Yunnan? You know, the connection between the Central Plains area and the Sichuan Basin was really established after the Qin people opened up Qin Ling. When he arrived in the Tang Dynasty, Li Bai also wrote the famous Shu Dao Difficulty: “ The Difficulty of Shu Dao, Difficult to Go to Qingtian! ”. There are thousands of mountains and rivers from Sichuan to southern Yun.

More importantly, Zhu Bingquan, a researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Chang Xianyang Professor at Guangzhou University found that the high-radiation causes of Yin Shang’s early bronzeware were leaded in different evolutionary lines. This possibility is fundamentally denied.

In addition, if there is no raw material for making bronze within the sphere of influence of the merchant, how did our ancestors invent bronze technology? If this is the case, did the business dynasty have no bronze before this? If the merchant does not have a bronze, how can a stone country defeat the tribe with advanced bronze? Is it difficult for these bronzes to come from a foreign country? These ideas often haunt my mind, but strong national pride makes me quickly abandon this idea every time it appears. At that time, I always felt that Chinese civilization is the most advanced in the world. And the commerci al bronze is very beautiful. However, if it is not foreign, it is impossible to explain these lead isotope data.

At that time, I struggled to interpret these data every day. Sometimes I even dream of making major discoveries that shake the world. At this time, Teacher Peng Zicheng asked me to turn in the data and arrange for me to do osmium isotope work. I am very reluctant and do not understand. Teacher Peng told me that these samples are important figures in the archaeological world, and we cannot write articles casually. However, according to my search, Teacher Peng Zicheng has published data on lead isotopes for bronze instruments in places such as Longcheng, North Plateau. 1999 year 8 In the month, I went abroad. Since then, the main energy has been devoted to the geochemical research work of elements such as plate dive and mineralization, and I have never been to ask where the Bronze lead isotope data determined in that year. However, these bronze bronze bronze instruments cannot be put down in the head. When you have time, you will consult the information and think about the solution to the problem.

Later, I found that Mr. Kim Jongyao's article on the study of the Samsung pile of bronzeware mentioned that the Samsung pile of bronze instruments also has high-radiation cause lead isotopes. The three-star pile is much closer to Kinshasa, which seems to indicate that Yin Shang bronzeware can be explained by war or commercial exchange. However, as mentioned earlier, the two lead isotope components are not on an evolutionary line. Take a step back. Even if Yin's bronzeware comes from Samsung, how did the Samsung Bronzeware originate? Some people think that the Samsung pile is from ancient Egypt. Kinshasa is the name of “Gisa” in ancient Egypt. Is this really the case? What evidence do we have to support this statement? What evidence opposes this claim? If the Samsung pile is really from ancient Egypt, what is the relationship between us and the ancient Egyptians? Does it mean that our Chinese civilization was stealing from ancient Egypt? Are we behind the ancient Egyptians? Every time I think about these problems, I can't help but deduct it.

In fact, many of my country's early bronze instruments consist of lead isotopes with high radiation causes. Some archaeologists such as Cui Jianfeng of Peking University concluded that the earliest bronze instruments in ancient my country, such as Zhengzhou Mall (should refer to Erigang), Yan Shi Mall (should refer to Ermi), Samsung Reactor Early, etc., are all characterized by highly radioactive lead isotopes.

As isotope geochemistry majors, we all know that it is difficult for lead isotopes to undergo large-scale isotope fractionation during geological evolution. However, I still thought about a possibility: Bronze instruments are strategic materials, especially early bronze instruments, which are likely to be smelted repeatedly. Will lead isotope fractionation occur during smelting? Because anyone who has done lead isotope analysis knows that when the thermal ionization mass spectrometry is measured, lead is heated and gasified and then ionized. This process lead isotope can be distilled. There may be many people with this idea at the time. My teacher, Professor Chen Jiangfeng of China University of Science and Technology, once mentioned this possibility to me. If lead is vaporized during smelting, lead isotope fractionation may occur.

The melting point of lead is Celsius 327.502 Degree, the boiling point is Celsius 1740 degree. If the bronze is repeatedly returned to the furnace, and the lead in it is vaporized during each smelting process, the fractionation will be accumulated and eventually show a major change. But more than three thousand years ago, the ancients should not reach Celsius 1749 Degree of furnace temperature. More importantly, the melting point of copper is Celsius 1084.62 , The melting point of the bronze is less than Celsius 900 degree. In the process of returning the bronze, it is not necessary to reach the volatile temperature of lead.

However, lead is volatile. Metal lead is heating to Celsius 400-500 At the time of degree, volatilization will occur, forming “ lead smoke ”. early 20 century 60 In the years, Western scholars discovered that isotope fractionation would occur during lead smelting. 1995 British Scholar Budd It was once proposed that during the ancient metallurgical process, due to the volatilization of lead, isotopes will be greatly distilled. This seems to support my explanation about the lead isotopes of early bronze instruments.

So did the lead isotopes of the bronze device differentiate in the process of forming lead smoke? Can this isotope differentiation explain the composition of lead isotopes in my country's early bronze instruments?

In this regard, Budd Cui Jianfeng of Peking University later conducted an experiment on lead isotope fractionation during the smelting of bronze instruments. The conclusion is that lead isotopes can indeed be distilled during the smelting process, but it cannot explain the high-level causes of lead in early bronze instruments in my country. First of all, the bronze device will indeed lose lead during the smelting process, causing a certain fractionation of lead isotope, but the magnitude of this fractionation is too small. This may not be a fatal problem, because fractionation can be increased by multiple smelting volatilization. Secondly, it is also more important. The fractionation of lead isotopes during volatilization follows the principle of Raleigh fractionation, and its changing trend is different from the change trend of lead isotopes produced by uranium thorium radiation in nature. In other words, the lead isotope of the bronze device can be used to trace its source area.

Cui Jianfeng and others believe that the raw materials for the bronzeware in the early days and Yin Shang may come from Zhongshan. There are copper mines such as copper mines in Zhongshan. They believe that the lead isotopes in these mines are characterized by highly radioactive lead. The lead in the bronze instrument is mixed in the process of copper refining. The copper mine Yu copper mine has a high uranium thorium content, and it has been a long time since it became a mine. 17 In the mine hundreds of millions of years ago, there was a high radioactivity lead isotope. But the lead isotope of bronze appliances such as Yin Shang is much higher, and the lead isotope of Yin Shang bronze appliances is not on an evolutionary line. Copper mines are dominated by brass mines. Kim Jongyao believes that our business ancestors were able to refine copper with sulfides.

Two other questions related to bronze bronze: Why did Yin Shang's early bronze bronze seem to appear suddenly? Why are these bronze instruments so beautiful that the bro nze instruments since then no longer seem to exceed Yin Commercial Bronze Devices? For the first question, my explanation is that bronze is a strategic material. Due to the shortage of resources, the early bronze was repeatedly returned. So archaeological discoveries are rare. For the second question, I attribute it to war. After Zhou Dynasty defeated the business dynasty, related technologies were affected. This happened when Xiang Yu exterminated Qin. As the craftsman was killed in the war, many techniques were lost.

These problems have plagued me for many years. Until more than a decade ago, I began to systematically study the civilizations of ancient Egypt and Sumerians, and many doubts were slowly unlocked. From bronze, Oracle, battlefield to compound bow, wheat, captive livestock, etc., during the business period, our ancestors suddenly created a bright civilization on this land in China today. Judging from the development route of this civilization, the commercial-DPRK civilization first appeared near Zhengzhou in Henan, and then gradually expanded. Just like the Europeans moved to the Americas hundreds of years ago, our ancestors crossed the ocean with a batch of advanced technologies such as bronze from ancient Egypt, and came to our present land in China to create Yin Commercial and future generations of brilliant civilization. During this period, the Shang Dynasty may have lived in the Malay Peninsula and other places for some time. Therefore, it brings something unique to the tropical ocean, such as buckets and Malay turtles used to make Oracle.

Appendix: Beautiful ancient Chinese bronzeware

stepmother

When it comes to Chinese bronze, you have to mention the stepmother. The stepmother E Ding, formerly known as “ the master E Ding ”, was a bronze ding used for royal sacrifices in the late generation of Chinese businessmen. 1939 year 3 month 19 He was unearthed in a farmland in the military village of Anyang City, Henan Province. He was named after the word “ mother pent ” in his abdomen and is now in the National Museum of China. The postmother ED is tall and heavy, and it is also known as the postmother ED, tall 133 Centimeter, mouth length 110 Centimeter, mouth width 79 Centimeter, weight 832.84 Thousand grams, long-distance square, two straight ears upright, and four cylinders underneath, is one of the heaviest bronze tools China has discovered. The tripod was cast by the merchant king Zu Geng or his ancestral armor to sacrifice his mother. This is by fa r the largest bronzeware unearthed in our country.

Square

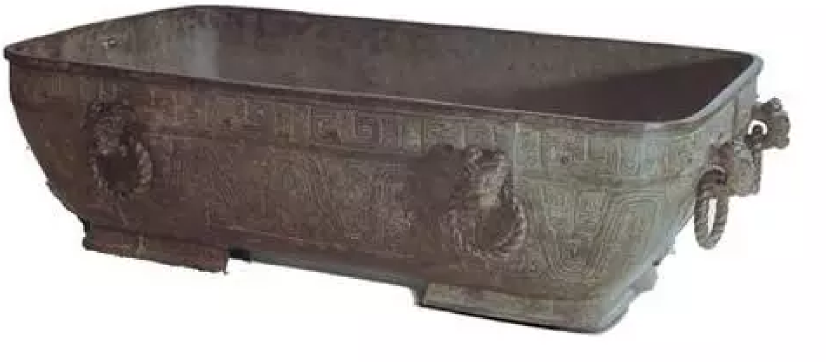
Sifangfangzun is a bronze gift for the late dynasty and sacrifice supplies. 1938 It is the largest piece of Bronze Fangzun, still in China, who is still in business in Huangmu Township, Huangmu Township, and is spreading on the waist of Yueyueyue Mountain. Fang Zun grows on each side 52.4 Centimeter, high 58.3 Centimeter, weight 34.5 Conjin, long neck, tall feet, towering neck, decorated with banana leaf pattern, triangular ripples and veterinary facial tattoos on all sides, the center of the respect is the center of gravity of the instrument, the four corners are plastic sheep, and the four corners of the shoulder are 4 A croissant sheep's head, sheep's head and sheep's neck stretched out of the device, and the sheep's body and leg were attached to the abdomen and caps. Due to the superb level of casting, it is called “ the ultimate bronze model ” by the history community, and it ranks among the top ten national treasures.

Mao Gongding

Among the bronze objects of Zhou Dynasty, Mao Gong Ding is the most famous. This is a bronze cast by Mao Gong in the late West Week. It was unearthed in Qishan County, Baoji City, Shaanxi, and was collected at the Palace Museum in Taipei. Ding Gao 53.8 Centimeter, caliber 47.9 centimeter. Round shape, two ears, deep abdominal drum, three hoof feet, heavy ring pattern along the ring belt of the mouth, the shape is solemn and heavy. The inscription in Ding Nai is 499 words long, which records Mao Gong's sincere advice to King Zhou Xuan as a country, and is hailed as “ against a Shangshu ”. Its calligraphy is a mature West Weekly golden style, which is flying strangely, the weather is muddy, the pen is round and timid, and the complex is long. It is an important historical material for studying the political history of West Week's old age.

❑ season white plate

During the business week, there were water polishers. In the late Qing period, they were unearthed by the cock. They are now collected in the National Museum of China and are the treasure of the town hall. The disk shape is peculiar, like a large bathtub, with a cylindrical rectangle, a four-curved foot, and a small mouth, slightly radiant, so that the device avoids crude stupidity. Each of the four walls has two strings of the beast's ear, and the mouth is decorated with a circle of threads, and the lower is the belt pattern. long 137.2 Centimeter, wide 86.5 Centimeter, high 39.5 Centimeter, weight 215.3 kilogram. There is an inscription at the bottom of the plate 111 Word, telling the son of the host country that he was ordered to fight, and he was honored to have a feast, and Zhou Wang set up a feast to celebrate, and gave the bow and horse things, and the season was white to commemorate. Mingwen language washing, and the font was dignified. It was the bookmaker's law in gold.



Chime

In ancient Chinese Han-made large-scale strike instruments, the clock set rising in West Week and in the spring and autumn warring nations until Qin Han. China is the earl iest country to manufacture and use bells. It is made of bronze, arranged by flat clocks of different sizes in the order of tone height and low, hanging on a huge bell frame, hitting the bronze bell with a clock-shaped wooden hammer and a long-formed stick, respectively, which can emit different music.

West Week's clock is generally made up of size 3 As a combination, the number of clocks from the end of spring and autumn to the Warring States period gradually increased. 9 A group of 13 Piece A group of wait. 1978 The clock unearthed by Zeng Hou B's tomb in the era of a warring country in the southern suburbs of Hubei State is the most striking set of clocks discovered so far.

Spot ⁇

Bronze in the middle of West Week, China. Mao Ban made by King Mu. When and where this ⁇ came out, it was the old Tibet of the Qing Palace, and the coalition forces of the eight nations dispersed when they occupied Beijing. 1972 In the year, the Beijing Municipal Heritage Management Office selected and repaired it, and the Tibetan Capital Museum. ⁇ Tong Gao 27.7 Centimeter, caliber 26 centimeter. Four ears are decorated with the head of the beast, and Lower Er is the pillar, and then there is another Xiao Er. The mouth is decorated with clips, and there are two strings. The veterinary footprint of the belly jewelry sunline. Low clumps, no tattoos. There is a inscription 20 Row, 197 word.

Three-star bronze upright

The largest bronze detector found in the second pit of the Samsung Pile Site is the cyclops, all tall 262 Centimeter, weight 180 For a kg, the facial features are the same as other copper heads unearthed. This looks like wearing a left ⁇ right-handed robe, a tall crown with a thick eyebrow, a wide mouth face, a big ear neck, standing barefoot on the beast head square, with foot rings on the feet. The slender figure is seriously out of proportion to the various parts of the body. The most secret part of this bronze statue is that the left hand holds something like a mantle, the right hand reaches under, and also holds a thing like a mantle. His clothes and tattoos are clear, gorgeous, and his cap is specially made, complicated, and gorgeous. He has neat braids and slender lengths. In the eyes of man y people, he is a supreme right person, and his identity has not been finalized.

(Editor's Remarks: Some pictures are from the Internet)

Sun Wei Dong

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在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

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中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者： 孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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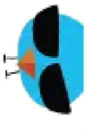

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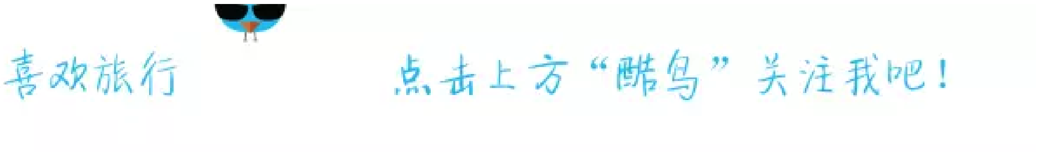
Cool Bird Column | Origin of Oracle and Commercial Dynasty (Chapter 2 Update)

Original Sun Wei Dong **Cool Bird Travel Network** September 25, 2015 22:39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Editor's words

This Saturday Cool Bird column decided to send an additional article by Professor Sun's archaeological expedition, 《 Where did the Chinese come from? 》 Updated to Chapter 2: Origin of Oracle and Mall. If the article can arouse your thinking, wel come to the comment area at the bottom!

Where does the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter 2: Origin of Oracle and the Commercial Dynasty

Oracle is an important milestone in my country's archaeological history. The “ Yin Ruin” located in Xiaotun Village, northwestern Anyang City, Henan is the capital established during the Pan Geng period and the last capital city of the Commercial Dynasty. From Pan Gengdu to this point, the merchant king was defeated by King Zhou Wu. 273 year. It is precisely because of the discovery of Oracle that Anyang is The first document in

Chinese history is the metropolis that can be tested and supported by archaeological excavations.

Speaking of Yin Ruin Archaeology, the most important discovery is Oracle. Oracle is actually “ Tortoise Oracle ”. “ The armor ” is the nails of smooth turtles; “ bone ” refers to “ animal bone ”, usually the shoulder blades of large animals such as cattle. Historians also refer to Oracle as “Chiwen”, “ Oracle rhetoric ”, Yinhui script, etc.

Some scholars believe that the rulers of the business dynasty are very superstitious and attach great importance to divination. Oracle is used by the royal family of the commercial dynasty for divination. The content of the description is mainly about the question of divination or the result. So far, more than 150,000 pieces of Oracle with text have been found, of which 4,500 words have been found, and about 2,000 words have been recognized by experts. Judging from the text structure, Oracle has the six methods of Chinese characters, pictograms, accusations, sound, borrowing, and betting, the so-called “ six books ”, which is a fairly mature text system. In recent years, some scholars believe that Oracle is not all used for divination, and some are records of daily life.

Interestingly, the place where Oracle was first discovered turned out to be a Chinese medicine shop. The one-flavored medicine in Chinese medicine is called Dragon Bone, which is the bone fragments and even fossils of ancient large mammals. You can torment the raw dragon bones directly, or burn them to gray white first, and then fry them with other drugs. The Chinese medicine believes that the dragon bone can have the effect of flat liver diving, calmness, and convergence. Used for irritability, dizziness and dizziness caused by hypocrisy. Specifically, the uncalculated dragon bone is called “Born Dragon Bone”, which can be used to calm down the gods, mostly for insomnia, stagnation, ecstasy, epilepsy, dizziness and other diseases. The calcinated dragon bone is called “ Skinny Dragon Bone” and has the effect of convergence and astring, and is mostly used for sweating, eugenics, prolonged diarrhea, and ulcer discord.

The first to discover Oracle was King Yirong, the famous golden stone scientist in Qingdao. Wang Sheng was born in Yantai Fuku Mountain in Shandong. He served as a editor of the Hanlin Institute and a son's prison wine. He is knowledgeable and loves the golden stone collection for life. It is said that in 1899, Wang Yirong got malaria and used many medicines, but it did not improve. Malaria is caused by Plasmodium falciparum, and its basic manifestations are coldness, fever, and sweating. The West is treated with quinine. Chinese medicine generally uses artemisia to equip the army with other herbs to make tonic. An important medical achievement in New China is the extraction of artemisinin from the Chinese medicine artemisia, which has become the most effective panacea for malaria treatment. In Beijing in 1899, artemisinin and quinine were not available, and malaria is still a difficult condition. The medicine prescribed by the Chinese medicine to Mr. Wang used “ Dragon Bone”. It is estimated that the effect of the so-called “ Calm and Quiet God ” is to be used.

It may be that I have never heard of the taste medicine of “ Dragon Bone ”. Wang Yirong became interested in the dragon bone and found suspected ancient text in the dragon bone. Later, Fan Weiqing, an antique merchant in Shandong, brought back a packet of dragon bones from Heinan Anyang, and asked Wang Yilong for identification. Wang Yirong, who had a strong interest in the dragon bone, spliced and studied the dragon bone and found it to be turtle armor. At the same time, it was further discovered that there are many ancient words engraved on the dragon bone. The solid foundation of gold and stone and his hobby for gold and stone collection made him realize quickly that this is a very precious cultural relic. Wang Yirong consulted various historical scriptures. After a few days of hard work, he finally got inspiration from 《 Zhou Li Spring Officer 》《 History Tortoise Lai Biography 》, thinking that this is the turtle version used by the ancestors. What is commendable is that Wang Yirong passed the test and quickly came to the correct understanding that these “ Oracle ” are “ Yin people's pen text ”. Since then, he has found the names of several kings of the business generation from the turtle armor and bone chips, and obtained a preliminary confirmation against 《History》. Wang Yirong determined that these were the ancient scripts before the appearance of the seal, and began to acquire and study in large numbers.

It is a pity that only one year after that, in 1900, the coalition forces of the eight nations invaded Beijing, and Wang Yi was in danger. He served as the minister of the Beijing Division and was responsible for defending the capital. At that time, the Qing government may really be unavailable, and even a literati in the Hanlin Court was responsible for group practice and guarding the capital. Wang Yilongsu has patriotic feelings. He led the regiment to practice brave resistance, but in the end he was unable to fight firearms. On July 20, after the coalition forces of the eight nations attacked the capital from the east gate, Wang Yirong wrote a desperate word: “ the main humiliation, the main insult died. So far, it is close to ”. Subsequently, the saturated man who used anti-Japanese heroes as a role model in his life, and his family members generously died in the country, only 55 years old. The Qing government lost a talented and courageous pillar, and it was also an immeasurable loss of Oracle archaeology. It is “ that the ambition to die first without pay ”, which is emotional and regrettable.

Fortunately, after Wang Yirong's martyrdom, his collection “ Dragon Bone” was obtained by Liu Eye. Liu Yao is also a famous scholar in Yeqing. He is the author of 《 Old Residual Travels 》 and has communicated with Wang Yirong in the golden seal. After obta ining Oracle, Liu Eye, based on Wang Yirong's existing knowledge, devoted himself to research, and soon became one of the four candidates for Oracle's examination recognized by future generations. Only three years later, in 1903, Liu Dai published the bone compilation of its collection and published the first Oracle book: 《Iron Cloud Tortoise 》.

It was found that the news of the commercial substitute text “ Oracle ” inspired the entire academic community. Many scholars began to collect the Oracle, and the word “ Dragon Bone ” in each Chinese medicine store was 100 times worth. Because of the profiteering of dragon bones, antique merchants regard their land exits as trade secrets, and they are secret.

In 1904, Sun Yi, a famous literati in Yeqing, through intensive research, explained the shape of Oracle, used a taxonomy to distinguish the content of Oracle text, and analyzed more than one hundred words one by one, writing the first research Oracle Monograph: 《 Examples of characters 》.

In 1908, Luo Zhenyu learned that the birthplace of the Oracle was in Anyang, Henan, and began to collect Oracle text locally, and conducted research, and published the book 《 Yin Ruin Fellowship Examination 》, which became one of the four Oracle studies in one fell swoop. . However, according to Pu Yi, this book is written by Luo Zhenyu's family and famous scholar Kingdom Wei.

In 1917, Kingdom Master of National Studies conducted a review of the data in Oracle, compiled the family table of the merchant king, and published the exam of the prince 《 seen in the 》 Yinbu resignation. 《 is indeed a history of letter, and corrected the history of 》 The individual error of 《. The most important thing is that these findings confirm that Xiaotun near Anyang in Henan is Yin Shangcheng in Pang Gengdu. This is an extremely significant discovery in China's archaeological community. The documentation and ancient relics are mutually corroborated, and are called “ the work of the new history Kaishan ”.

In June 1928, Guo Moo, who studied medicine at Kyushu Imperial University in Kyushu, Japan, saw Luo Zhenyu's 《 Yin Ruin Fu Cai Kai 》 and began to study Oracle. During this period, Guo Mo Ruo visited the Japanese collector and obtained a lot of physical information. Only one year later, on August 1, 1929, his 《 Oracle Text Study 》 was officially completed. Since then, he has published books such as 《Buccation 》, 《 Oracle Collection 》 and so on. In particular, 《 Oracle Collection 》 contains 41,956 Oracle, which is the master of Oracle research.

In 1933, Dong Zuobin, who participated in and led the archaeological excavation of Yin Ruin nine times, published the 《 Oracle Broken Research Example 》. The book's first creation “ Osteoporosis ” divides the collected Oracle into five issues: Pan Geng Wuding era, Zu Gengzujia era, Yunxin Kanding era, Wuyi Wentin era, Emperor Yi Dixin era, It is recognized by future generations as an epoch-making masterpiece in the history of Chinese Oracle.

The content of Oracle

Oracle content covers all areas of business-generated society. According to archaeological experts, this is because the business king of the Yin Dynasty is almost everything. Some experts believe that Oracle is not all a record of divination, and many are records of the daily life of the royal family. Therefore, from the Oracle, we can learn about the many political, economic, and social components of the commercial dynasty.

Judging from the class composition, there were slaves, civilians, slave owners, nobles, and officials at all levels during the Yin Shang period. Slaves and civilians include people with different identities such as crowds, ruminants, Qiang, servants, ridicule, concubines, etc. Slave owners and nobles have a first-in-law, a first-in-law, and their spouses, children, etc., which are recorded as high ?? s, ?? some, mother and son, and many children in Oracle. There are many levels and types of officials in Yin Shang, calling Yuchen, Yin, Shi, Dog, Ya, Ma, Sho Hou, Bo, etc.

Yin Shang has a strong army, with tanks, bows and arrows, and bronze weapons. For example, many historical materials and legends believe that the commercial Tang Mixia has activated the Mara chariot. According to records, the Kosovos defeated ancient Egyptian pharaohs and used similar Marathi chariots. The constituent units of the army include divisions, brigades, etc., which are somewhat similar to the current establishment.

According to historical documents and legends, Shangtang established perfect laws, legends and historical documents such as 《Historical Records》. In the early days of Dajia's administration, he did not follow the laws of Shangtang and was exiled to Tongyong Palace, Shang Tangling, by Minister Yin. Oracle confirmed that the business dynasty has very complete laws. The relevant records in Oracle indicate that the commercial dynasty has a prison and is punished by death, gully, logging and other penalties. Confirm with historical documents.

The army is the cornerstone of the country. Due to the strong army, the Commercial Dynasty often waged war against the outside world and continuously expanded its territory. As mentioned in Chapter 1, the distribution range of Erligang culture has expanded rapidly in a relatively short period of time. It should be that the commercial dynasty has continued to grow and develop after it has migrated to the southwestern part of the current river. According to the records of Yin Shang, all the conquered countries must pay t ribute to the Commercial Dynasty. There are many similar records in Oracle, where people come and enter the horse, cattle and sheep like turtles. This has continued in the history of our country. During the Mingqing period, North Korea, Vietnam and other countries also paid tribute to the centralized emperor.

Oracle also recorded the status of the martyrdom sacrifice of the merchants, which has also been confirmed by numerous archaeological excavations. For example, in 1950, the first tomb of Yin Ruo Wuji Village, discovered in New China, there were 79 martyrs and 16 horses. According to statistics, the total number of martyrs in the dozen tombs that have been excavated in the Yin Ruin of the village of Anyang Wu is more than 5,000. In 1976, in a medium-sized tomb excavated in the northwestern suburbs of Anyang City, more than 1,400 pits were densely arranged around the tomb. As another example, in 1997, Shangdao also found 13 martyr remains and a martyr dog in the eldest son's tomb excavated in Xihongshan, the Taiqing Palace in Henan Kuiyi County. The burial customs of martyrs and martyrs are exactly the same as those of ancient Egypt, which seriously hindered the economic development of the commercial dynasty. It is worth noting that martyrs were also found in the Sumer site in Mesopotamia.

As a farming society, the Yin Commercial Dynasty is very concerned about the impact of agricultural harvests and wind and rain climate on agricultural production. Therefore, the content of agricultural production in Oracle is very rich. Relevant fields, crops, etc. are recorded. It is particularly noteworthy that in the records of crops, in addition to millet, Ji, rice, etc., wheat is also recorded.

At present, the archaeological community generally believes that the origin of wheat is in the New Moon Wat in West Asia. Archaeologists were manually domesticated by wild two wheat about 10,000 years ago. There are no wild two grains of wheat in China, so wheat must be outside. At present, archaeology found that the earliest wheat in the Central Plains region appeared during the Yin Shang period. In other words, wheat must have come out, and like bronze and Oracle, they all appeared during the business period.

Yin Shang belongs to an agricultural society. The animal husbandry during the Yin Shang period was quite developed and used for daily life, military, sacrifice and funeral. Oracle has a record of a large number of captive “ six animals ”: horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs, chickens and other beasts. This shows that during the business period, our ancestors were no longer nomads, but very good at animal husbandry. This is consistent with the records in the historical literature. For example, it is said that the prince of the Commercial Dynasty “ took the ground as a horse, and Wang Hai served the cow ”. Domesticate cattle and horses as a means of transportation. In addition, the founding kings and ancestors of the commercial dynasty attach great importance to sacrifice, and a la rge number of cattle and sheep are often used. It is said that the merchant soup once gave a large number of livestock to the affiliated country of the Xia Dynasty “ Gerber ” to let him sacrifice. Explain that the productivity of the business dynasty at that time has reached a fairly high level. If Guo Mo once expressed his emotions in his book 《 Ancient Chinese Social Research 》 published in 1930: the development level of the animal husbandry in the business generation reached a shocking level, and all six animals made sacrifices, using 300-400 at a time.

It is worth pointing out that “ sacrifice ” in our modern Chinese is intended to come from sacrifice. Among them, “ sacrifice ” is to sacrifice with a large group of pure-color animals, such as cattle and sheep; “ animal ” is to use a group of pure-color animals for sacrifice. Similar to the commercial dynasty, ancient Egyptian sacrifices were also animals with pure color.

Oracle's records also show that fishing and hunting are also important production activities during the business period. The prey recorded in the Oracle text includes deer, elk, hog, elephant, tiger, fox, fish and various birds, indicating that during the Yin Shang period, there should be elephants near Henan. During the Yin Shang period, there were also various hunting methods, including fields, hunting, traps, shooting, etc. Among them, field hunting is a very important activity during the business week. Its purpose is to eliminate damage to the fields and protect the crops from the ruins of beasts; to provide pantheon sacrifices; to drive cars, bend bows and rides, to move teachers and conduct military training. It is said that the merchant soup also stipulates that the hunting and killing should be rounded up, leaving room for it to be wiped out and cut off.

Beckham and Malay Turtle

Yin Shang's business is very developed, and there are also records about Bai, Peng, and Jue in Oracle. Among the cultural relics unearthed by business, the currency is important as cargo shellfish, a precious shellfish that grows with tropical Pacific waters. In the tomb of the Yin Ruin woman, 6,800 bagels were unearthed. Later, when the beta came out, stone shellfish, clamshell, bone shellfish, copper shell, etc. began to appear, indicating that the commercial dynasty gradually lost the supply source of the beta. Copper shell is the earliest metal currency in our history. One possibility is that the business dynasty had trade with the residents of tropical marine islands in the early days. Another possibility is that the ancestors of our business dynasty once lived in the tropics and accumulated a large amount of shellfish. After the arrival of the Central Plains, the supply location of Beckham was lost, so substitutes were gradually manufactured.

The first possibility is relatively small: during the two-lig post period when the commercial dynasty was very weak and in inland areas, Beckon was unearthed. If Baijin was obtained through trade with tropical islands, why did Baijin decrease as the business gradually grew?

The second possibility was confirmed by the turtle armor of the Oracle clerical material. There are many turtle nails in the business dynasty that are only from the tropics. For the source of the turtle armor in Yin Kangwen, the archaeological community generally believed that it was obtained by the commercial dynasty from Hainan Island. However, Hainan Island was not the origin of Malay turtles in history, but in recent years, Malay turtles have been introduced as pets. More importantly, in the early days of the business dynasty, its sphere of influence was limited to near Zhengzhou in Henan, and it did not cross the Yangtze River until its heyday. How to get a lot of turtle armor from Hainan Island? A careful study found that Yin Shang's early keys were mainly turtle's abdominal armor and back armor. For example, in the cellar where the bones were buried in the Vudin era, in the YH127 pit, there were only 8 pieces of bone, and the rest were all turtle armor. One of them is a large turtle produced in the Malay Peninsula with a length of 44cm and a width of 35cm. This is by far the largest piece of Buga. However, in the later cellar, the number of turtle armor dropped sharply, becoming dominated by cow bones. For this phenomenon, there are also people in the archaeological community who speculate that Yin Daibujia and Bu bone are buried separately. Considering the characteristics of the aloral bone composition changing from generation to generation, the Malay turtle is brought by the ancestors of our business dynasty, and it is more convincing.

In short, the sudden appearance of Oracle, the decrease in the proportion of Cargo and Malay turtles produced in the tropical ocean in the Oracle year by year, all support our ancestors who had lived in the tropics for a long time before reaching the south of the river .

One of my initial beliefs was that Yin Shang's Oracle text was mature text (Figure 2). It takes thousands of years or even tens of thousands of years from the emergence to the development of such mature text. Therefore, the history of Huaxia civilization before the business is a long one. However, some facts later shook my belief: many words were created in a short time, for example, Mongolian is a letter borrowing falcon. It is said that in 1204, Genghis Khan's conquest was a barbarian, but the barbarian returned to the falcon tower Tatya and was arrested, still guarding the country's letter. Genghis Khan appreciated his loyalty. Not only did he not kill him, he also appointed him to control the Mongolian text print letter, and ordered him to teach Mongolians to write Mongolia n with falcon letters. For about 400 years thereafter, the two people of Qingtai Zunurhavain Erderni and Kagai created the full text with reference to the Mongolian text head. As another example, the modern German language is Martin Luther's translation of the Bible into German in 1521 to promote Christianity, thereby creating a modern German with strict grammar; and the Russian language is also said to be two missionaries who promoted the Bible more than 300 years ago. Founded.

Of course, these are all pinyin scripts, and they all learn and learn from the letters of other languages, so it is easy to create your own text system through transformation. In contrast, Korean, because letters are self-made, it takes relatively long. It is said that the Korean text is " King of Sejong " Lee ?? ordering Zheng Lin toe, Cui Heng, Park Peng Nian, Shen Shu Zhou, etc., which lasted more than 30 years and was founded in 1443 at 《.

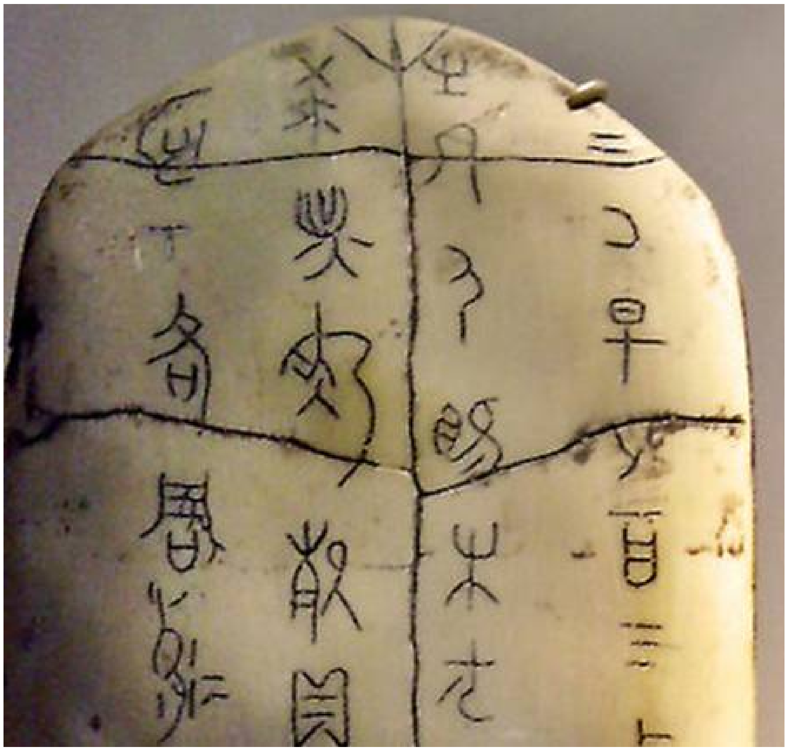

Figure 2 Oracle excavated from Yin Ruo

What shocked me the most was the creation of Xixia. Xixia Wen, as a hieroglyph, was founded by a person in only three years: Xixiajingzong Li Yuanghao Ming Minister Ye Li Renrong spent three years creating nearly 6,000 words and was quickly promoted. This may be because the Xixia people are party members and belong to the Tibetan family. In language, Xixia belongs to the Han Tibetan language family. They have natural adaptability to Chinese hieroglyphs.

Although Xixiawen may just be a special case, it shakes my logical basis for using Oracle to infer China's long history. My belief in China's " civilized ancient country " began to shake, and sometimes even had some inferiority.

After discovering Oracle, Western scholars believed that Oracle was from ancient Egypt or Babylon, and was strongly opposed by Chinese scholars. However, if there is no archaeological evidence to prove that there is an older text than Oracle in today's land boundaries, it cannot be ruled out that “ Oracle is a foreign ”. Some people say that early text may be written on some perishable objects, so it is not visible. However, a large number of pottery was unearthed in our early archaeological sites. Pottery is an easy-to-remain device, but there is no text on the large number of pottery devices previously discovered by Yin Shang in my country. Is Oracle really foreign? If it was foreign, did our ancestors bring text from ancient Egypt, or did they learn from ancient Egypt and Babylon like Japan and Han borrow Chinese characters?

Sun Wei Dong

Do By
Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

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中国人从哪里来？

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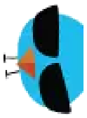

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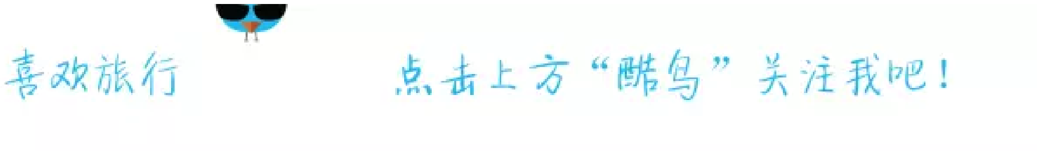
Cool Bird Column | Who first invented the compound bow? (Chapter 3 Update)

Original Sun Wei Dong Cool Bird Travel Network September 30, 2015 04:18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Editor's words

It's Wednesday again, and update Chapter 3 before the festival
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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter 3: Compound Bow

There are two main types of bows and arrows: single bow and compound bow. The single bow was invented by the primitive society. Due to poor elasticity and low elastic bending, the bow body is usually longer, and some famous single bow lengths can be reached 2 Meter is around, so it is also called a long bow. Due to its large length, the range is close (the longest range is 300 Meter left and right), not suitable for use by cavalry or tanks. The compound bow is a revolutionary leap in the history of bows and arrows. This b ow is glued together with a variety of materials such as wood, horns and glue, with great elasticity and short bow (generally less than 1.2 M), with a long range and strong penetration (of course depending on the size of the bow and the physical strength of the user), especially suitable for use by cavalry and tanks. It is said that Mongolian warriors can shoot with a compound bow 536 Miyuan. Historically, Europe and Japan mainly used long bows, while China used compound bows. Mongolian cavalry swept across Eurasia and used a compound bow. Among them, in the duel between Poland and Hungary and the Mongolian army, more than 100,000 European knights only 2 The time of the sky was wiped out in the rain of tens of thousands of Mongolian cavalry. The compound bow is also called the corner bow because it uses animal horns.

The origin of the bow is currently inconclusive, mainly because the materials used to make the bow are perishable, and it is difficult to find the bow in archaeological excavations. The archaeological community generally believes that a single bow was invented in the Stone Age, at least 3 More than ten thousand years old. The compound bow is generally considered to be the earliest invention of the Sumerians of the Mesopotamian civilization. But so far there has been no archaeological excavation to support this view. Judging from historical records alone, the Chinese and the Kosovos invented the compound bow almost simultaneously. Because the work of the compound bow is very complicated, it is very unlikely that the two nations will invent the compound bow at the same time. Who invented the compound bow first?

In ancient Egypt, BC 16 In the century, the Kosovos used advanced weapons to defeat the ancient Egyptian pharaoh and established the 15th dynasty. The advanced weapons of the Kiso people include compound bows and Marathi chariots. As mentioned earlier, the Kosovos ruled in ancient Egypt 100 Over the years, during the period, technologies such as compound bows and Marathi chariots were mastered by ancient Egyptians. Eventually the ancient Egyptians defeated the Hescosos. The Hescoso people have never been known.

Judging from archaeological excavations, the earliest complete composite bow to date has come from the tomb of the famous ancient Egyptian pharaoh Tutanka Gate. Tutankamen is not a famous pharaoh in ancient Egyptian history, he 9 Dengji, 19 Died at the age of. Because he died too early, his pyramid has not been built yet. So he was buried in the tomb built for the minister. Maybe for this reason, his tomb was saved 3 Not stolen for more than a thousand years until 1917 It was discovered and excavated by the British every year. A large number of precious cultural relics came out of the tomb, including Chongda 10.23 Kg gold mask, up to 110.9 Kg of golden coffin survivors, complete composite bows, advanced tanks, etc. According to the test, when Tutankamen died, it was about BC 1324 year.

The earliest thing that can touch the compound bow in China may be the ring unearthed in the tomb of the woman. It was later in the era than Tutanka Gate, about BC 1300 Around the year. Using the ring as a protection is one of the signs using the compound bow. Because the composite bow has good elasticity and a large degree of stretching, when the bow is filled with the bow, the bow string on both sides of the bow can form a sharp angle, so the bowing method of the composite bow is to pull the string with the thumb (protected with the ring), and the index finger press. Hold the thumb. This method of bowing is called the Chinese method of bowing. Unlike composite bows, single bows such as long bows have poor elasticity. The ratio of bow length to bow length is low. The angle of the bowstrings at the bow is larger. You can use multiple fingers to pull the bow. This method of bowing is called Mediterranean bow pulling method. The women's tomb was unearthed with a ring for bowing, suggesting that she used a compound bow.

Historical literature and archaeological excavations have shown that at least in business, our ancestor's bow and arrow manufacturing technology has matured, and the tangible composite bow and bronze arrow are more complete. First of all, according to the hieroglyphs about bows in Yin Kangjia and Jinwen, it can be inferred that the commercial dynasty generally uses a compound bow instead of a single bow. This composite bow is an obvious double curved and curved bow, namely “ double curved composite bow ”. Instead of a simple single arc of a single bow. The basic feature of this bow is that when the string slack bow is dissolved, the bow arm is turned sharply in reverse, and the grip is protruding forward. After the string is stretched, the grip part is shrunk, and the two ends of the bow arm are symmetrical arc, and the two ends of the bow arm are slightly Turn backwards. There is no big difference from the typical Chinese compound bow in future generations. In terms of archaeological excavations, in addition to the bow and finger ring of the women's tomb, the remains of two slack bows were found in the carriage pit in the Yin Ruin of Henan, each containing a jade bow and a copper bow. At the same time, the accessories with bows, that is, bronze bow shaped, with flat strips and bells at both ends, can be tied to the central part of the bow arm to protect the bow body.

There are also shadows of compound bows in historical written records and literary works. For example, there are a lot of records of compound bows in the verses. The bow appears in the 《 Scripture 》 12 Times, among them recited as weapons 9 Kind of. For example, in 《 The Scripture · Xiaoya Horn Bow 》 wrote: “ ⁇ Horn Bow, the opposite is true. ” Obviously this corner bow is a typical composite bow: “ Relaxation is the charac teristic of ” (that is, the bow is reverse curved when there is no string). This is a typical feature of the double composite bow. Mainly because the corners and tendons of the animals are cushioned in the bow arm, especially the role of the horns made into flakes. 《 The literary works in the 》 use the characteristics of the composite bow as an example of the profound truth, indicating that the composite bow has been widely used.

The advanced composite bow manufacturing process of our ancestors was learned from Sumerians and ancient Egyptians? Or were we invented independently with the Kisoos at the same time? Or is the ancestor of our business dynasty itself from Sumer or the Kosovos in ancient Egypt?

The archaeological community has a view that in ancient times, complex technologies were often invented in one place and then spread to all places. Some people believe that nomads have played a key role in the spread of technology. So, have the ancestors of our business dynasties learned advanced compound bow manufacturing technology from West Asia through the surrounding nomads? I think this possibility is unlikely. There are several reasons:

First of all, the surrounding ethnic minorities do not master compound bow technology. During the business dynasty, the northern part of our country and now Mongolia and Russia are places where nomads live. In ancient times, we called the nomads in the north “ Hu people”. It is clearly recorded in the text of the commercial dynasty: “Hu Wu Bow Car”. In other words, the nomads in the north do not have the manufacturing technology of compound bows and cars. This situation shows that it is very unlikely that nomads will introduce complex technologies in West Asia and ancient Egypt, thousands of kilometers away, into the commercial dynasty.

Secondly, the manufacturing technology of compound bows is quite complicated and cumbersome. The Europeans who later conquered West Asia and ancient Egypt did not inherit this bow and arrow manufacturing technology. It is said that the ancient Greeks used a compound bow, but later gave up. Europeans generally use the more primitive single bow: a long bow. Another antagonist is Japan. According to historical records such as 《Historical Records 》 and folklore, Xu Fu brought three thousand virgins, three thousand virgins, and Baiwu across the sea to find the old fairy tenderine for Emperor Qin Shi. Legend has it that Xu Fudong arrived in Japan because he did not find the old medicine, afraid that Emperor Qin Shi would chase and stay in Japan, teaching the Japanese advanced agricultural and handicraft technologies, and being regarded as the god of agriculture and the god of handicraft industry by the Japanese (see Annex I) . In the Tang Dynasty, t he Japanese sent Tang to make the system learn Chinese culture and technology. It can be said that before the Meiji Restoration, almost all of Japan’s main traditional technologies were learned from China. However, Japan does not have a compound bow, but uses a traditional long bow like Europe. It is implied from one side that the compound bow technique is more complicated.

More importantly, the cultural relics related to compound bows unearthed in Yin Ruins can be seen that during the business week, the compound bow production technology of our ancestors has basically reached the highest level of the technology (Annex III). It is by no means “ used goods ” learned from the transfer of nomads. The most direct evidence comes from 《 Examinations 》 . As can be seen from this handicraft technology book written hundreds of years after the business dynasty, the compound bow manufacturing during the week of business in my country is very elegant.

《Examinations 》 is a document of the various types of specifications and manufacturing processes of the official handicraft industry in Qi Guoji during the warring nations of China. The book retains a large amount of first-in-chin handicraft production technology and arts and crafts materials, and records a series of production management and construction systems. Full book 7200 Multi-word. Among them, there is 1400 Multilingualism is about the process of manufacturing composite bows (see Annex II), which explains the difficulty and importance of composite bow manufacturing. This is the earliest literature on compound bow manufacturing technology discovered so far. In the next two thousand and five hundred years, China's compound bow manufacturing technology has not changed substantially.

《The test record 》 records that the bow requires six main materials: so-called dry, corner, tendon, glue, silk, paint, collectively called “ six materials ”. The ancients also had their own understanding of the efficacy of various materials: “Dry people, thinking far away; Kakana, thinking of disease; Zhi Ye, thinking of depth; Kappa people, thinking of peace; Yi Ye, think of it; Ye Ye Ye, who thinks that the frosted dew ”.

“Dry ” is the main body of the bow arm, which is a multi-layer superposition and plays a decisive role in the performance of the bow. The ancients had a very in-depth and detailed study of various materials suitable for the manufacture of bows, and believed that the best material for “dry ” was Zhe Mu, followed by ⁇ wood, oaku, etc., and the bamboo was relatively poor. “ The corner ” is an animal horn, made into a thin flake shape, affixed to the inner abdomen of the bow arm, mainly using horns. “ The tendon ” is the tendon of the animal, which is applied to the back of the outer bow of the bow arm. After add ing “ tendons ” and “ corners ”, the elasticity of the bow arm is increased, making the arrow shoot farther and more lethal. “ Glue ” is animal glue, used to bond “ dry ”, “ corner ”, “ tendons ”. 《 In the test note 》, six kinds of glues such as deer glue, horse glue, glue, rat glue, fish glue, and rhinocene are recommended. The ancient man made “ glue ” by putting animal skin and other animal tissues in the water to boil, the so-called boiler. The ancients already knew that adding a small amount of lime to boiling can improve the efficiency of booming. Because the composite bow uses animal glue, the elasticity will be greatly reduced after the tide, requiring moisture prevention. “ The paint ” is to paint the made bow arm to prevent the erosion of the frost and dew and moisture, and requires that the paint be selected.

According to literature records, my country has very detailed regulations on the manufacturing process of bows in ancient times. Simply put, the ancients believed that it was necessary to create a bow “ dry ” in winter, prepare “ corner ” in spring, process “ tendons ” in summer, and treat the bow arm with the custom in the bow box in winter. Completely processed The bowstring is installed in spring and hidden for another year before it can be used. Such a process needs 2–3 year.

In addition, the compound bow is relatively short and requires moisture prevention. The ancients often use bow covers to protect them. Like a compound bow, the bow cover was first invented by the Sumerians.

The above reasons support the compound bow was invented independently by the first people of the business dynasty or at least learned from Mesopotamia or ancient Egypt. Combined with information on the sudden appearance of bronze, Oracle, etc., I think the compound bow is also the technology that our ancestors of the business dynasty fled Gué in time.

Annex I: Xu Fudonglu Japan

According to historical records such as 《 Historical Records 》, Xu Fu brought three thousand virgins, virgins and Baiwu across the sea to find immortal elixirs for Emperor Qin Shi, and never returned. In addition, 《 the three national regimes 》, Xu Jiajia Spectrum, etc. all recorded Xu Fu Dongdong's deeds in Japan. Legend has it that Xu Fudong arrived in Japan because he did not find the old medicine, afraid that Qin Shihuang would chase and kill Xu Fu. 7 The son changed to the Japanese surname, the eldest son surnamed Fukuoka, the second son surnamed Fukushima, the fourth son surnamed Fukuda, the f ifth son surnamed Fukata, the sixth son surnamed Fuku Hai, and the seventh son surnamed Fukuju, stayed in Japan. Xu Fu brought advanced agricultural and handicraft technologies, and was regarded as the god of agriculture and the god of handicrafts by the Japanese. Corresponding to this, according to 《History of Japan》 mentioned: “Xiao Ling Emperor in 72 years, Qin people Xu Fu Lai. (Or Yun, Xu Fu led three thousand boys and girls, ⁇ three graves and five editions to hire. If you can't ask for medicine, you will stay. Or cloud, Mount Fuji. Or Yun, Xiongye Mountain, with Xu Fuzhen.)”. The 《 ancient document of the Fuji Mansion》 in Shizuji, Shida, Shidaji, Yoshida City, Yamazhida Prefecture, Japan, is also very detailed for Xu Fu's family.

In Japan, there are many Xu Fu Tomb and Xu Fu Temple. After Mingjiwixin, there have been many people in the Japanese academic community who opposed Xu Fu Dongdong's statement that Japanese professors advanced technology. One of the reasons is that there are many Xu Fu tombs, which should be forged by future generations based on legends. This reasoning is untenable. Since ancient times, China has established a custom to commemorate heroes and leaders. Many celebrities have multiple tombs. In addition, in addition to Xu Fu Tomb and Xu Fu Temple, there is no reason why the Japanese should spend such a lot of financial and material resources to get older 2 Thousand 2 Chinese a hundred years ago? The most reasonable explanation is that Xu Fu Dongdong Japan should be credible.

Interestingly, the emperor in the history of Japan once vigorously worshipped Xu Fu. According to records, from Emperor Yuduo to Emperor Koshan, Xu Fuda was sacrificed by the Emperor of Japan 80 Many times, it didn't stop until Mingzhi Weixin. Correspondingly, the story of the Japanese against Xu Fu Dongdu also began after Mingzhi Xinchu.

The reason why Mingzhiweixin happened is 1853 Brigadier General Matthew Perry (Matthew CalbraithPerry) Leading the fleet into Edo (Tokyo today), demanding the establishment of diplomatic relations and trade with Japan, the so-called “ black ship founding ”. After Japan was opened by the US warships, it was shocked by the advanced technology in the West, and gradually developed into a war to overthrow the shogunate. Eventually, he knew that the emperor won and began to defend himself. After Mingjiwixin, the Japanese selected international students to study in advanced countries such as Britain, the United States, France, and Germany, and promoted learning of Western social culture and habits. In fact, the Japanese were no longer looking down on the traditional Chinese feudal society culture, and began to fully westernize and learn advanced capitalist culture. In this case, eliminating Xu Fu's influence may be a political need.

Appendix 2: 《 Examinations 》 on the method of making bows and arrows

It is time to take six materials, and the six materials are both gathered and clever. Those who do it think they are far away; those who are in the corner think they are sick; those who think they are also deep; those who think they are also the glue; those who think they are also the same; those who think they are also the same. Seven Ways to Do: Zhe is the top, ⁇ times, ⁇ sang times, orange times, papaya times, thorns times, bamboo is the next. Where there is a connection, the desire is dark and the sun is sound, and the darkness is the heart, and the sun is far-rooted. Those who analyze dry, shoot far away use mold, and those who shoot deep use straight. The way to do it, ⁇ ? If you don’t ⁇ , you won’t get a bow. Where the horns, the autumn ⁇ are thick, the spring ⁇ is thin, the horn of the childish cattle is straight away, and the horns of the old cattle pass by. The horn of the barren cow is in danger. The horns are white and rich, the root of the horns, in And restlessness is so soft. Softly lustful of its lord; Bai Ye, the lust of swords. In the husband's horn, he will always be awesome, and those who fear will be copied. Copet, so I want it to be strong; Qing Ye, the strong sign also. The end of the horn; farther It’s the reason that it’s ⁇ . ⁇ I want to be soft; Feng Mou also, the soft symptoms. The angle is five inches long and the three colors are not unreasonable. All kinds of photosensitive glue, wanting to be obsolete, the past is also deep, and it is flawed, and it is cheap. Deer glue pale, horse glue pale, glue fiery, rat glue black, fish glue bait, rhinocene yellow. Where nickname and the like cannot be. Where there is a tendon, it is as short as possible, and it is as big as it is. If you are big, you must plagiarize the beast, thinking that the bow is not different from its beast. Where for bow, winter is dry and spring liquid corners, summer ribs, autumn triads, cold memorial, ice analysis ⁇ . Dongyang is easy, the spring liquid corners are combined, the summer tendons are not annoying, the autumn is trimmed, the cold memorial is open, the ice is ⁇ , the ring is reviewed, and the spring is one year old. Analyzing must be unethical, and there is no evil in the analysis corner. If you don’t know anything, you will be overhauled and you will be sick. The husband and the eye must be strong, and the strong will be able to overcome their tendons. The reason for the muscles is ⁇ , and it will be done by this. If you want it, you will be firm; if you want it, you need it. There is no agreement, the negligent must be at the forefront, and the glue must be at all. If the glue is uneven, and the glue is uneven, it will be overhauled, and the horn will be sick instead. In the horn of residence, the elders have secondary needs, and the horns are short. Hanging angles, such as sorrow, non-prosperity. There is a variable-mindedness in the solution of the current husband's rice; there is a ⁇ -mindedness in the arm, so plagiarize. The constant angle reaches, which is like sorrow, and it is not beneficial. If you want to do it better than fire and not win, you want to be free from fire and no ⁇ , and you will neve r hurt your tendons. If you have a cheap job, you will be softened by the wet corners, and the good will be outside and the moving will be included. Although good at the outside, it must be moved inside, although good and good can be good. Anyone who is a bow, is steep, and taller than its ⁇ , has its fear, and has nothing to do with it. Should be the bow of ⁇ , and the end should be Xing. Sent for ⁇ , must move to ⁇ , bow and feather ⁇ , and hair should end. The bow has six materials, and it is strong. Zhang Rui Shui. Maintain physical defense and refer to it. Vienne {? foot } Yes, the desire is like a negative string, and it is like a ring, and there is no loss of body. Such as rings, beautiful materials, and dexterity, when it is time, it is called even. The horns are invincible and invincible, so-called equal. To measure its strength, there are three average, three average, the so-called nine sum. Jiuhe Bow, Horn and Dry Power, Zhu Sanyu, Jiao San ⁇ , Sizi Mansion, Paint 3 ⁇ . There is more than work, and less work. For the bow of the Son of Heaven, it is a rule. For the bow of the princes, it is a rule. The doctor's bow is in accordance with the rules. The bow of taxis is in accordance with the rules. The bow is six feet long and there are six inches, which is called the upper system, and the sergeant uniform is six feet long. The bow is three inches. The middle system is the sergeant uniform. The bow is six feet long. Everyone is a bow, because of his king's bow, Shilu's flesh and blood, short and wide in vain. If the person is in danger of bowing, the danger bow is in peace, and the bones are standing upright, and the sword is rushed. If the person gives a bow for it, the bow is a dangerous target, and the person is safe, his bow is safe, and his Yian can't be as fast as possible, and not deep. If he is in danger, his bow is in danger, and he is in danger, he can't do what he wants. There are many vectors and widows, which is called the clip, and Lihou and Yi. Widowed, with many bodies, the king of kings, lethag and texture. The body is as good as one, so-called the belongings of the Tang Bow, and it is sharp and deep. Large and no ⁇ , the second corner is ⁇ and deep, the second is ⁇ and neglected, and the second corner is no ⁇ . Coin-the back of the text. Horn ring ⁇ , Niu Zhen Ben ⁇ , elk inchworm ⁇ . And bow ⁇ Mo, horny, so-called sentence bow. Then it is called the Hou Bow. Covering it, it is a deep bow.

Annex III: Crossbow classification during business week

There are many types of bows and arrows during the business week in my country, which represents the highest level of development of bows and arrows in human history. According to 《Zhou Li Xia Guan》, the bow and arrow points at that time were recorded: “ six bow, four crossbow, eight yard ”. Among them, six bows refer to the king bow, arc bow, crossbow, geng bow, Tang bow, and big bow. The first two types, namely the ki ng bow and the arc bow, are used for combat and can shoot through armor; the bow and geng bow are used for hunting. As for Tang Bow and Big Bow, it is likely to be a single bow, which is practiced by beginners. The four crossbows include crossbows, thin crossbows, and crossbows. The first two, crossbow and thin crossbow, are relatively light and launch fast, and are usually used to defend the city base. The Tang crossbow and the crossbow are strong crossbows with a long range, but due to the difficulty of opening the bow, the launch speed is slower, and it is more used for car and field. Eight targets include eight kinds of vain, ya, ya, ya, ya, and ya. Among them, the vain, the killing target, the decomposition, and the constant target are used by the bow. The rest of the ya, the head, the vault, and the polio are used by the crossbow. Yao Yao and Zheyuan are used exclusively for combat, so they are called soldiers and are usually used to defend city battles and car battles. These two types of arrows can be tied to the fireball and fired at their neck (arrowhead and arrow pole connection). Killing the target and thehead are for field hunting. Pompockets and ⁇ targets are used to shoot birds. Hengyi and Yuyi are for Xi Xi shooting.

Sun Wei Dong

Do By
Intermediate Shao

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在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

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中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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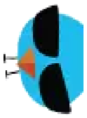

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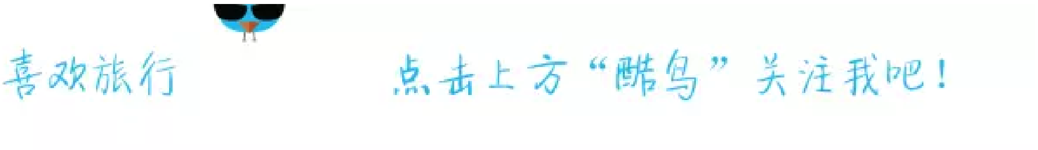
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Editor's words

In response to the needs of readers, the Cool Bird column will be updated on Wednesday and Saturday, and updated two days a week, so everyone does not have to wait for a week. ~~ Today is the fourth chapter 《 Sumer and China》.

Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Sumer and China (top)

Sumer is located in the lower reaches of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers in southeastern Iraq today. Here are the earliest civilizations discovered to date. Available archaeological data shows that Sumerian civilization started at least about BC 5500 year. According to Sumerian legends, they came from the sea. Sumerians are the center of ancient technological inventions. They invented wheels, boats, saws, saddles, shovels, bags, bus, boots, slippers, forks, wine and knives, spears, arrows, swords, glue, daggers, helmets, armor, arrow barrels, sword sheath, etc. According to my test, the business dynasty should have been in BC 19 Around the century, due to the war, the Sumerians fled the two river basins, an ancient Egyptian subsidiary established in ancient Egypt. Sumer’s relationship with Chinese civilization can be verified from the following aspects.

First of all, from the perspective of race, Sumerians are yellow people, yellow skin, and dark hair. Secondly, from the perspective of language, the Sumerian language belongs to the Han Tibetan language family; the Sumerians use hieroglyphs. Judging from religious beliefs, the Sumerians believe that God is the sun, moon, and stars in the sky. The gods are human-shaped and all live on the mountains; the sacrifice gods want to build the altar: the ladder tower; the Sumerians believe that people will become ghosts after death. ”Gidim” , Wandering in the underworld, unable to come out during the day; the Sumerian grave is outside the city, with tribute, and the noble tomb is buried with martyrs. There is a mud brick table on the Sumerian sacrificial table for the victims of animals and vegetables. In the view of the Sumerians, the king is the spokesperson of God in the world. These are exactly the same as traditional Chinese culture. The Sumerians believe that the ground is a flat plate, and the sky is a round top cover, as our ancestors said “ the place of the sky ”. Heaven and earth were originally together, and were later separated, similar to the chaotic beginning of our mythology, “. The myths and legends about the Great Flood related to the Sumerians are said to have been adapted by the Jews into the story of Noah’s Ar

k. We have: “ Co-worker broke the pillar of the sky, the sky leaked, and the flood flood flooded until the story of the female snail ”. Judging from the calendar, the Sumerians are at least in BC 2000 The year before Babylon invented the Yin and Yang calendar. Similarly, civilized Huaxia civilization uses Yin and Yang calendar at least in the commercial dynasty. Both start every month from new beginning, 15 The moon of the sun is the roundest. And the legend is about AD 3000 Before, Yao Di discovered the arrogance.

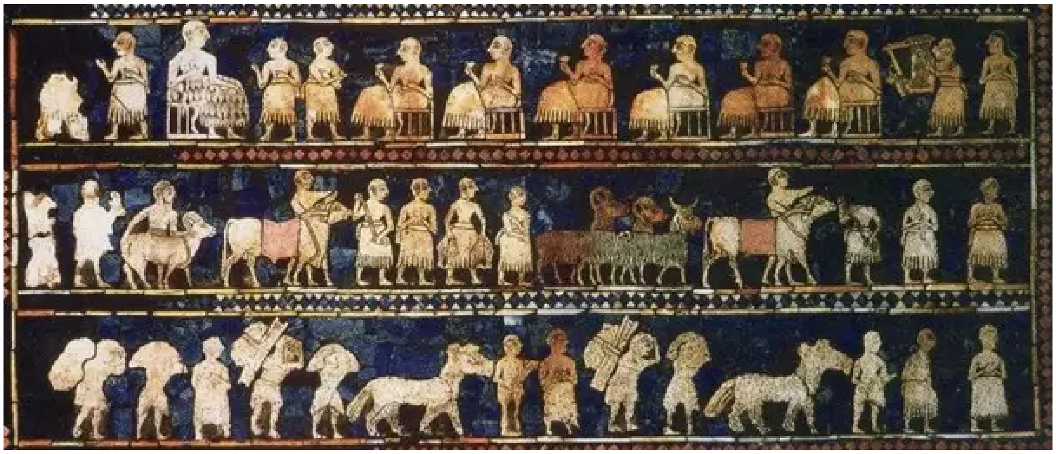

figure 1 Art in the Royal Tomb of Urjo. Made with pyrethroids and shells. Quoted from Wikipedia English version.

"Ur mosaic" by Alma E. Guinness-Alma E.." Reader'sDigest: Mysteries of the Bible: The Enduring Question of the Scriptures". Pleasantville, New York/Montreal. The Reader's Digest Association, Inc. 1988. ISBN: 0-89577-293-0. Licensed under CC0 via Commons https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ur_mosaic.jpg#/media/File:Ur_mosaic.jpg

In terms of construction, due to the lack of stones in the two rivers, the Sumerians mainly use bricks to build buildings. The houses are dominated by rectangles, and the city has square towns and moat. In China, “Qin Brick Hanwa” is the main building material of our ancestors. Although from the existing empirical excavation, the earliest square city pond in my country is Heinan Yan Shi Li, the era is about BC 1500 Years cannot be ruled out that our ancestors started using bricks long before they came to China. It should be noted that the Sumerians use a lot of mud bricks, and the mud bricks are still used in large numbers in rural areas in China. The practice of mud bricks is basically the same. In particular, Sumerian buildings are always built on high platforms, called ”Tell” . This is not only the same as that of China, but also the name.

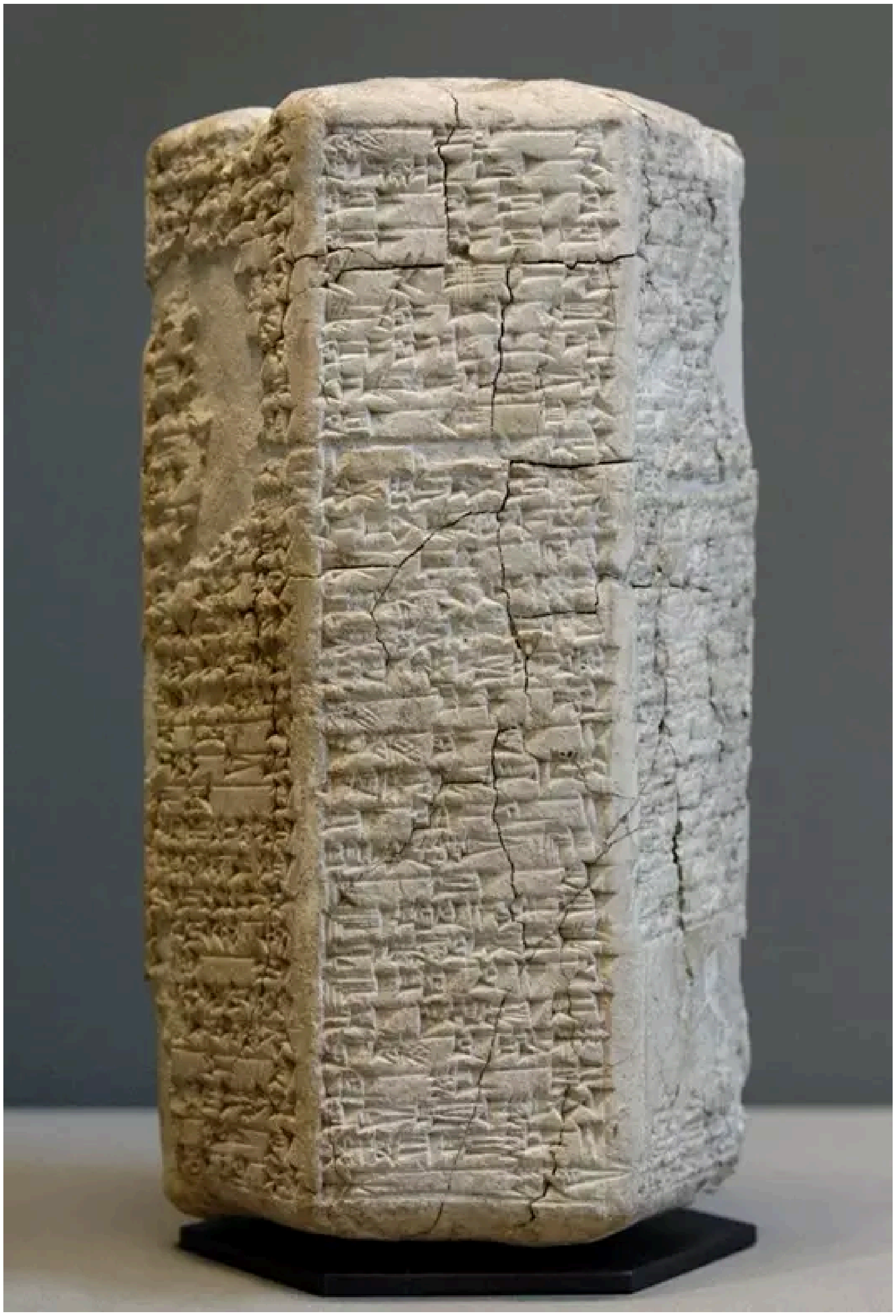

figure 2 BC 19 Praise in the Sumerian Temple of the Century. Quoted from Wikipedia English version. This picture was shot by Marie-Lan Nguyen (user: Jastrow) and placedin the Public Domain.

In agriculture, the Sumerians are at least in BC 5300 Farming began in the two river basins a year ago. Our legend began to grow crops during the Shinong period. The Sumerians began to domesticate pigs, sheep, cattle, horses, etc. very early. Our historical records and Legend: The ancestor of the commercial dynasty “ took the ground as a horse, and Wang Hai served the cow ”. Domesticate cattle and horses as a tool for transportation and farming. The animal husbandry of the Chinese commercial dynasty is very developed, domesticating “ six animals ”. In terms of water conservancy, the Sumerians were the first to build water conservancy and irrigate farmland in the world. In the Chinese legend, there was a record of water control during the Huang Emperor period, and the stories of Dayu and his father, Rai, were widely circulated; by the time of the war, the father and son of Qin Li Bing were in BC ~251 The famous Dujiang coffer was built every year, and still plays an extremely important role in Sichuan’s agriculture; Zhao Zhao Tuo was in BC 215 The spiritual canal built every year uses the clever human-shaped structure to connect the Xijiang River in the Pearl River system with the Xiangjiang River in the Yangtze River system, and uses shipping to transport a large amount of soldiers and grains to Lingnan, occupying two broad and Vietnam in one fell swoop. In the West Han period, in order to fight against the Huns, a hundreds of kilometers long Bahe water hub was built, which can ship hundreds of kilometers west. These outstanding water conservancy projects can be said to be unique in the world, indicating that China had highly developed water conservancy knowledge and construction capabilities in ancient times. The Sumerians invented the sailing ship very early. In my country's Qin period, there were large ships.

From the perspective of education, the Sumerians attach great importance to education. Students make mistakes and teachers will use wicker strips. The Chinese have always respected the teacher's re-teaching, and Yin and Confucius were respected as saints by future generations. Students in the old society make mistakes, and teachers will use the ruler to beat their hands.

In terms of weapons and military, the Sumerians first invented the Marathi chariot, where two soldiers held an axe or spear. In historical books and legends, Chinese late summer merchants began to have a Mara chariot, and there are usually two soldiers on the chariot. The Sumerians invented the stone thrower; there was a stone thrower in ancient China. The Sumerians invented advanced compound bows; in Chinese written records and legends, there have been records of compound bows for a long time. The earliest compound bow in my country to date was the period of Yin Shang, indicating that the business dynasty has had perfect compound bow manufacturing technology for our ancestors.

Among the Sumerian instruments is “ Bull Head Harp ”, which uses yellow Yangmu as a piano body and has ten strings. Chinese legend Yao invented the ukulele. Ten strings and five strings should be all five steps, not seven steps. Chinese traditional music is all five steps. Western and Arabic music is usually seven steps.

All this shows that the Sumerians have a close relationship with us Chinese. Taking into account the information we have now, I think the Sumerians and Han people are much more genetically and culturally similar than any other ethnic group. We are the heirs of the disappeared Sumerian civilization.

Next, I will briefly explain one by one.

(Small note: Due to limited space, Professor Sun will give a detailed introduction from the perspective of race, language, and religion next Wednesday)

Sun Wei Dong

Do By

Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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酷鸟专栏

在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者： 孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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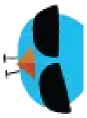

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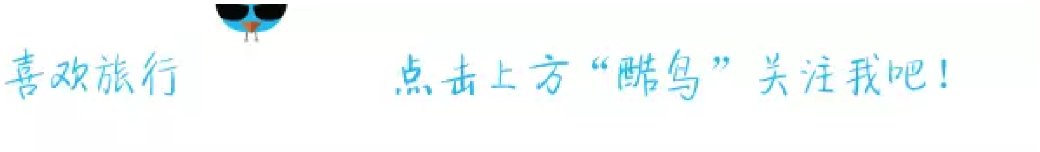
Cool Bird Column | The relationship between Sumerians and Chinese from the perspective of race, language and religion

Original Sun Wei Dong Cool Bird Travel Network October 14, 2015 06:45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Editor's words

It is said that the column update last Saturday was too short, and some readers were not happy. ~~ Today finally updated the next episode of Chapter 4! Every Wednesday and Friday, please continue to pay attention to the cool bird archaeological column updated weekly. More cool bird columns have been wonderful in the past, you can view the bottom guide of the article!

Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter 4: Sumer and China (below)

01

race Race

Judging from ethnicity, Sumerians are yellow and black hair. This shows that the Sumerians are completely different races from white people such as Arabs who later occupied West Asia and North Africa, and black people in Africa, and are very close to us Chinese.

Judging from the found statue, Sumerians are similar to us, but they are bigger than our eyes. Sumerian statues often seen online, short Sumerians, tall people are Semitic. This may be related to diet. The Sumerians entered the farming society very early, and vegetarian food accounted for a large proportion. Shortness may be related to a high proportion of vegetarian food.

According to some Western scholars, the Sumerians generally do not have hair and beards, and most of the shavings shave off their upper lip beards. However, the Semites who later invaded the southern part of the two rivers had long curly hair and beards. Affected by them, Sumer's upper-level officials also had long hair and beards. The basis for this conclusion is unclear. One kind It may be inferred based on religious and artistic cultural relics such as statues.

No portraits of the Sumerians of ancient times have been found. As can be seen from the murals in ancient Egypt, the Sumerians have a slightly shallower skin than the ancient Egyptians and are closer to us Chinese. It is worth noting that the only remaining murals show that the Kisosos are bearded (picture 1). There is a clear difference from the ancient Egyptians.

About BC 1900 An official of the Twelfth Dynasty of ancient Egypt (Khnumhotep II) The mural in the tomb records the entry of a group of Asians into Egypt (picture 1). These people are said to be later Hescoso people. They are all black-haired, yellow-skinned, and in addition, the bow in the hands of the Kosovos is used for the exam However, there are “ double curved compound bow ”, which is very similar to the bow and arrow during our business dynasty. As mentioned earlier, the compound bow was invented by the Sumerians. The ancient Egyptians originally used a long bow, which was brought to ancient Egypt by the Hescosos. Based on these characteristics, I infer that these people belong to one of the Sumerians, not the ancestors of the Arabs. It is worth pointing out that the characters in the painting are characterized by these people revealing their right arms, just like the Tibetans. The Tibetans are the yellow people who speak the Han Tibetan language family and are the creators of ancient Indian civilizations (see later). The Corsos in the painting have slightly shallower skin than the ancient Egyptians, and are closer to our modern Chinese.

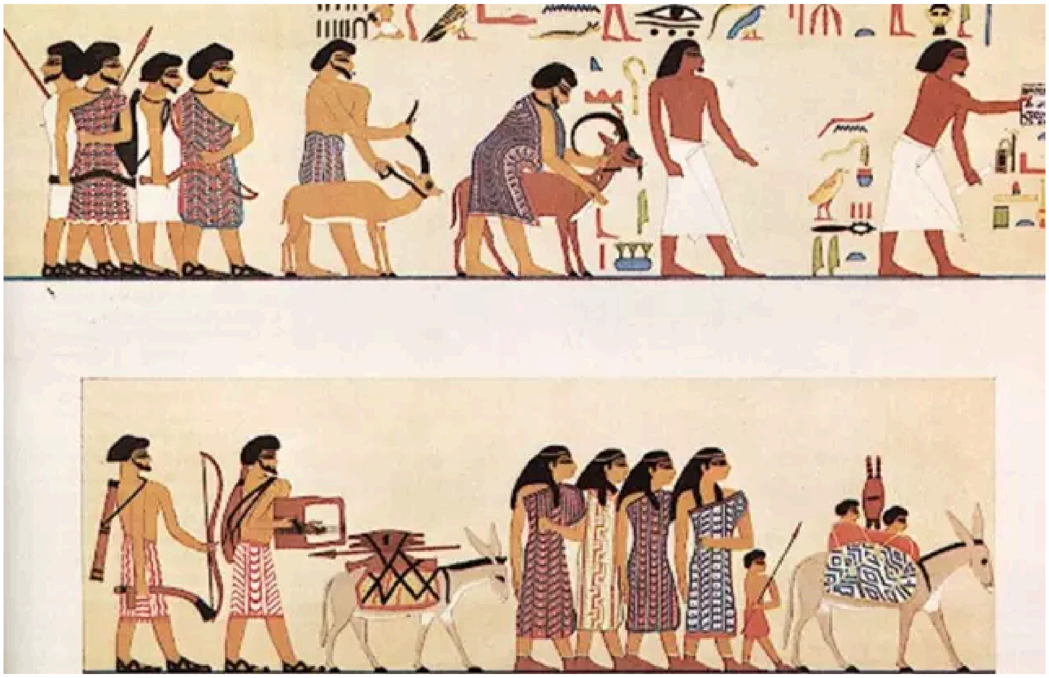

figure 1: The Kosso in the ancient Egyptian mural. See Beijing University Press 2012 Annual version of Stavrianos (Stavrianos, L.S.) The book 《 Global History - 1500 World before 》 54 Page 9 (Photo downloaded from Wikipedia English version). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyksos

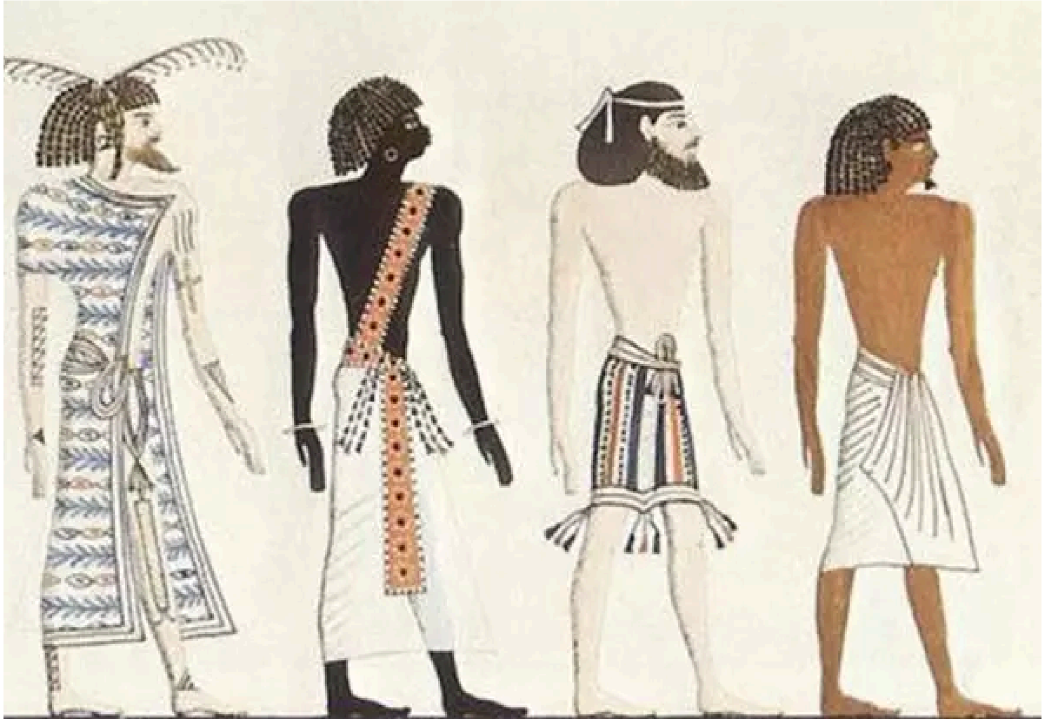

figure 2: The picture found in Baidu Encyclopedia is in Seti I (Seti I, 1294 BC to 1279 BC) The frescoes in the tomb describe four kinds of people around ancient Egypt: from left to right, followed by Libyans, Nubians, Syrians of West Asia, and ancient

Egyptians.

After this appointment 500 In the tomb of the pharaoh of Seti I in the year, there is a mural that clearly describes several major races around ancient Egypt (picture 2). Libyans have curly hair, yellow hair, and fair skin. They have some white characteristics. Nubians are dark-skinned and are typical black people. Syrians in West Asia have pictures in terms of hair, beard and skin color 1 The Kisoso people are very similar. It is likely that the Sumerians are of blood.

According to the legend of the Sumerians, their ancestors came from the choppy sea. The Sumerians invented the sailboat very early and used horses and fibers to ship in the two rivers. “ The legend from the sea ” should not be groundless. Therefore, some historians believe that the Sumerians may come from the East. Some even think they are from the Yangtze River Basin in China. But so far there is no archaeological evidence.

Overall, the people on the above two murals are not completely consistent with modern Chinese. However, considering the long years of more than three thousand years, migration, war, and national integration, coupled with changes in the environment, food, and living environment, it is completely understandable that there are slight differences in appearance.

Some people on the Internet say that our Chinese are not like the ancient Egyptians, they are all descendants of the Hu. This statement is obviously wrong. “ Hu ” was originally a self-proclaimed nomadic fishing and hunting nation in the north of ancient times. In a narrow sense, it refers to the Huns, and then refers to the nomads in the north. From a linguistic point of view, the Hu people belong to the Altai family, and Japan, North Korea, Manchu, Mongolian, Turkic, etc. all belong to the Altai family. Among them, the “Hu” people living in Northeast Asia are called “East Hu”, and the West also calls it “Tungus ”. I personally verified that before the business dynasty, the original residence of the Hu people could extend south to Shandong, Henan and other places. During the business dynasty, the people of Suzy and others were driven north by the Han people. For thousands of years, “Huren” and “Chinese ” have experienced a long war. There is a large gap between Hu and Han people, but the degree of ethnic integration is very high. For example, 《 Hanhu 》 《 Huns Biography 》 has an insulting statement: The Huns’ Single Missionary Legend: “ There are big men in the south and wild huh in the north. Hu, Bei Beast and the like, wild blood is very different from people. ” I estimate that the content of the letter is forged, and the King of the Huns is not so humble.

Poor living conditions have created Hu people's strong physique and brave fighting character. Over the past three thousand years, the Hu Han people have prevailed many times in the Huhan battle. Even in the early days of the powerful West Han, the Han Dynasty paid tribute to the Huns. BC 200 In the year, when Han Gaozu drove in person, he was once besieged in Baiden by the Huns. BC 198 In the year, Han Gaozu asked for peace, with the brothers alone, the two sides are bounded by the Great Wall, and at the same time, they pay tribute to the Huns for silk, rice wine, food, etc. 60 Years of tribute history. Even after the Hanwu Emperor defeated the Huns, the Han Dynasty still adopted the method of pro-Hungarians to stabilize the northern border. The famous “ Zhaojun outburst ” is an example.

After the Han Dynasty, especially the five chaos and later Yuan and Qing are all ruled by “Huren”. Even during the Shengtang period, “Huren” had great influence. For example, the humble solitary letter is the three-DPRK governor: his eldest daughter is Queen North Zhou; the fourth daughter is Queen Zhen of the Tang Dynasty (Mother of Li Yuan); the seventh daughter is Queen of Sui Dynasty (Mrs. Yang Jian, mother of Yang Guang).

However, from an ethnic perspective, the Hu people near China are basically Hanized. The reason is that the Hu people live in the bitter cold land in the north, the living conditions are poor, the fertility rate is very low, and the production methods of nomads and fishing and hunting are low in productivity, which determines that the population of “Hu people” is difficult to develop. At the same time, the strong folk customs allow the Hu people to easily obtain a large number of women from the surrounding nations, and the races are quickly assimilated. This has been supported by genetic testing. It can also be seen from the appearance that the appearance of the Tungus depends on the residents around them. For example, Russian Tatars look like whites (picture 3). “Huren” around China is no different from Han in appearance. This is the result of national integration. In fact, many “ Hu ” regimes in Chinese history claim to be descendants of Han people.

“The Hu ” has a high proportion of Han people in female genes. The nobles in “Huren” have a greater chance of obtaining Han women, especially Han genes. Taking solitary letter as an example, his mother, wife and concubine are all Han women. Therefore, although Li Yuan and Yang Guang’s mothers are humble and lonely children, genetically speaking, they are purebred Han people: lonely X The gene comes from its mother and is of the Han nationality. So the daughter of Lonely and Han women, two X Genes are all Han.

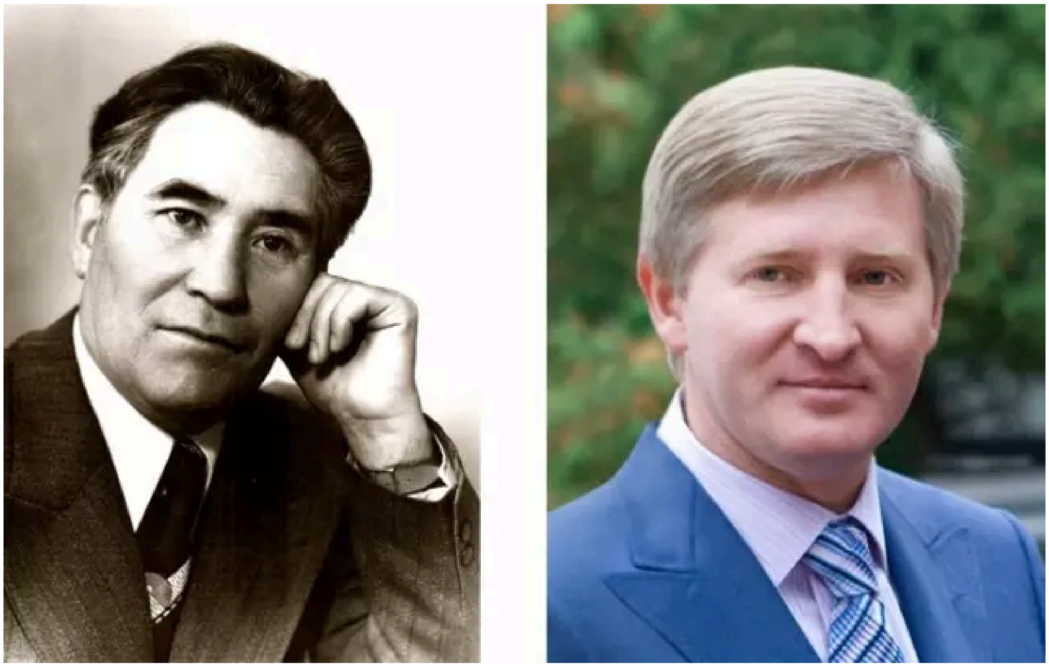

figure 3 Russian Tatar. On the left "Professor G. Akhatov" by АхатовАйдар Габдулхаевич-Из личного архива. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Professor_G._Akhatov.jpg#/media/File:Professor_G._Akhatov.jpg On the right "Akhmetov Rinat Leonidovich" by Komul- Own work. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons – https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Akhmetov_Rinat_Leonidovich.jpg#/media/File:Akhmetov_Rinat_Leonidovich.jpg

So, what does purebred “Huren” look like? I personally think that it should be found in the primitive tribes of the Tungus: Erenchun, Ewink, Tungus, and even Eskimo talents may retain pure “Hu people” descent.

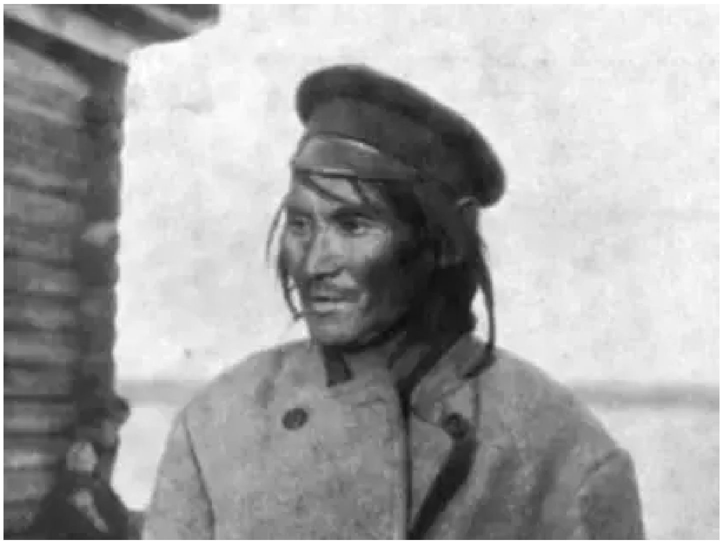

figure 4 Tungus "Tungus man at vorogovo" byUnknown-Google Books-Nansen, Fridtjof Wedel-Jarlsberg (1914) GjennemSibirien, Kristiania, Norway: w: Jacob Dybwads Forlag, pp. 236 ISBN: 9780836967395. OCLC: 7214283.. Licensed under Public Domain

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https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tungus_man_at_vorogovo.jpg#/media/File:Tungus_man_at_vorogovo.jpg

figure 4 It is a Russian Tungus and lives in Siberia and other places. My feeling is that the people in this photo have a little Russian origin.

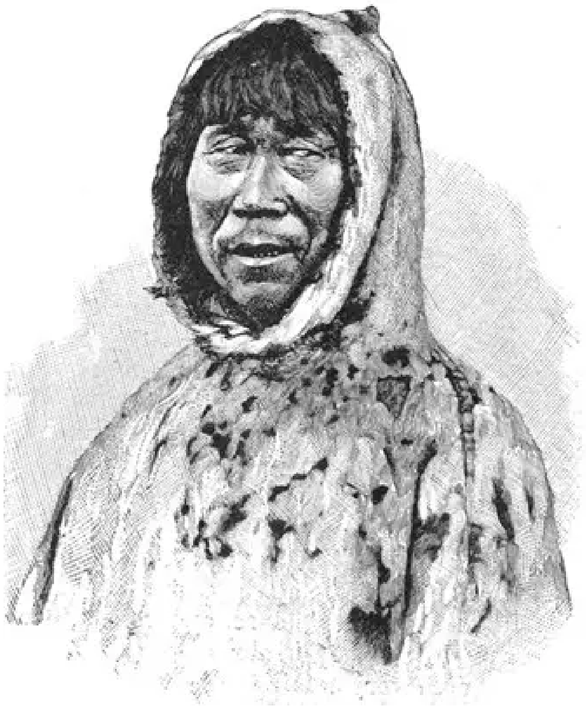
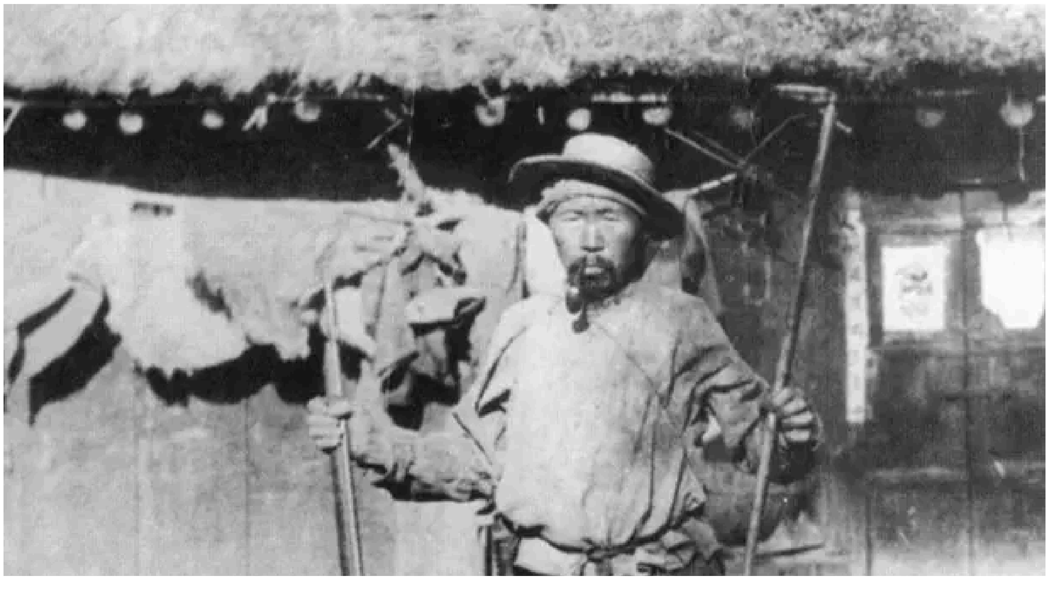


figure 5 Eskimos. "PSM V37 D324 Greenland eskimo" by Unknown-Popular Science Monthly Volume 37. Licensed under Public Domainvia Commons –

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:PSM_V37_D324_Greenland_eskimo.jpg#/media/File:PSM_V37_D324_Greenland_eskimo.jpg

The Eskimos may not belong to the Tungus language family, and should be a relatively pure northern minority. The difference between their looks and the Han people is still obvious (picture 5)



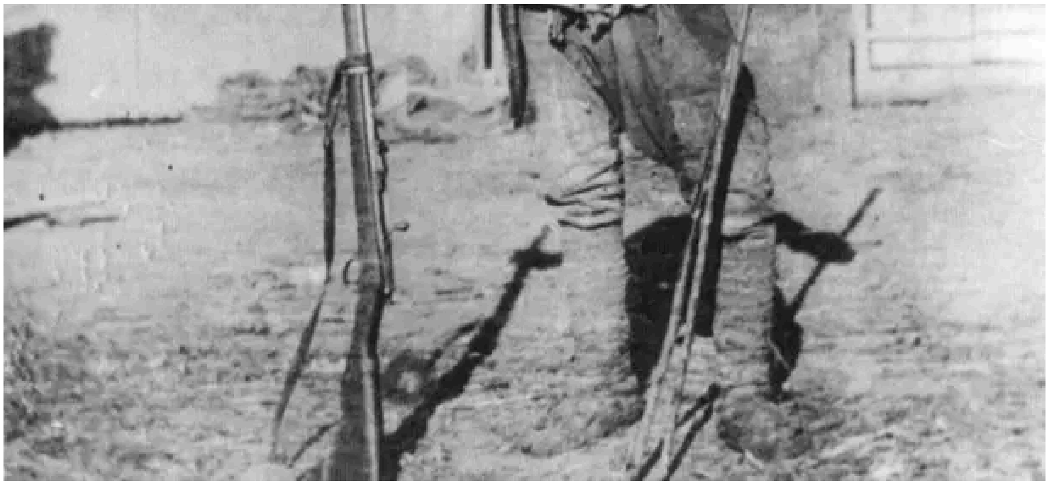


figure 6 Hage "Dersuuzala" by Vladimir Arsenyev- Владимир Клавдиевич Арсеньев. Собрание сочинений в 6 томах. Том I. / Под ред.ОИАК. — Владивосток, Альманах «Рубеж», 2007. — 704 с.. Licensed under PublicDomain via Commons – https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dersuuzala.jpg#/media/File:Dersuuzala.jpg

The Hage tribe is typical of the Tungus. There is also a big difference between looks and Han people (picture 6)

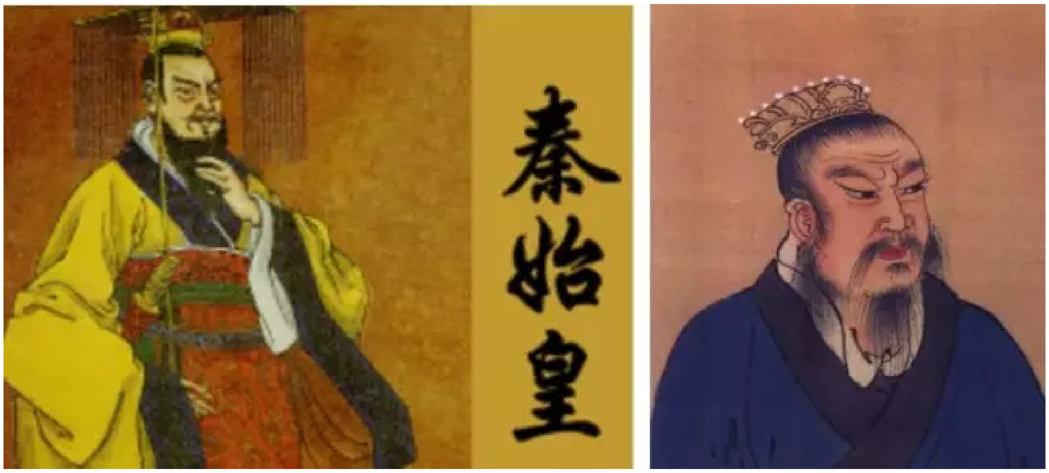
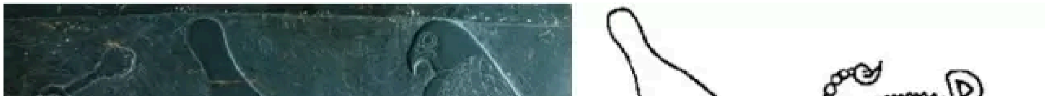


figure 7 Portrait of Emperor Qin Shi, Portrait of Han Gaozu Liu Bang. The picture is taken from Baidu Encyclopedia.

Interestingly, the picture 1 Middle Sumerians are bearded. Chinese, a lot of beards, pictures 7 It is a portrait of Emperor Qin Shi Yingzheng and Han Gaozu Liu Bang. It can be seen that they are all beards.

Compared with the Arabs, the Chinese have fewer beards overall. Many Chinese are not bearded. I think there are two reasons. First, this may be related to ancient Egyptian origin. As shown 1 As shown, the ancient Egyptians had fewer beards. On the other hand, beard is also related to diet. The Sumerian animal husbandry is very developed, and the proportion of animal products in their diet is higher than that of ancient Egypt, which also belongs to an agricultural society.



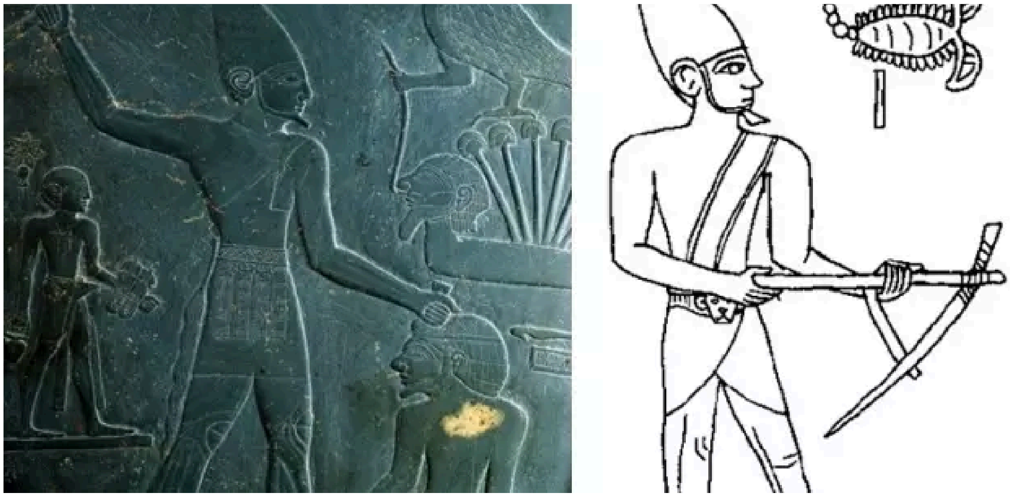


figure 8 Zuo Tu Scorpion King I (Namai), source Wikipedia: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:King_Narmer.jpg Right picture Scorpion King II. Picture source Wikipedia: "Skorpion II" by Benutzer: Weneg-Eigene Dateien. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 de via Commons https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Skorpion_II.png#/media/File:Skorpion_II.png

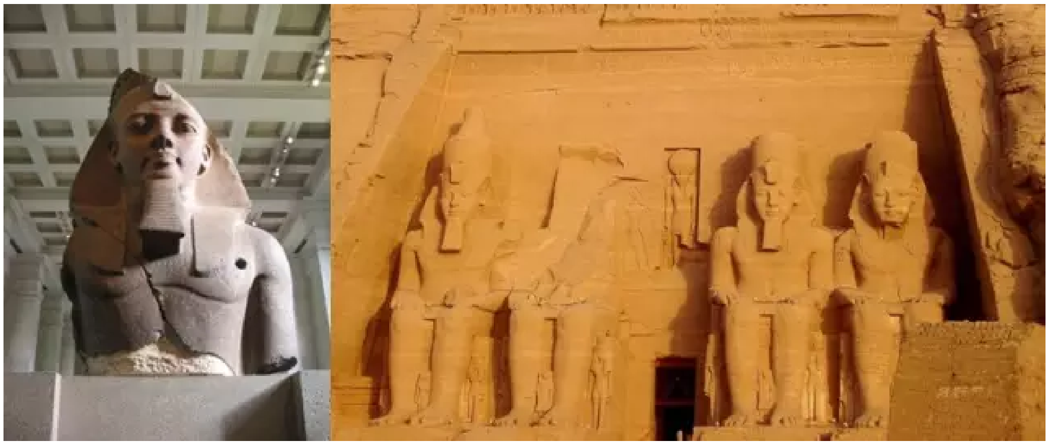


figure 9 The famous pharaoh Ramsis II of ancient Egypt (BC 1279 to 1213) Period statue. The left picture is the statue of Ramsis II when he was young. The right picture is the statue at the door of the famous temple Abu Shabe during Ramsis II. None of these statues has a beard. ["Ancient Egypt-Antico Egitto-AbuSimbel-Ramses II-DSC00534" by Codadilupo78-fotografia di Codadilupo78 -maggio 2007. Licensed under CC BY 2.5 via Wikimedia Commons- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ancient_Egypt-Antico_Egitto-Abu_Simbel-Ramses_II-DSC00534.JPG#/media/File:Ancient_Egypt-Antico_Egitto-Abu_Simbel-Ramses_II-DSC00534.JPG

In fact, the ancient Egyptians had more early beards. figure 8 In the middle, both generations of scorpion kings are bearded. The first generation of scorpion king with the hammer in the left picture hand (about BC 3100 For many years), it is the pharaoh who unifies the upper and lower Egypt, and the pharaoh in the true sense of I. He is obviously a beard. The enemy kneeling under his feet should be the king of Egypt at the time and the beard. The right picture is Scorpion King II, he is also a beard. This period was a period when ancient farming life began to develop rapidly, and the proportion of vegetarian food in the diet was relatively large. figure 9 Middle is about 1800 After the years, the most famous pharaoh after the defeat of the Hescoos in ancient Egypt, the statue of Ramsis II. Ramses himself and the statue at the door of the temple showed that they were not bearded. In fact, ancient Egyptian murals also showed similar phenomena. Perhaps because of this, the ancient Egyptians had to bring fake beards when participating in major events.

02

Language Language

Judging from the language, the Sumerian language belongs to the Han Tibetan language family; the Sumerians use hieroglyphs. Just like us.

The existing languages in the world can be divided into 10 The main language department. In order of population: Indo-European language (approximately the world’s population 40%), Han Tibetan language family (about the world's population 25%), Altai language system (approximately the world’s population 15%), flash - Including language family (Asian-African language family), Ural language family, Ibero - Caucasus language family, Malay - Polynesian language family, South Asian language family, Darovite language family and Zhuangdong language family. It is worth noting that in today's world, the people of the Han Tibetan language family are mainly Han and Tibetans and other ethnic minorities among the Chinese. Thai and Lao also belong to the Han language family. In addition, there are a few people in Myanmar and northern India. Ethnic groups of the Chinese language family.

American historian Stavrianos (Stavrianos, L.S.) Make it clear that Sumerian is similar to Chinese. He is in his 《 Global History- 1500 As mentioned in the world 》 before the year: “ Sumerians are neither a group of Indians nor a group of Semites. This is strange. Their language is similar to Chinese, which shows that their The origin may be somewhere in the East. ” The first half of his sentence was correct, clearly pointing out that the Sumerians are different from the Indians and the Semitic, and Sumerian is similar to Chinese. However, he inferred that the Sumerians came from the East, assuming that the Chinese always live on this land today. In fact, it can be said that the Chinese came to the East from where the Sumerians lived.

Sumerian script is the oldest known human script. Like our Chinese characters and Egyptian scripts, Sumerian scripts have evolved from pictures and symbols. Belongs to hieroglyphs Later, this text developed into wedge-shaped text.

The Sumer region is located in the alluvial plains downstream of the two rivers, and is rich in reeds and clay. The Sumerians used reed poles or wooden pens to draw pictures and symbols on the slime, creating the earliest text in the world. The sludge plate after writing must be dried or burned to become sturdy and cannot be altered for a long time. Due to the convenient writing and the long life of “”, archaeology has produced a large number of “ mud board books”. Since the middle of the nineteenth century, a large number of mud books have been discovered one after another. To 1877 In the year, De Salzhaik found the source of various wedge-shaped scripts in the Near East: Sumerian inscriptions and mud books in the ruins of Girsu in Sumer City.

So far, hundreds of thousands of Sumerian articles have been unearthed, most of which are carved on clay plates. These include personal and corporate letters, remittances, recipes, encyclopedia lists, laws, hymns, prayers, magic spells, scientific articles including mathematics, astronomy, and medical content. Many large buildings and large sculptures are also engraved with text. Many articles have been retained as multiple versions because they are often used as writing exercises. Even after the Semitic became the ruler of Mesopotamia, Sumerian was still the language of religion and law, indicating that the Semitic as a nomadic people learned advanced civilization from the Sumerians.

The Sumerian mud edition has left a wealth of written records and has become the main research object for revealing Sumerian civilization. However, it is mainly Westerners who have studied Sumerian so far. For Westerners, Sumerian scripts, especially early scripts, are difficult to understand because they are similar to Chinese and often omitted from grammar structures. Due to the huge difference between Sumerian and Indo-European, I personally think that there is still much room for improvement in research on Sumerian. Chinese linguists should actively participate.

Sumerian can be divided into four categories, ancient Sumerian (Archaic Sumerian) , Classic Sumerian (Old or Classical Sumerian) , New Sumerian (New Sumerian) And post-Sumel (Post-Sumerian) (http://history-world.org/sumerian_language.htm) . In addition to its own evolution, the evolution of Sumerian is also affected by the surrounding languages. For example, some linguists believe that Sumerian language is influenced by Akkadian.

Judging from the large classification, Sumerian language is sticky (agglutinative language) . Prussian philosopher Alexander × Feng × Humboldt (Alexander von Humboldt) Divide language into sticky and flexibly (fucional languages) . The most basic feature of the sticky word is that the root of the word and the embellishment can be combined to express the meaning, but the shape and meaning of the two do not change. For example, Chinese. “ ”, “ have done ”, “ have done ”, and there is no change in the word shape. The Indo-European language family is a yield, with change in the word shape. The Indo-European language family is a yield, with corresponding word-shaped changes, such as, do, does, did, have done Wait.

According to research by Wu Yuhong and others at Northeast Normal University, Sumer and Chinese are very close in the following aspects:

First of all, the mature Sumerian script is similar to Chinese. It is a kind of explanatory text. It is a text composed of a mixture of phenotomics, expressions, and epitaph. It is a bit similar to our sound words. The actual words such as verbs, nouns and adjectives are represented by the explanatory notes, and the false words are represented by some characteristic notes.

Secondly, like Chinese, Sumerian nouns and verbs are identical. The “ root of Sumerian ” is unchanged, and it depends on adding front, center, and suffix to the root of the word to indicate the grammatical effect. The aforementioned “ stick language ”.

Furthermore, the vocabulary of Sumerian is basically monocular, a thing or a concept written by a symbol (word). There are composite words similar to Chinese voice: the expression part + The sound part. Some verbs or synonyms are sometimes pretended to be hypotheses and scales, just like the common hypothesis of Chinese.

In addition, the conformity morphology or font evolution of wedge-shaped text is similar to the evolution of our Chinese characters. It is also developed from the round pen of the drawing symbol to the abstract square pen, and from the multiple scratching of the drawing symbol to the abstract script.

In addition to these characteristics summarized by Wu Yuhong and others, linguists also found the following characteristics of Sumerian. In my opinion, these also have very high similarities in Chinese. Considering that there is more than modern Chinese and Sumerian 3500 The time difference of the year, this similarity is very amazing.

First, Sumerian has a, o, e, i, u Wait for the vowel. The most important thing is that, similar to Chinese, Sumerian also has compound vowels, such as (*/aa/, */ia/, */ua/ > a, */ae/ > a,*/ue/ > u Wait.

Secondly, Sumerian is like Chinese, with many homophones. There are many words in Sumerian that disagree.

More importantly, Sumerian has a tone, and the tone is different. Other languages, such as the Indo-European and Altai languages, have no tone.

figure 1 Sumerian script three thousand years ago (according to Wikipedia)

03

religion Religion

Judging from religious beliefs, the Chinese are exactly the same as the Sumerians. Sumer, the third thousand binarys, formed a complete religious system and cosmology. Similar to our legendary 5,000 years of yellow.

The Sumerians believe that the biggest god in the universe is “An” (An) It means heaven, and “An” correspond to “base” (Ki) , Meaning ground. Our traditional Chinese religion is heaven and earth. The most interesting thing is that the pronunciation of the two is also very close to Chinese. Considering this is 5000 Many years ago, “ days ” and “ An”, “ places ” and “ base ” mean that the pronunciation is close, and the similarity is surprising.

The Sumerians believe that the world is full of demons who protect human gods and harm humanity. The gods have human shapes; just like our Jade Emperor, Chang'e, Wuwa, Seven Fairies. Devils and monsters are a mixture of beasts and birds; they are exactly the same as our legendary Sun Wukong, Niu Devil King, Pig Bajie, Dapeng Bird, etc.

The Sumerians believe that God is the sun, moon, and stars in the sky. It is eternal and immortal like the sky and the stars. The fairy has a human form and lives on the mountain. The fairy has a system similar to the human race. Each fairy palm is divided. It is determined by the will of the gods to control the sky, the sun, the stars, the wind and snow, the mountains and deaths. We Chinese include Jade Emperor, Taipai Venus, 28th Cebu, Chang'e, Marshal Tianpon, etc. The emperor of the Jade and his godly rulers throughout the universe and people died of illness.

The Sumerians believe that mortals cannot see the true body of God. We Chinese believe that the gods are all unpredictable and foggy. If the fairy does not let mortals see, mortals cannot see.

The Sumerians believe that people can see the celestial bodies of immortals, such as the sun, moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury, Mars, Saturn, and other stars and their operations; we ancient Chinese people believe that each star represents a fairy among them, the sun, the moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury, Mars, and the Chinese ancients say “TA>>T

The Sumerians worship idols, and all gods have statues and statues, many of which are golden statues decorated with precious gems. We Chinese all know that we also like to make statues for gods, especially after the prevalence of Buddhism, there are countless statues. By the way, some people think that the Sumerians do not have hair or beards based on the statue of Sumer. I personally think that this is inappropriate, just as we judge the appearance of the Chinese based on the Buddha statue, we often draw wrong conclusions.

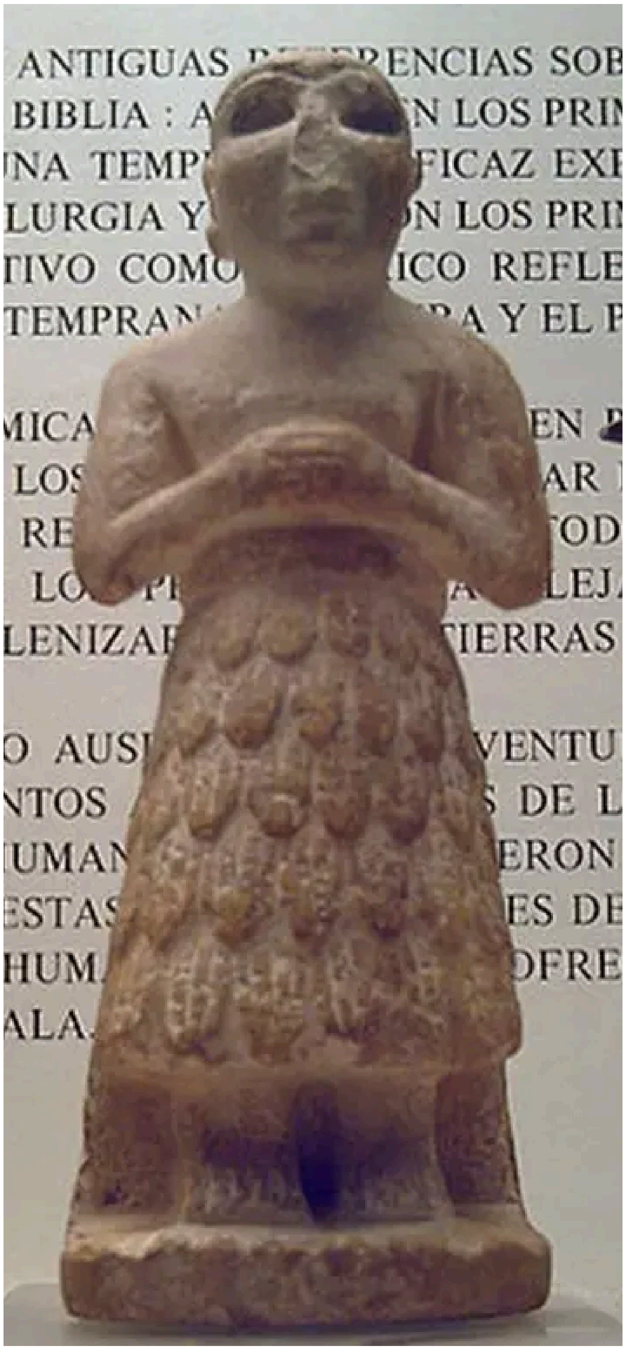


figure 1 Sumerian (about BC 2550 Year) Quoted from Wikipedia English version, provider Luis García

The Sumerians believe that the sun god " Utu " is the god of light, justice and justice. We believe that the sun is driven by "Jinwu".

From the perspective of the relationship between man and god, in the view of the Sumerians, the king is the spokesperson of God in the world. These are exactly the same as traditional Chinese culture. Sumer’s main religious activity is to support the gods and build temples to satisfy and please the gods, not to punish humans with disasters, and to satisfy human prayers for peace, prosperity, and longevity. The Sumerians worship daily sacrifices and pray for well-being to the gods, as well as large-scale sacrifices such as religious festivals and carnivals. The sacrifice gods want to build the altar: a ladder tower.

Sumerians believe that people will become ghosts after death ”Gidim” Wandering in the underworld, can't come out during the day. The Sumerian grave is outside the city with tribute, and the noble grave is buried with martyrs.

In terms of cosmology, the Sumerians believe that the ground is a flat plate, and the sky is a round top cover, as our ancestors said “ Tianyuan Place ”. Heaven and earth were originally together, and were later separated, similar to the legendary “ Pangu Kaitian in our mythology and the beginning of chaos ”. The myths and legends about the Great Flood related to the Sumerians are said to have been adapted by the Jews into the story of Noah’s Ark. We have: “ Co-worker broke the pillar of the sky, the sky leaked, and the flood flood flooded until the story of the female snail ”.

Sun Wei Dong

Do By
Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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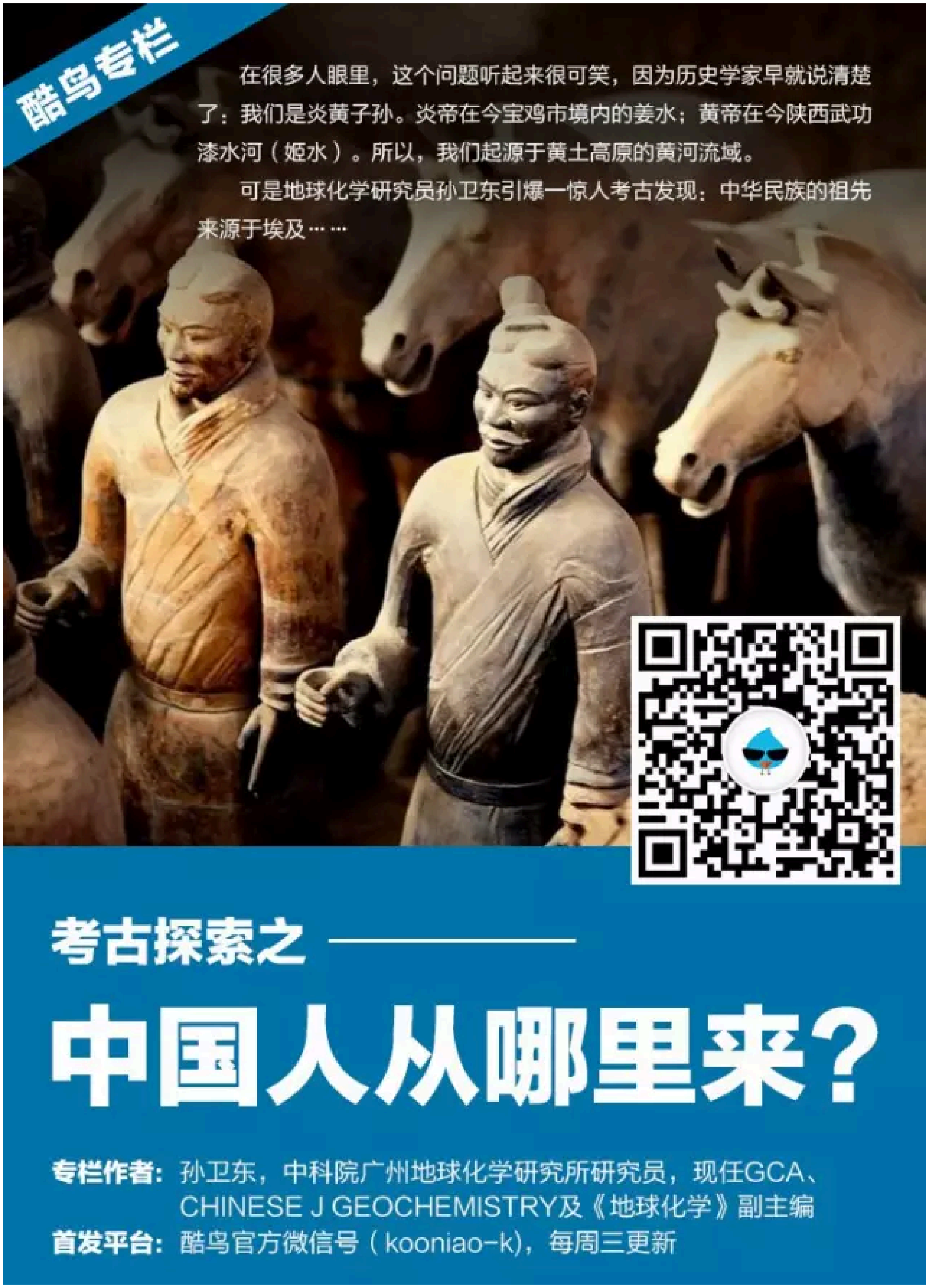

酷鸟专栏

在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者： 孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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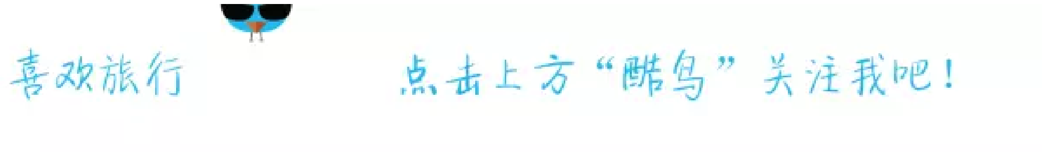
Original Sun Wei Dong **Cool Bird Travel Network** October 17, 2015 08:31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Editor's words

Following the previous article, discussing the relationship between Sumerians and Chinese people from three perspectives of population, language, and religion, this issue will discuss the relationship between Sumer and China from the fourth perspective “ calendar and technology ”. If you have a new perspective, new ideas...

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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter 5: Sumer and China (below)

04

History and Technology

The Sumerians have many similarities with China in the invention of science and technology in calendar and daily. At present, the archaeological community generally believes that the Sumerians invented the Yin and Yang calendar, horse (donkey) car, saw, abacus, etc. These are inextricably linked to ancient Chinese inventions and legends, suggesting our connection with the Sumerians.

calendar

In the history of human development, one of the ultimate technological advances is the calendar. Accurate calendar reflects the accurate astronomical observations of the ancients. Judging from the calendar, the Sumerians are at least in BC 2000 The Yin and Yang calendar was invented during the Babylon period. Similarly, Huaxia civilization uses Yin and Yang calendars at least in the business dynasty. Both start every month from new beginning, 15 The moon of the sun is the roundest.

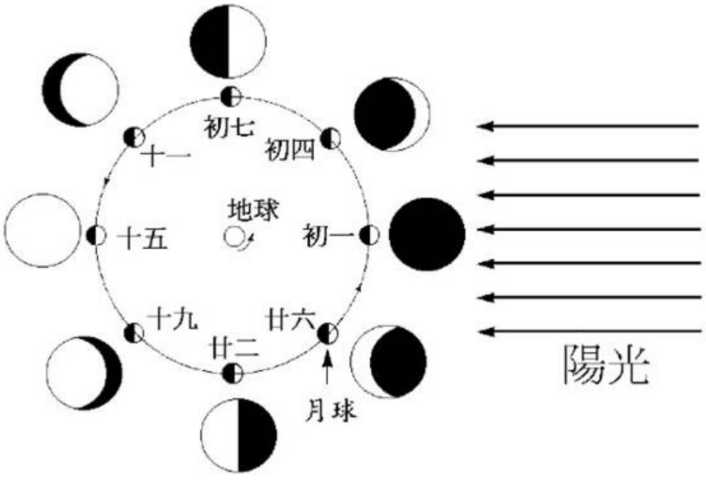


figure 1 Schematic diagram of the moon cycle . Quoted from Baidu pictures.

Specifically, like our Chinese, the Sumerians are short of the moon, and they start one month after another (picture 1). The year of the Sumerians 12 Months, among them 6 Months 30 God, another 6 Months 29 God, all year round 354 day. This takes less than a week to orbit the sun every year 11 Over time, they created a method of setting up a leap year, and soon developed into a yin-yang calendar.

Like Sumer, the business calendar is also a yin and yang calendar: the solar calendar takes the earth around the sun for a week, that is 365 again 1/4 The day is a year of return, so it is also called a quadruple. The lunar calendar orbits the earth for a week, that is 29 or 30 The day is a new moon. Commercial dry support day, digital month. Similar to Sumer, the moon is divided into the size, the moon 30 Day, moon 29 day. The lunar month and the year of return are filled by leap months, and the leap month is placed at the end of the year and is called thirteen months. Season and month have a generally fixed relationship.

The business generation is divided into three parts per month, each part is 10 On the day, Buzzhou often has Bubu's records, and it is also called “Spring”, “Autumn”.

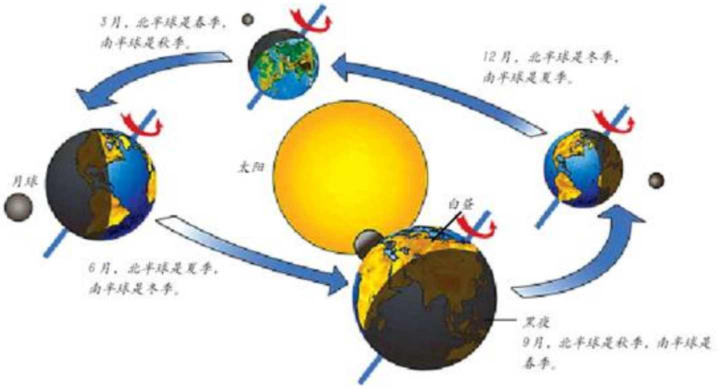


figure 2 The schematic diagram of the earth's public transfer is quoted from the Baidu picture.

A key to Yin and Yang's calendar is the understanding of the solar calendar . Among them , Air saving is the key . In my country , Legend in about BC 3000 Before, Yao Di discovered the arrogance. When did the Sumerians discover the arrogance, there is no archaeological discovery yet. However, it is certain that the Sumerians used the solar calendar very early (picture 2).

carriage

According to existing archaeological findings, about BC 4000

In the year, the Sumerians invented the wheels. The earliest wheels discovered so far are “ ceramic wheels” for pottery making. Sumerians are made of wood and stone to make wheels for pottery. This device is similar to the “ ceramic wheel ” used in today's pottery workshops: that is, to fix a level of disc on the vertical axis, the craftsmen put a ball of mud on the disc, and turn the disc to make it convenient. Roundware. Some people think that the car was invented by people who got inspiration from pottery wheels. I personally think that this may not be the case, but the pottery wheels are always wrapped with clay, even made of stone, durable. In addition, the pottery workshop itself is easier to preserve than the carriage, so the earliest wheel discovered was the pottery wheel. Anyway, the earliest car found so far is about BC 3300 In the year, the four-wheeled car made by the Sumerians was pulled by four donkeys. The wheels were made of two semi-circular woods (picture 3). It is generally believed that Sumer’s early rotating vehicles were two-wheeled tanks and four-wheeled trucks. It is generally pulled by two bulls or a domesticated male donkey plus a female wild donkey.

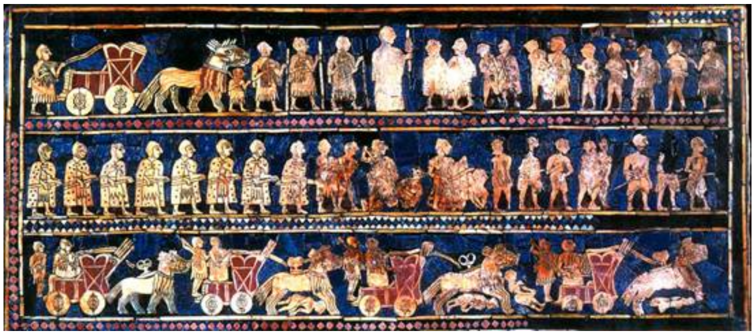


Figure 3 Sumerian chariot map. According to Wikipedia's English version. "Standard of Ur-War". Licensed under Public Domain via Commons

Two-wheeled tank (Chariot) At the earliest, the Hicosus introduced the Mara chariot into the ancient Egyptian battlefield. The Hescoso belong to the Sumerians (see 《 Sumer and China, 1 Ethnic 》), about BC 19 Around the century, he entered Egypt and did business between ancient Egypt and Babylon. I speculate that this group of Sumerians fled the Middle East and entered Egypt when the Shin people replaced the Sumerians to rule the Middle East. About BC 1650 In the year, the Hescoso uprising overthrew the ancient Egyptian pharaoh and established his own dynasty. The fifteenth dynasty of ancient Egypt was defeated by ancient

Egyptians after more than 100 years. I think the Kiso should be the ancestor of our business dynasties and Jews. The difference is that after the defeat of the Kosso dynasty, the ancestors of the commercial dynasty left Egypt by boat, and the Yanhong Sea entered Southeast Asia and then came to China (see below for details). The Jews became slaves to the ancient Egyptians, about BC 1 35 0 Leaving Egypt every year. Since this article does not involve the history of the Jews, it will not be repeated.

my country's archaeological community generally believes that the earliest appearance of China's Marathi chariots was at the end of summer. One reason may be the records and legends about the merchants driving the chariot south and down to extinguish the summer. According to historical data such as 《 and 》 Historical Notes 《, Shangtang, with the assistance of Yin and Zhongzhu, was crushing the Tao Fang Xia Jie, in the final battle 》 Tongjiao's Battle “, Merchantang Jane chooses a good car 70 Multiply, defeat Xia Lang in one fell swoop. Many people think “Merchant Soup Simplified Car 70 Taking ” is the key to winning, which shows that “ the commercial dynasty ” has very good tank technology. But the historical data did not comment on whether Xia had a good Mara chariot. I personally think that Xia also has a good Mara chariot.

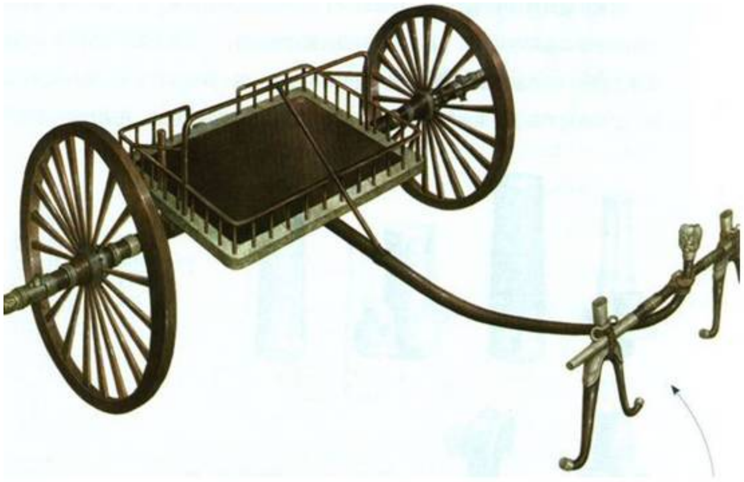


Figure 4 The recovery map of the outgoing businessmen towards the tank. Quoted from Baidu Pictures

More interestingly, the earliest carriage discovered in China so far was during the Yin Shang period. 1989-1990 In the year, the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences excavated the carriage, double wheels, and used a double horse in the tomb of Xiaomintun, Dasu Village, near Anyang, Yin Shangdu City. 4). This carriage is very similar to the Marathi chariot invented by Sumer (Figure 5). Similar to the emergence of bronze, text, etc., an important question is that the Shangchu Mara tank is an important weapon. Why was it not until the Yin Shang period hundreds of years later that archaeological objects were discovered? The most credible answer is that the early stories of business did not happen on this land in China.

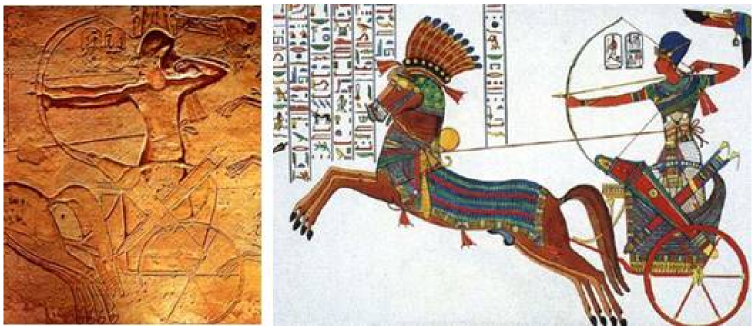
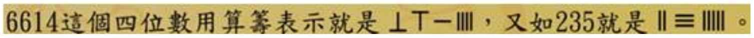


Figure 5 Ancient Egyptian chariot. Quoted from Wikipedia English version. Left picture: "Rames II at Kadesh". Licensed under Public Domain via Commons

abacus

abacus (abacus) It is the earliest computing tool, with different forms of abacus in Sumer, ancient Egypt, ancient Rome, ancient Greece and other places. Among all the abacus, China's abacus is the most powerful, and it can be calculated by dividing by the square, driving three parties, or even five times. The calculation speed of skilled abacus masters exceeds that of calculators. Therefore, even after the computer appears, the abacus is still used in our China. Some people even compare the abacus with the four major inventions of ancient China. 2013 year 12 month 6 On the day, Pearl computing officially became the intangible cultural heritage of mankind.

abacus Show: Our ancestors had “ digits ” long ago (Positional notation) concept. Sumer was the first to know the use of “ digital ” in archaeology today. The calculation of our ancestors is a typical decimal system.



6614這個四位數用算籌表示就是⊥T一IIII，又如235就是II≡IIIII。

某位是零時，就讓它空位。

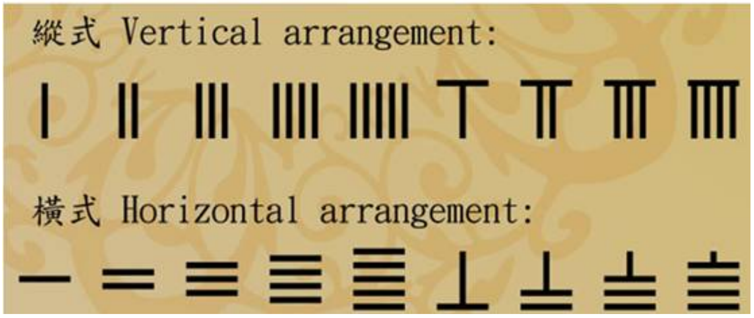


figure 6 Count the schematic diagram. Quoted from Baidu Pictures

Legend has it that the abacus was invented by a man named the leader of the Huang Emperor. But there is no archaeological evidence. The earliest document on the abacus so far was in the last year of East Han. Mathematician Xu Yue recorded in his 《 Mathematics and Discipline 》 that his teacher Liu Hong had asked Mr. Tao Jia Tianzi to mention Pearl. Xu Yue believes: “ Pearl control zone at four o'clock, latitude and longitude. ” The abacus may be in calculation (picture 6 Developed on the basis of, it is generally used in the spring and autumn era.

Internationally, the earliest abacus is that the Sumerians were around BC 2700- 2300 year invention of . Sumer's abacus is a continuous painting “ Column ” The board , Different columns represent different digits . This “ abacus ” Inherited by Babylon , For addition and reduction operations . This abacus is actually more similar to our ancient “ arithmetic ” and ancient Greek “ abacus ”. The earliest ancient Greek abacus currently unearthed, about manufactured in BC 3 00 year .

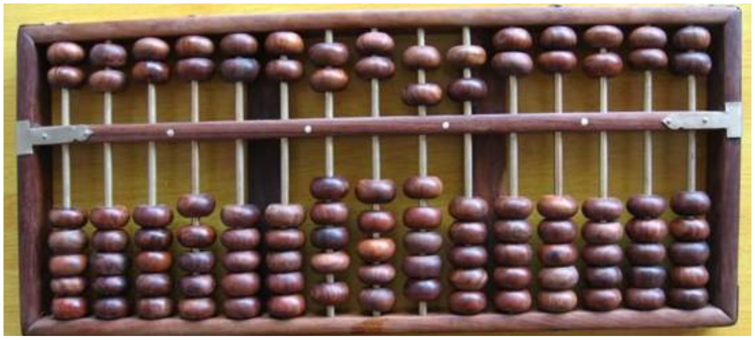


Figure 7 . Fifteen-grade abacus in China. The picture is quoted from Baidu pictures. Abacus in the figure Obviously it is used for decimal calculations , One bead on top and four beads below.

China's abacus (picture 7) Actually Based on the 50% system, the 10% and 16% systems can be calculated. The general abacus is a rectangular wooden frame with straight columns, commonly known as “ file ”. Wear abacus beads on the straight column. There are beams in the gear, two beads on the beam, and each bead represents the number “ 5 ”, five beads under the beam, each bead represents the number “ 1 ”. The beads below are full 5 When replacing it with a bead above, the biggest number for each gear is 15 , You can calculate both decimal and decimal.

Roman abacus (picture 8) Very similar to the Chinese abacus. It is said that the Roman abacus is made on the basis of the Babylonian abacus and is specifically used for decimal calculations, with one bead on top and four beads on the bottom.

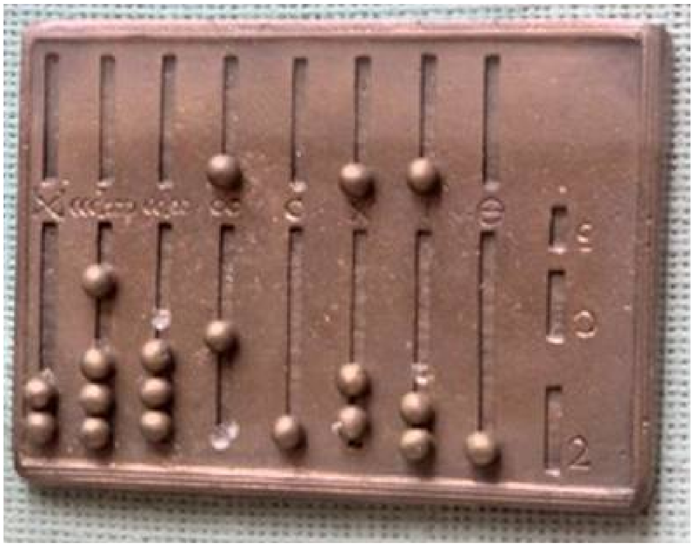


Figure 8 . Roman abacus. Quoted from Wikipedia English version. "RomanAbacusRecon" by Photographer: Mike Cowlishaw (aus der englischen Wikipedia)-Photographer: Mike Cowlishaw (aus der englischen Wikipedia). Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons

From the picture 8 It can be seen that The Roman abacus and the Chinese abacus are very similar in principle ,this Implying that there may be a close relationship between the two . Roman abacus originated in Babylon , And Babylon is a kingdom built on the basis of the Sumerians. Therefore, the Roman abacus is likely to originate from the Sumerian abacus.

Now the archaeological world 400 Examined in a number of mud books, in the civilization of Bylon, Cuba, mathematics is very developed, from Sumer to BC 539 Years, Babylon perished, their mathematical system was maintained 2000 Years, no change. Among them, the concept of “ digit ” in the Babylonian figure is very clear. Unearthed BC 1600- 1800 The mud book of the year is clearly recorded Babylon’s highly developed mathematics, such as scores, one yuan and two equations, and harnessing theorem, are recorded. Our country BC 1000 During many years of Zhou Gong, there was the famous 《 Zhou Bun Jing Jing 》, which described a lot of important mathematical knowledge. And at that time, mathematics became the six required courses in noble children's education - One of the six arts.

Sumerian use 12 Entering (daily sunrise to sunset scores 12 Hours) and 60 Enter to calculate time, as now 60 One minute, 60 It is divided into an hour and is still used all over the world. As we all know, we have a long period of time in Chinese history 60 Year by year. One day and night in China 12 time. The difference is that Babylon seems to be commonly used 60 Enter. And our business dynasty may have adopted a decimal system. 60 The system was established or inherited after the Babylonians overthrew Sumerian rule, and there is currently no conclusive evidence. On the other hand, whether our ancestors generally adopted the 10-installation system before the invention of the commercial dynasty is 60 The system is unknown.

An interesting thing is that the Arabic number is decimal. It is generally believed that the Arab figures were invented by ancient Indians and spread to Arabia. I have long questioned why the Arabs and the ancient Indians are separated from the present Iran and Iraq and the Persian Gulf. Why did the ancient Indians invent things to be carried forward after they reached the Arabs? The archaeological community believes that the ancient Indians were separated from Sumerian. If so, have the Sumerians who have lived with the Arab ancestors for a long time contributed to the Arab number?

Sun Wei Dong

Do By

Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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中国人从哪里来？

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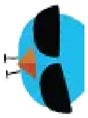

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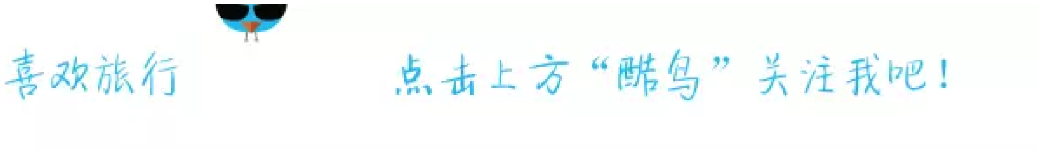
Cool Bird Column | Sumer and China —— Agriculture (Chapter 4 is constantly updated)

Original Sun Wei Dong **Cool Bird Travel Network** October 21, 2015 07:12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Editor's words

In the cool bird column of the previous issues, Professor Sun has discussed the relationship between Sumerians and Chinese people from population, language, summary, calendar and technology. This issue will be from the perspective of the fifth aspect —— Agriculture Explain the connection in the middle, the professor said that the highlight is at the end ~

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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter 5: Sumer and China —— Agriculture

05

agriculture

Ancient humans lived on fishing and hunting, picking fruits, and their productivity was low enough to support the survival of many people, so the population was scarce. Afterwards, it developed to nomadism, and productivity has increased, but it still cannot support a large population. Farming civilization is one of the key advancements in human development. In a farming society, productivity has increased significantly compared to fishing and hunting, and nomadic societies. With this, the population has increased significantly, and the division of labor in society has been further developed.

In agriculture, the Sumerians are at least in BC 5300 The year ago, “ irrigation farming ” began in the two river basins. It is estimated that Sumer was about AD 3000 Many years ago, the population reached a million levels. At that time, Sumer’s largest urban population was estimated to have reached 5-8 Ten thousand people.

The legend of our Huaxia civilization began to grow crops during the period of Shinong and Gigi.

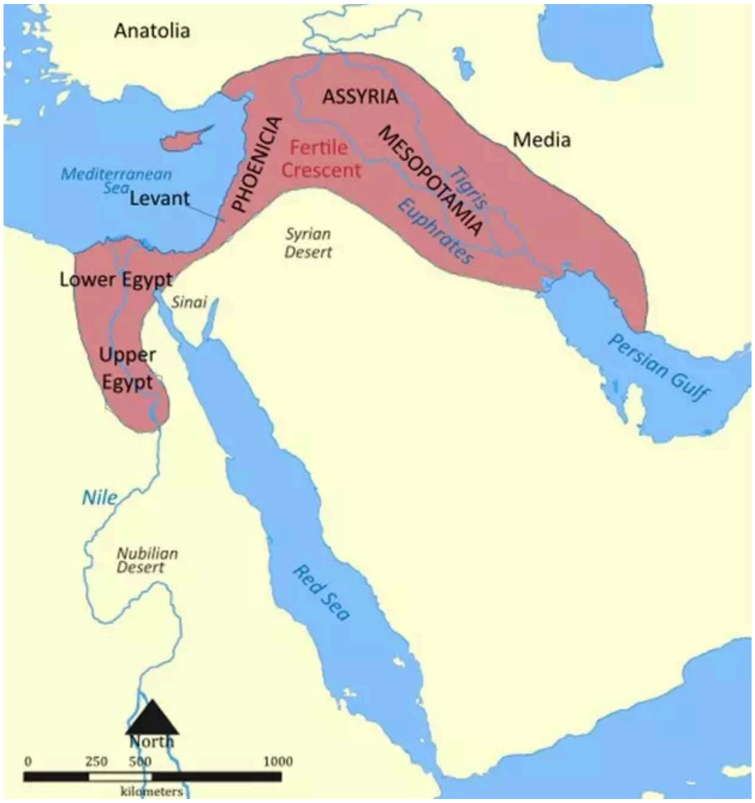
Shinnon is the first inflammatory emperor, because first of all, he has mastered the technology of using fire, which is called “Emperor ”. He is one of the ancestors of Yanhuang children. God farmer is what we often say 5000 The beginning of Chinese civilization. In fact, the Emperor Yanshuo 9 Dai (also said yes 17 generation). According to legend and 《 History 》, Shinong lives around BC 3000 year. He is the head of the cow (there is obviously a mythical component, maybe the leader of a tribe with cattle as a totem). Considering that humans have been using fire for at least 300,000 years, Shenfong may be a unity of multiple historical figures. He tasted Bai Cao and developed herbs to treat diseases (the ancestor of Chinese medicine); he invented slash and burn to create two kinds of earth-turning agricultural tools, and taught the people to cultivate food crops (the ancestor of farming civilization).

According to legend, Hou Ji is the grandson of Huang Di and the ancestor of Zhou people. "Chi" is a brother with the ancestor of the business dynasty. If calculated according to this, the latter Ji should be BC 2000 People many years ago. According to legend, Ji teaches people to cultivate, and is considered to be the person who started to grow Ji and Mai. The problem is that in today's land boundaries, archaeology found that the earliest wheat seeds are about 1500 Years ago (see below for details).

In the business dynasty, the agricultural technology of our ancestors reached a very high level, and there are many technologies still in use: seed selection, dense planting, rotation farming, fertilization, moisture retention, watering, pest control, etc.

It is generally believed that Sumerian civilization was born in " Crescent Voltaic Zone" (Figure 1). The so-called " crescent fertile soil area " refers to the geographical area in which the crescent shape is formed from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea and Egypt. It is the earliest human farming area discovered so far. The earliest agricultural archaeological evidence found so far 11000 Years. The climate in the area is now mild, there is no cool cold, and the overall precipitation is too low, belonging to arid or semi-arid areas. Before BC 3000 A few years ago, due to the influence of the European ice sheet, the local precipitation was significantly higher than it is now, and it is getting dryer. The Sumerian episode contains many records about climate drying and salinization.

Black Sea
Caspian Sea


Anatolia
ASSYRIA
Media
PHOENICIA
Fertile Crescent
MESOPOTAMIA
Tigris
Euphrates
Mediterranean Sea
Levant
Syrian Desert
Lower Egypt
Sinai
Upper Egypt
Persian Gulf
Nile
Nubilian Desert
Red Sea
North
0
250
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kilometers

figure 1 New Moon Volta. Quoted from Wikipedia English version.

Due to the drought, Sumerian agriculture relies on a huge irrigation system. According to available archaeological data, it is generally believed that the Sumerians were the first to explore water conservancy and irrigate farmland in the world. Sumer’s irrigation system includes pumping water booms, canals, canals, dams, weirs and reservoirs. The Sumerians flooded the canal water and drained it. Then use cattle to trample farmland. After drying, they hoeed the ground, raked the ground and shoveled the soil to loosen up. This kind of irrigated agriculture, even if it is placed in modern times, belongs to a fairly perfect system.

In the Chinese legend, there was a record of water control during the Huangdi period, and the stories of Dayu and his father, Rai, were widely circulated; the commercial dynasty attaches great importance to the construction of water conservancy. In the Warring States period, the father and son of Qin Li Bing were in BC ~251 Built the famous Dujiang coffer (picture 2), still playing an extremely important role in Sichuan's agriculture; Zhu Miao and Zhao Tuo are in BC 215 The annual spiritual channel was built, using the clever “

person ” word structure channel to connect the Xijiang River in the Pearl River system with the Xiangjiang River in the Yangtze River system, and use shipping to transport a large number of soldiers, grains and grasses to Lingnan. Occupy two broad and Vietnam in one fell swoop. In the West Han period, in order to fight against the Huns, a hundreds of kilometers long Bahe water hub was built, which can ship hundreds of kilometers west. These outstanding water conservancy projects can be said to be unique in the world, indicating that China had highly developed water conservancy knowledge and construction capabilities in ancient times. Is it possible that these highly developed water conservancy technologies in ancient my country inherited the Sumerians? We currently have no direct evidence on this issue.

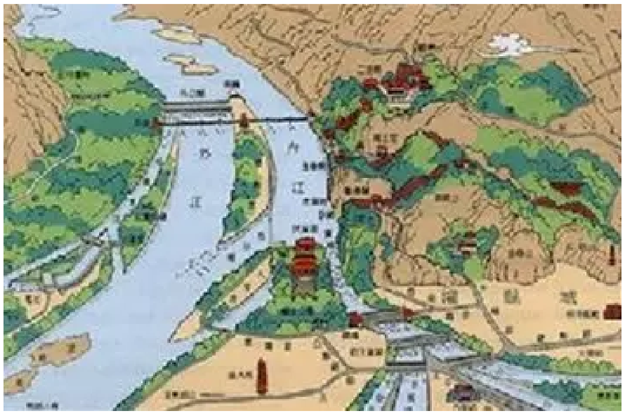

figure 2 : Schematic diagram of Dujiang weiran area. Quoted from Baidu Pictures

In other agricultural technologies, the autumn harvest, the Sumerians form a group of three: one cut, one bundle, one harvest. After harvesting, millstones are used to separate grains and stems, wheat sticks are used to separate grains and bran, and finally wind is used to separate grains and bran. This combination shows that the Sumerians have entered the Bronze Age.

So far, no exactly what the Sumerians played rice sticks in ancient times. It is obviously not a simple stick. There is a farm tool for rice threshing: even the shackles are very similar in structural form worldwide (picture 3). Considering that the Sumerians invented dozens of tools such as saws, hammers, and nails, I infer that the Sumerians are likely to be the inventors of shackles.

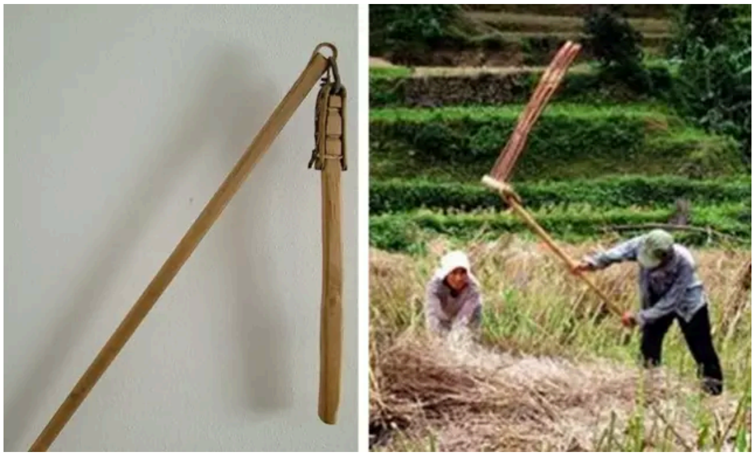

figure 3 Traditional agricultural tools. The left picture is taken from Wikipedia English version "Dreschflegel" by Schweitzer-Transferred from de.wikipedia.org [1]: 2005-03-06 10:34.. Schweitzer (selbst fotografiert "gemeinfrei"). Licensed under PublicDomain via Commons- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dreschflegel.jpg#/media/File:Dreschflegel.jpg The right picture is taken from Baidu picture. There are changes.

Of course, there is no evidence for this inference. But intuition tells me that this is probably true. In fact, many archaeologists believe that tools are often invented and spread in one place. Interestingly, even the yoke is a agricultural tool commonly used in the world during the farming era, and some remote areas of our country are still using it (picture 3).

Interestingly, the flail used for threshing is very similar to the flail of representative power in the hands of ancient Egyptian pharaohs (picture 4).

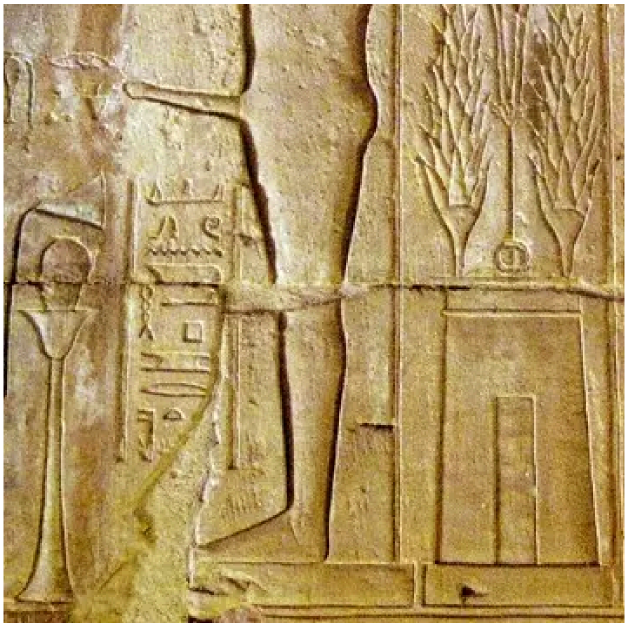

figure 4 The ancient Egyptian relief of the sun god held the flail. Source Wikipedia English version. "Amun-Rakamutef 2" by Amun-Ra_kamutef.jpg: *SFEC_2009_POT-0013. JPG: SF-E-Cameronderivative work: JMCC1 (talk)derivative work: JMCC1 (talk) -Amun-Ra_kamutef.jpg. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Wikimedia Commons-https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Amun-Ra_kamutef_2.jpg#/media/File:Amun-Ra_kamutef_2.jpg

Sumer’s animal husbandry is quite developed, and their livestock include cattle, donkeys, sheep, goats and pigs. Local cattle are their main negative animals, and donkeys are the main transportation animals. Unfortunately, so far no cultivation maps of the Sumerians have been found. We use a cultivation map of ancient Egypt in the southern part of the crescent fertile soil area (picture 5). This picture shows that the cattle cultivated in ancient Egypt are exactly the same as those used in rural areas of our country.

Our historical records and Legend: The ancestor of the commercial dynasty “ took the ground as a horse, and Wang Hai served the cow ”. Domesticate cattle and horses as a tool for transportation and farming. The animal husbandry of the Chinese commercial dynasty is very developed, domesticating “ six animals ”. According to Guo Mo Ruo's test, the Commercial Dynasty once sacrificed and slaughtered 400 Records of first large livestock. These show that the animal husbandry of the commercial dynasty is quite animal husbandry of the commercial dynasty is quite developed. In addition, the commercial dynasty is also very good at hunting. These are very similar to the Sumerians.

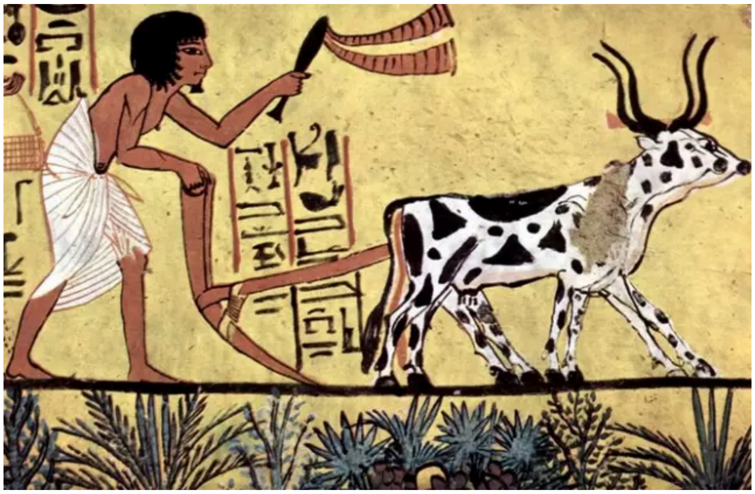

figure 5 Ancient Egyptian cattle plot. Quoted from Wikipedia.

In addition to farming and animal husbandry, the Sumerians also play fish and bird hunting. This is similar to Yin Shang period.

Due to climate change, agriculture in the Sumer region has gradually declined. In particular, salinization has sharply reduced the harvest in the Sumerian region and severely weakened the power of the Sumerians. Their crops gradually changed from wheat to more drought-tolerant barley. To BC 2100-1700 During the year, the Soviet-American civilization gradually weakened, and Sumerian was gradually replaced by the Aka German language of the Shin people. Sumerian cuneiform text became written, similar to the status of Latin in Europe.

Simply looking at the agricultural technology and crops mentioned above, it seems that there is no inevitable connection between Sumer and the commercial dynasty. The only thing on the side is that the era of Sumer’s decline is the era of rising business.

It is worth noting that at present, archaeologists generally believe that during the Emperor period, our ancestors were still in the Stone Age. The reason for this conclusion is that still in the Stone Age. The reason for this conclusion is that the archaeology in our Central Plains shows that until BC 1500 It was still the Stone Age before. If this is the case, our farming and harvesting should be quite difficult. Isn't our Chinese civilization far behind Sumerian civilization?

In terms of crops, as mentioned earlier, the latter Ji began to grow “Mai”. The problem is that there is no wild wheat in China, and wheat must be foreign. The oldest wheat particles found in archaeology in the Central Plains so far are BC 1500 Around. This is not the same as the era of Sheji. There are only two possibilities. The age of Chiji's life was wrong or she was not in China. The former is unlikely. Because BC 1500 The Central Plains region was ruled by Yin Shang for many years. In that way, Hou Ji cannot be a brother with Qi. Interestingly, the plants grown by the Sumerians include barley, wheat, and millet. Considering the similarity between Sumer and Yin Shang mentioned above, the second possibility is even greater.

One proof is that the early noodles in our country were made of millet and millet. According to the findings of Research Fellow Lu Houyuan of the Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the earliest noodles in the world discovered so far (picture 6) Is BC 2000 The ruins of the new stone tools of the Lama family in Qinghai Province a year ago. 2005 year 10 month 13 《Natural》 Magazine published their title “ Milletnoodles in Late Neolithic , China ”Research work. The world's major media also reported and commented on this achievement. Strictly speaking, this is not noodles, it is “ millet ” powder.

Because the millet and millet fibers are short, it is far less suitable for making flour than wheat, so it is difficult to imagine the earliest invention The noodles are made of millet and millet. Similar to rice noodles in the south now. Rice powder is very popular in both places and Vietnam. I personally think that this is the same as Zhao Tuo 50 Dovan Qin Bing and the subsequent 150 Wanqin immigrants are involved. In other words, noodles should be made of wheat flour first. Noodles invented alternative rice noodles in the absence of wheat. The discovery of this noodle implies from one side that our ancestors may not have planted wheat at that time.

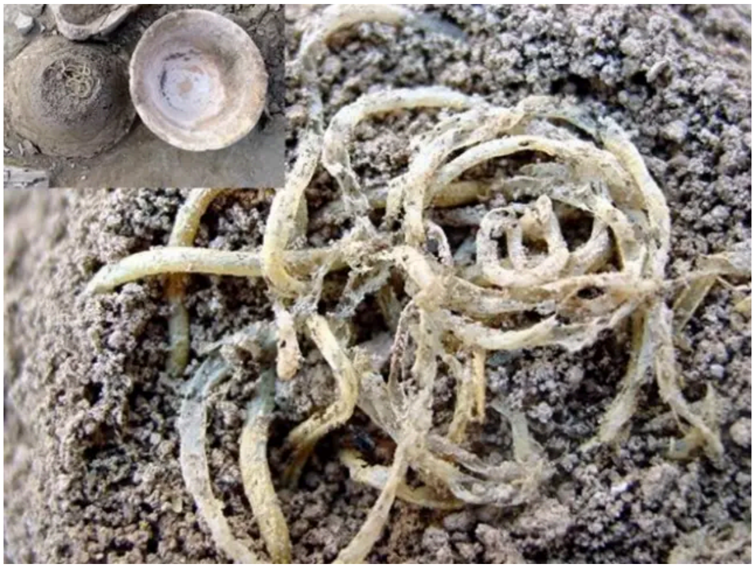

figure 6. Noodles unearthed at the site of the new stone device of the Lama family in Qinghai Province (according to Lu Houyuan, etc.). These noodles are made from a mixture of millet and maize noodles. Since the noodles of millet are far more suitable for making flour than wheat, the discovery of this noodle suggests from a side that our ancestors may not have planted wheat at that time.

Sun Wei Dong

Do By
Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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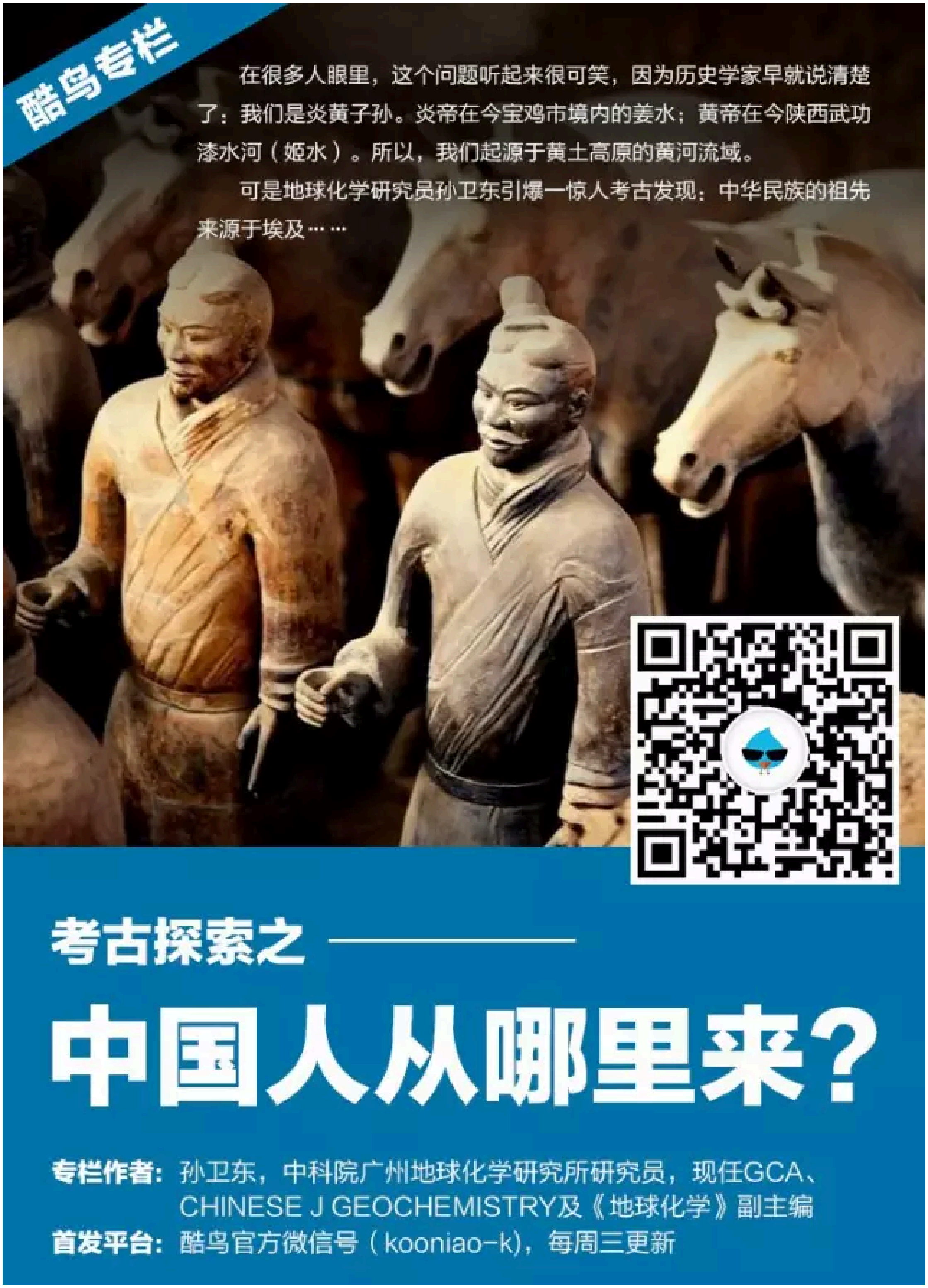

酷鸟专栏

在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者： 孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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Chapter 5: Shangtang and Yiyin

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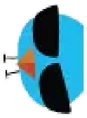

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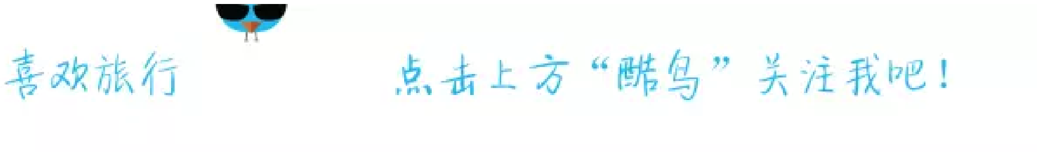
Cool Bird Column | Chapter 4: Sumer and China —— Architecture

Original Sun Wei Dong Cool Bird Travel Network October 28, 2015 06:50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Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter 4: Sumer and China —— Architecture

06

building

In terms of construction, due to the lack of stones in the two river basins, the Sumerians mainly use bricks to build buildings. The houses are dominated by rectangles, and the city has square towns and moat. Modern archaeological data proves that the Sumerians use bricks in their buildings. Unfortunately, the remnants of Sumerian civilization are far scarcer than in ancient Egypt. The Sumerians built houses with mud bricks and wood, so their buildings were hardly left except for the foundation. All this is very similar to ancient China: there are very few remaining monuments, and archaeology mainly relies on tombs.

Sumerian civilization originated in the crescent fertile soil area, the fertile land of the two river basins. It can be said that Sumerian civilization is derived from the earth and is also limited by the earth. In this land, except for palms and reeds, almost no big trees can grow, and even no stones. Sumer has ever fought against the surrounding countries for building materials.

Due to the limitations of congenital conditions, the Sumerians usually only have the idea of making soil. They put the clay in a specially made mold, and mixed some wheat straws or reeds in it, then dried under the sun, and took off the mold, and got the mud brick. This mud brick is very strong enough to serve as a supporting structure for the house. But it has a huge flaw, that is, it is afraid of water. Once soaked in water for a long time, the mud brick is damaged and turned into a mud. This kind of mud brick is still used in a large number of villages as construction materials in China. What is more interesting is that the practice of mud bricks is basically the same.

In China, the business-DPRK pioneers are mainly on the

Yellow River Alluvial Plain; Zhou Daoxian pioneers are mainly active around the Yellow Earth Plateau. Stones are also very scarce. “Qin Brick Hanwa” is the main building material of our ancestors. Despite the existing empirical excavations, the earliest square city in my country is Hannan Yanji's mile, and the era is about BC 1500 Year, but it is likely that our ancestors started using bricks long before they came to China.

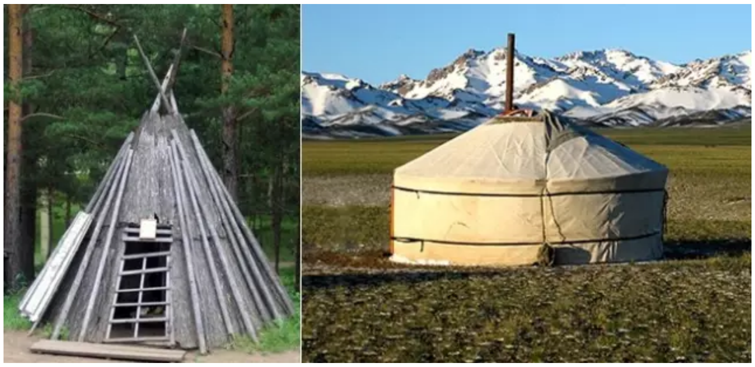

figure 1: Left picture, Ewink felt bag. The language and culture of the Ewink nation is unique and belongs to the Tungus language northern branch of the Altai language family. Right picture yurt.

It is worth noting that in about BC 1500 In the Central Plains, there was a major mutation in the shape of the building. Prior to this, the archaeological sites dominated by slope and Yangshao culture were all circular sheds under the ground, similar to today’s Erenchun and Ewink (Tu) 1) And other ethnic houses. As we all know, Mongolians also use round yurts for a long time (picture 1). From a linguistic point of view, these ethnic groups are all Altai. It is very different from the Han language family. Therefore, this mutation is likely to be the result of large-scale immigration.

To BC 1500 At the time of the year, square cities and houses based on rammed soil appeared almost simultaneously in the Yellow River Basin and the Yangtze River Basin.

In the Yellow River Basin, it is generally believed that the earliest appearance was in the second mile of Henan Yan Shi. There are multiple cultural layers in the second mile, crossing the stone age of Yangshao culture and Longshan culture to the period of East Han. The beginning was about BC 1700 year. The ruins in the two-mile ruins were found in palaces, residential areas, pottery workshops, copper mills, cellars, graves and other ruins. There are a large number of relics such as stone tools, pottery, jade, copper, bone corner organs and mussel, among which the Bronze Lord is currently known as the earliest bronze container in China. The two-mile site has a criss-cross road network, a square square meter of Miyagi, there are many groups of buildings with medium axis planning in Miyagi, and there is a layout of the courtyard that enters the courtyard. It is a typical civil building to sit north and south. In addition, the cut marks found on the main road in the palace area are the earliest car ruins known to date in China (picture 2).

As stated in the section 《 Bronze 》 , there is currently a dispute in the archaeological world as to whether it is a city in Xia Ducheng or a city in the business dynasty in the second mile. I personally think that the second mile is the city that started construction in the middle of the business.

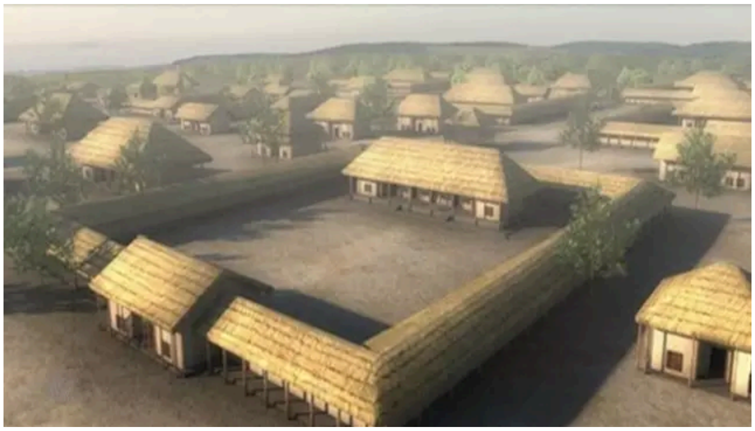

figure 2: The restoration map of the first palace in two miles. Quoted from Baidu. This recovery map often adds a lot of imaginary ingredients. The key finding is the foundation. Other parts of damage are often more serious.

After two miles, the Erligang ruins in Henan Zhengzhou. Times are about BC 1500 year. The Erigang ruins are located in the southeast of the Old Town in downtown Zhengzhou, a high 5 — 10 Meter's ground post. The ruins of the rammed earth wall and the base site of the palace 20 Multiple places. One of the more distinctive palace sites, long things 65 Rice, wide north and south 13.6 rice. Archaeologists restored a “ Tetaga ”-style building with a gallery based on architectural monuments. This architectural style and 《 archaeological artifact 》 contained nine rooms and nine guest houses; There are nine rooms outside, and the nine divisions are similar to the buildings of “.

After Erligang, the famous Henan Anyang ruins. Its era is about BC 1327-1054 Year (some people think it is BC 1384-1111 Years, I personally tend to the former). The discovery of Yin Ruin started 1898 Wang Yirong discovered Oracle (see 《 Oracle 》 section for details). Later, after many archaeological excavations, it was proved that the business generation is a history of faith. Among them, the site of the palace temple is located near the village of Xiaotun on the south bank of the ⁇ river. 1000 Rice, wide stuff 650 Rice, including architectural base sites such as palaces and temples 80 Remaining seats. The most striking thing is that on the west and south sides of the site of the palace temple, a manually excavated into a defensive trench, embracing the palace temple in it, inferring the moat.

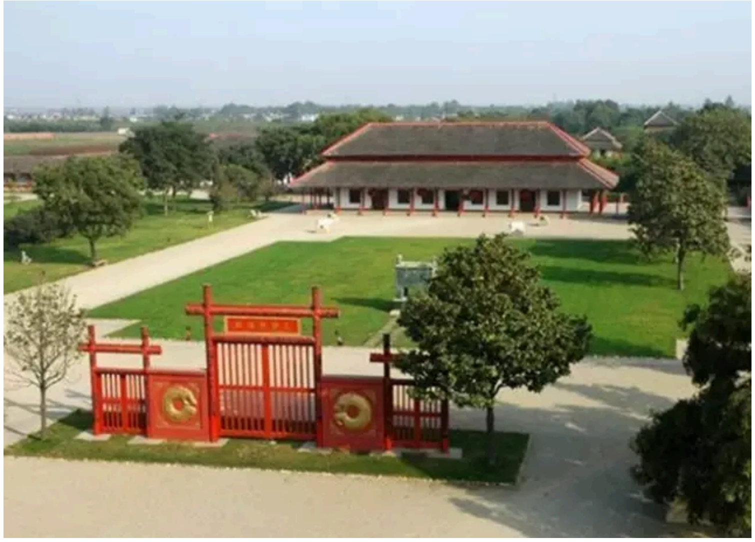

figure 3: Yin Ruin Recovery Map. Quoted from Baidu.

In the Yangtze River Basin, about BC 1500 In the year, Panlong City appeared near Wuhan. There are clear records in important ancient documents in my country: the Chu people are from Huang Di. Interestingly, the area near Panglong City did not belong to the influence of the Central Plains during the commercial dynasty. In the early years of Zhou Dynasty, King Zhou Kang (BC 1020 year - BC 996 Years), Xiong Deduc accepted Zhou Tianzi's seal and established Chu Guo. Interestingly, the text of Chu Guo is almost the same as that of the Central Plains during the same period. Legend has it that King Chu is a descendant of Zhu Rong, a descendant of the Huaxia nation, not what was said at the time as “Barbarian ”. Qu Yuan's 《 Li Sao 》 is a bright literary pearl in Chinese history. Why is Chu Guo not in contact with the Central Plains in the business dynasty, and was sealed as a prince in the early years of Zhou Dynasty?

There is a saying that the great-grandfather of King Chu once worked as a teacher of King Zhou Wen. Therefore, the bear's Xuan Sunzi Bear was knighted.

It is worth noting that the site of Panglong City is BC 1500 For many years, it was earlier than the start time of Chu Guo 500 year. The lead isotopes of the bronze appliances in Panlong City are the same as those of the Commercial Dynasty, and they all belong to foreign countries.

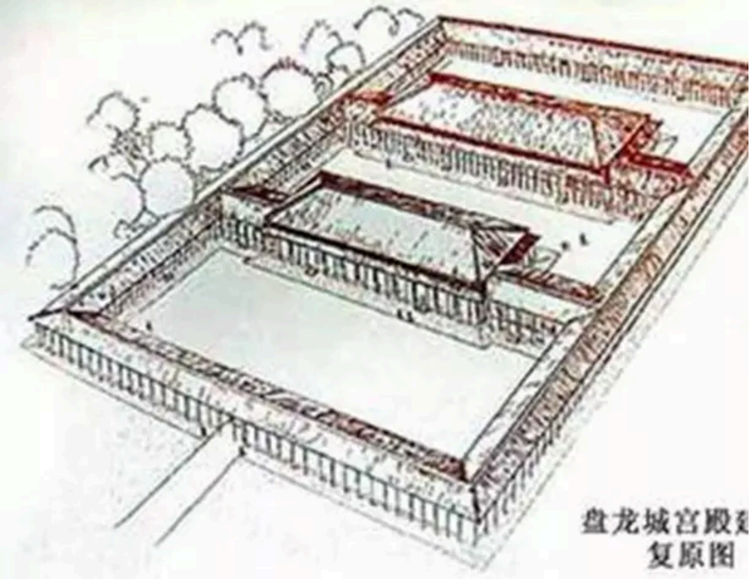

figure 4: Panglong City Ruins in the suburbs of Wuhan. Times are about BC 1500 year. Quoted from Baidu.

From a formal point of view, the cities since our country's Yin Shang are exactly the same as those in Sumer and ancient Egypt.

The earliest city discovered by archaeology was in Sumer. In Sumerian, the city reads “ Ki ”. Sumer’s urban buildings make extensive use of bricks and rammed soil. Unfortunately, I did not find a recovery map of the Sumerian city. Judging from the existing ruins, Sumerian architecture is dominated by square (picture 4, 5).

The moat is an important part of the city and plays a defensive role. Ancient cities in China usually have moat. One of the trenches by the walls discovered by Yin Shang was the earliest moat found in my country. In Sumer, ancient

Egypt and other places, BC 3000 The city of the year has a moat.

Later, European cities also had moat. But European cities are all irregular in shape. In ancient times, Sumer, ancient Egypt, and China, cities were often square. (figure 6). In fact, the yellow people have established four ancient civilizations such as ancient Egypt, Sumer, ancient India, and ancient China. Their cities are often similar shapes, with walls and moat, and city shape comparison rules.

The structure of “Multiple Courtyard ” is a common feature of buildings discovered in the early archaeology of the Commercial Dynasty. And Sumerians BC 3000 The palace built every year is the structure of multiple courtyards.

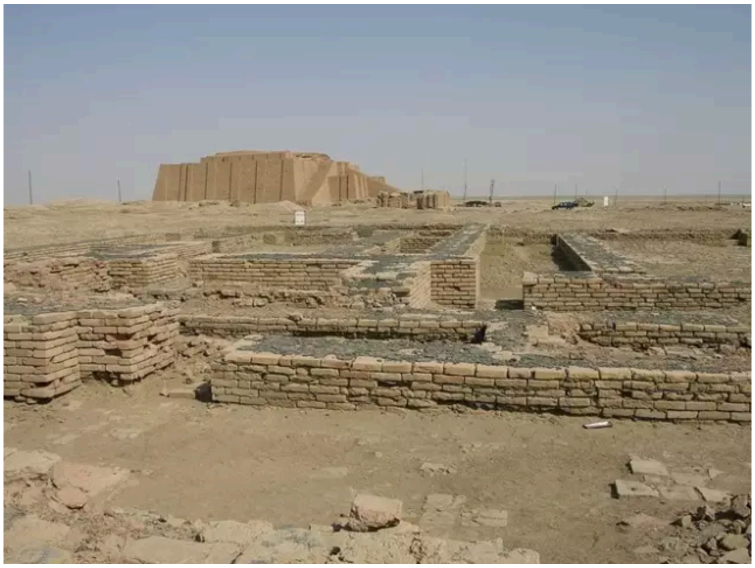

figure : BC 3800 Sumerian city ruins around the year. Quoted from Wikipedia English version. Cuba's pyramid for reconstruction in the distance (Ziggurat) . "Ur-Nassiriyah" by M. Lubinski from Iraq, USA.-Flickr. Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0 via Commons https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ur-Nassiriyah.jpg#/media/File:Ur-Nassiriyah.jpg

Figure: 5: The Sumerian city site has obvious rammed remains. Quoted from Wikipedia English version. Themost striking feature of the Sumerian city Kish is this ziggurat. Modern-dayBabel Governorate, Iraq.

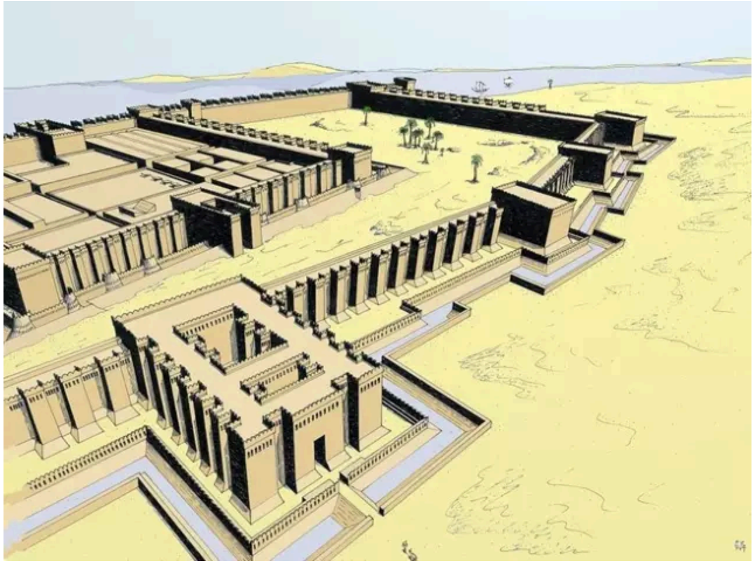

Figure 6 : Ancient Egypt Buhen City walls and moat. Quoted from Wikipedia English version "Buhen3" by Franck Monnier (Bakha)-Franck Monnier, Les forteresses égyptiennes. DuPrédynastique au Nouvel Empire, collection Connaissance de l'Égypte ancienne, Safran (éditions), Bruxelles, 2010, 978-2-87457-033-9, http://www.safran.be/proddetail.php?prod =CEA11. Licensed under CC BY 2.5 via Commons-https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Buhen3.jpg#/media/File:Buhen3.jpg

Probably due to waterproof considerations, Sumerian buildings are always built on high platforms, called ”Tell” . This is not only the same as that of China, but also the name. Such monuments can be seen everywhere in the Middle East. Some people think that the Sumerians ”Tell” It was because the mud bricks were easily damaged. After the damage, after leveling and leveling on the original site, the construction of new houses continued, and a high platform was gradually formed. I personally think this statement is wrong. In fact, the most spectacular and famous buildings of the Sumerians are tower temples, which are built on huge platforms (picture 7). And this kind of tower temple is often built with bricks, and it has lasted for a long time. Obviously, the high platform was intentionally built. 《 The Babel in the Bible 》 may have such buildings. Sumer’s temples and palaces use more complex structures and techniques such as pillars, secret rooms, and clay nails.

Since the Sumerian building is dominated by bricks, it is far less durable than building an ancient Egyptian pyramid with rocks, so there is no existing complete Sumerian building, only broken walls (picture 4,5). Sumerian architecture can trace its traces from the pyramid of Bylon in Cuba. As shown 7 As shown, the Cuban Bylon Pyramid looks very similar to the Budara Palace.

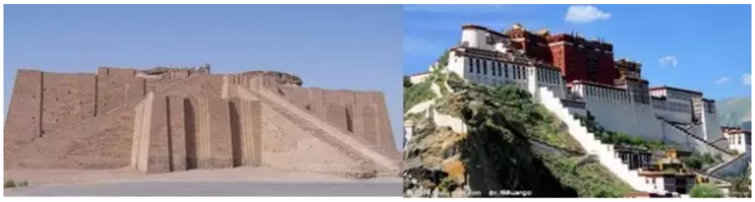

figure 7: The left picture is the pyramid of Bylon in Cuba (Ziggurat) . Quoted from Wikipedia English version. This picture was taken by amember of the United States Armed Forces whilst on active service and as suchis in the Public Domain. It was originally downloadable from a US Governmentsite as being in the Public Domain. This is demonstrable by the presence ofUS Armed Forces personnel on the summit of the structure. The right picture is the Budara Palace, quoted from the Baidu picture. The two are highly similar.

Another feature of Sumerian architecture is the dome and arch (Figure 8). Current archaeology shows that the arch was also invented by Sumer. Archaeology shows, at least in BC 2000 Many years ago, Mesopotamia in the two rivers had buildings using brick arches.

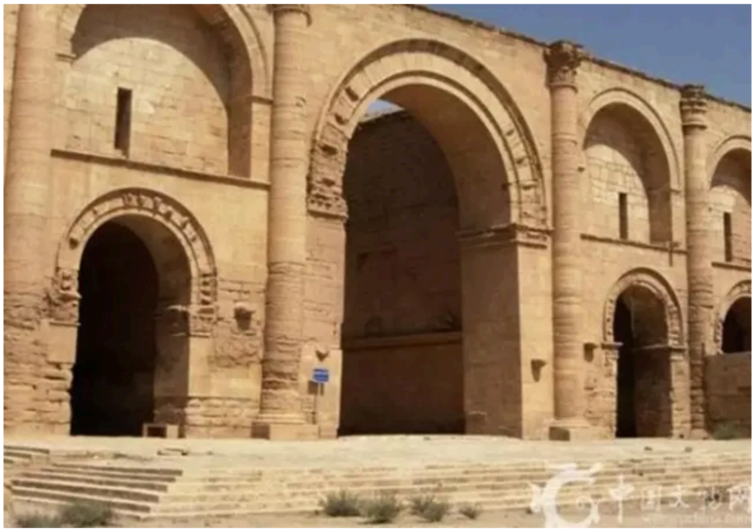

figure 8: The ancient city of Hatra, Iraq. The picture is taken from the Chinese Cultural Relics Network. Author Zhang Yan. This ancient building was built in BC. Door and window " hanging ".

The invention of the arch shows that the Sumerians have deep knowledge of geometry and mechanics. As shown 9 As shown, the arch passes its power to the arch pier through the arc-shaped arch stone. Except for the two river basins, arch are shaped arch stone. Except for the two river basins, arch technology is widely used in China and ancient Rome.

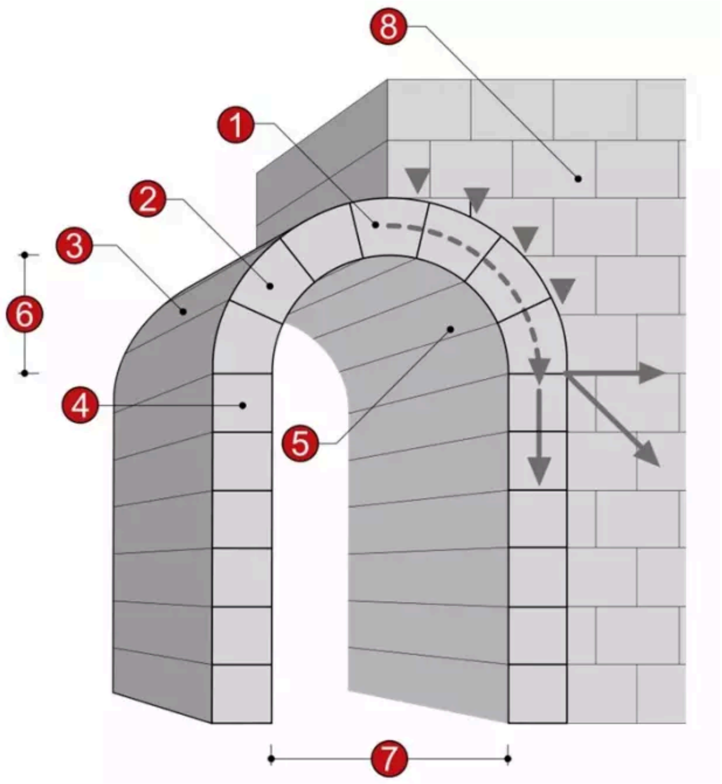

Figure 9: Schematic diagram of arch structure and mechanics. Quoted from Wikipedia English version. 1. Keystone 2. Voussoir 3. Extrados 4. Impost 5. Intrados 6. Rise 7. Clear span 8. Abutment "Arch illustration" by MesserWoland-own workcreated in Inkscape based on the Image: Arch_illustration.png by Lusitana.Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons-https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Arch_illustration.svg#/media/File:Arch_illustration.svg

It is not known when our country will begin to adopt arch technology. The famous Zhaozhou Bridge is the earliest stone arch bridge in my country (picture 10). Built in AD 595-605 The Sui Dynasty period. There is only one arch in the whole bridge, long 37.4 rice. It shows the superb construction technology of the ancient Chinese people. The earliest stone arch bridge in the world is the ancient Roman Alcantara bridge, built in AD 98 year -105 year.

Figure 10 Zhaozhou Bridge. Quoted from Baidu pictures.

The arch is very strong. Zhaozhou Bridge was built in AD 605 Years away 1400 After many years, I experienced 10 Subflood, 8 World wars and earthquakes, especially 1966 year 3 month 8 Xingtai happened 7.6 Stage earthquake, Zhaozhou Bridge is only from the epicenter 40 No matter how many kilometers, it was not destroyed. It was a masterpiece in the stone arch bridge.

Similar to the arch, the arch is also a commonly used construction technology in ancient Rome and other places.

The vault and arch are similar in mechanical structure and are completely consistent in principle. It can be said that the vault is a collection of multiple arches. The vault in the true sense was also the first to appear in Mesopotamia in the two rivers, most likely invented by Sumer.

Although the Sumerians did not care about the afterlife as the Egyptians did, some of the rich graves buried in the early dynasty were unearthed in Ur. After Ur, Sumer was gradually influenced by the Shin and even ruled and transformed, and the tombs gradually became simpler. It is worth mentioning that the tomb of the early dynasty of Ur was the tomb of the underground vault.

Our ancient tombs also use vaults (picture 11). I did not find the structure of the tomb during the business week. figure 11 In the left picture is the tomb of the controversial “ Cao Cao”. I tend to think that Zhao Wu Di Shihu (295 year -349 Years) tomb. The tomb is a brick arch structure. The right picture is the tomb of Dongwu in the newly unearthed three-nation period. It is also a brick arch structure.

figure 11: vault. The left picture is “ Cao Cao” Tomb. The right picture is the tomb of Wu Guo during the three-nation period. Both are vaults.

Sun Wei Dong

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

Do By
Intermediate Shao

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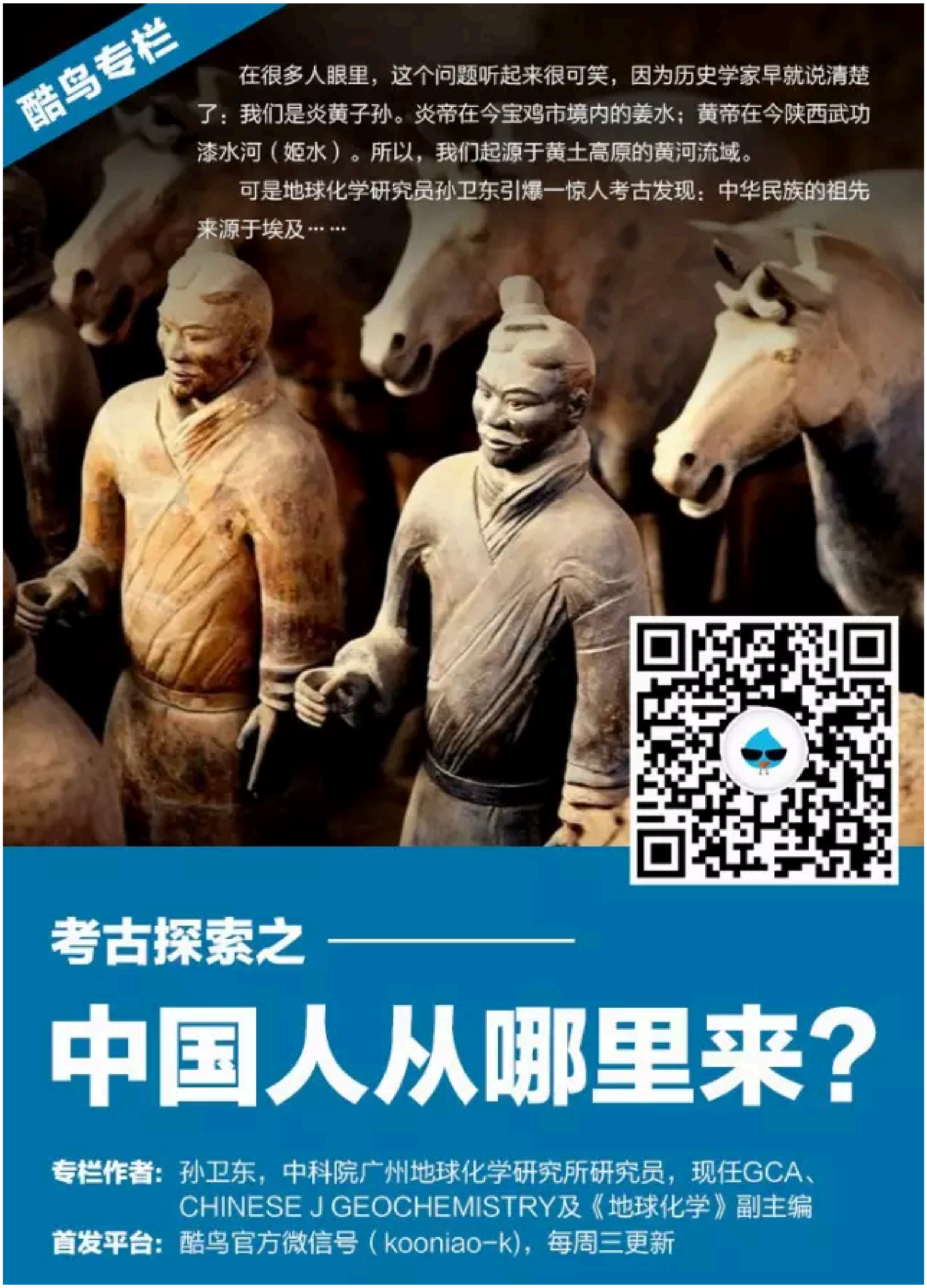

在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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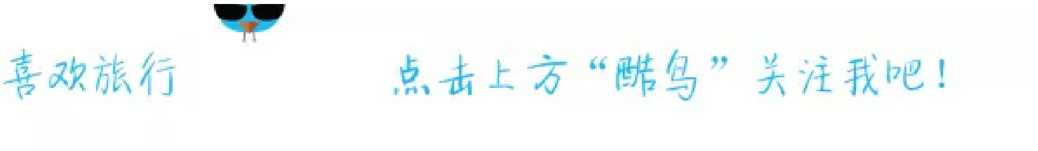
Cool Bird Column | How did the Sumerians come to China?

Original Sun Wei Dong **Cool Bird Travel Network** November 04, 2015 06:00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Editor's words

《Where did the Chinese come from 》? Some friends see more and more clearly, while others see more and more confused. This chapter will sort out your thoughts for you and let you dial out the mist.

You are welcome to leave your voice in the bottom comment area

Let the world discover your insights

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter 4: How did the Sumerians come to China?

As stated in the preface, the driving force that inspired me to study where the Chinese came from was the summer business breakdown project. The background of the establishment of the Xia Shang Zhou Dai project is that we do not recognize that our Chinese civilization has 5000 Year history. As Wang Jiwai, a researcher at the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said: At the beginning of the twentieth century, Western scholars once proposed “ for Chinese civilization West ”, thinking that Chinese civilization originated from Babylon ancient civilization, full length 4000 The rest of the year. In the middle of the twentieth century, there were Western scholars who entered the conditions of “Civilization” (systematic text, bronze tools including production tools and weapons, cities with both defense and trading functions, and large religious buildings) To limit the origin time of civilization, according to these standards, our existing archaeological findings can only prove the history of Chinese civilization 3400 Year (to Yin Shang period).

1994 Year, I determined from the middle of the business dynasty to the Qin dynasty 200 Multiple bronze bronze bronze. Since the lead isotopes of bronze instruments in the early days of the business dynasty were not available in China, they began to think about where the Chinese came from. The early Yin Shang of the Commercial Dynasty, as well as the lead isotopes of Panglong City and Samsung Stack, are all ancient high-radiation causes of lead (see 《 Bronze 》 for details). This ancient high-radio lead can only be produced in the ancient “ caraton ” terrain. Globally, Africa and the Americas are most likely to produce this lead isotope. Considering that American civilization is later than China, I always think that Africa is the source of these leads.

Over the years, I have often advocated this view, which has aroused many people's resentment. Someone was very angry with my point of view, thinking that I had lost the ancestor “ ”. Others believe that I am a bit like a Korean, turning all the good things in the world into ours. Some people even said directly that I was putting gold on the Chinese face. They believe that the Chinese are backward “ Mongolian race ”, which is not related to the noble ancient Egypt and Sumerians. Even if there are people from ancient Egypt, there are very few people who rule a large number of inferior nations behind ignorance and backwardness as nobles in China. Finally, this view made me very angry. Because of this, I always wanted to systematically elaborate my views and basis.

《Where did the Chinese come from 》 8 It's over. Some friends see more and more clearly, while others see more and more confused. Some seniors said that I was brainwashed and believed that we were descendants of ancient Egypt, but then, I saw that the Sumerians were inextricably linked to us, and the results were confused: Are we ancient Egyptians or descendants of Sumerians? If we Chinese are heirs of Sumerians and ancient Egyptians, how did our ancestors travel thousands of mountains to reach China? What are the remains along the way? What archaeological evidence is there?

Due to the long time, many of these problems are difficult to give conclusive evidence, and archaeology often obtains fragmented clues. As mentioned earlier, the Sumerians and the

Chinese have a high degree of similarity in race, language, writing, religion, calendar, agriculture, architecture, and even music. In particular, it can explain some important stories in our historical legends. However, strictly speaking, these can only imply that there are inextricable links between the Sumerians and the Chinese, and cannot exclusively prove that Sumer is one of our ancestors.

Many individual evidences are multiple. Only by linking all these evidences can some clues be drawn. In this chapter, let's talk about how the Sumerians came to China.

1. Sumer's decline

In the previous article 《Sumer and China · In agriculture》 (reply 【KN009】 viewable), I mentioned that when Sumer fell, it was the time when the business dynasty rose. Considering so many similarities, does this time agreement imply an internal connection between the business dynasty and Sumer?

Sumer was in BC 5300 I mastered bronze technology a year ago and carried out large-scale irrigation agriculture. Established a powerful dynasty. But until BC 2300 Over the years, due to factors such as climate change and salinization, the Kingdom of Sumer has gradually declined, and it has been divided by the Semitic (Semitic is a national division proposed by the Germans according to the Bible, and may be a collective name for multiple ethnic groups. Mainly the ancestors of the Arabs), that is, BC 2334–2218 Arkad (Akkadian) dynasty. Subsequently, the Sumerian and Semitic regimes changed several times. It's a bit like the history of our five chaos and Yuan Mingqing to the Republic of China. To BC 1940 In the third dynasty of Ur established by the Sumerians (Picture 1) Overthrown by aliens After the war, the two rivers were finally ruled by the Babylonian Empire. Babylon has destructively inherited Sumerian civilization, which has had a huge impact on later Western civilizations.

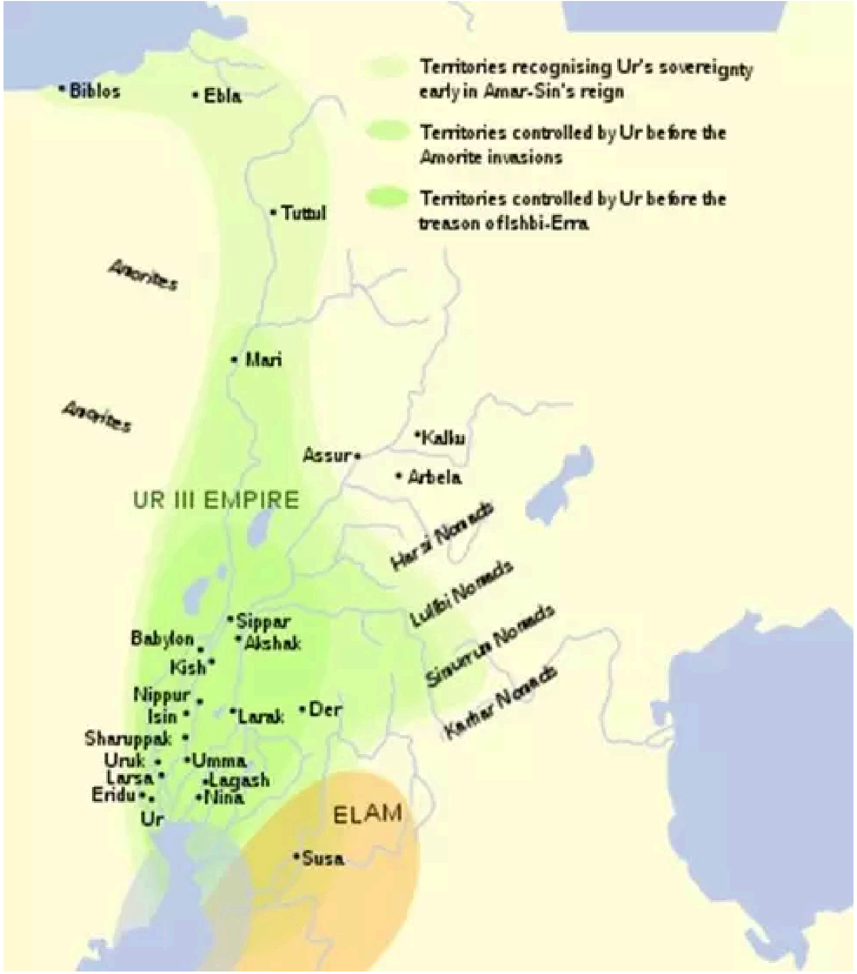
Territories recognising Ur's sovereignty early in Amar-Sin's reign
Territories controlled by Ur before the Amorite invasions
Territories controlled by Ur before the treason of Ishbi-Erra
Biblos
Ebla
Tuttul
Amorites
Mari
Amorites
Assur
Kalku
Arbela
UR III EMPIRE
Harsi Nomads
Lullbi Nomads
Simurrum Nomads
Karhar Nomads
Sippar
Akshak
Babylon
Kish
Nippur
Isin
Larak
Der
Sharuppak
Uruk
Umma
Larsa
Lagash
Eridu
Nina
Ur
ELAM
Susa

figure 1 The territory of Ur's third dynasty occupies two river basins, transcending the Persian Gulf to the fertile region of the Mediterranean. The figure is up and down. Quoted from Wikipedia English version. "Mapof Ur III" by Mapa_Tercera_Dinastia_de_Ur.svg: Cratesderivative work: Chaim The Bipolar (talk)-Mapa_Tercera_Dinastia_de_Ur.svg. Licensed under CCBY-SA 3.0 via Commons-https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_Ur_III.svg#/media/File:Map_of_Ur_III.svg

Before Bylon in Cuba ruled Mesopotamia, the last Sumerian dynasty was by Ur - Nam Ur-Nammu (BC in time 2047-2030BC) The third dynasty of Ur was established. During Nam's reign, he built roads, promulgated codes, and ordered the construction of the famous Pyramid (Great Ziggurat of Ur) Wait for a group of temples. After that, Ur's third dynasty experienced successively Shulgi, Amar-Sin, Shu-Sin, Ibbi-Sin Wait for the emperor. Due to drought and salinization, grain production in the Ur dynasty has fallen sharply, and prices have soared. Among the last emperor of Ur's third dynasty, Ibbi-Sin The last of rule 6-7 Years, food prices have risen 60 double. To BC 1940 Year, Ur's Third Reich By the Iranian plateau Elamite defeat . The Sumerians passed the last dynasty in the two river basins 107 year.

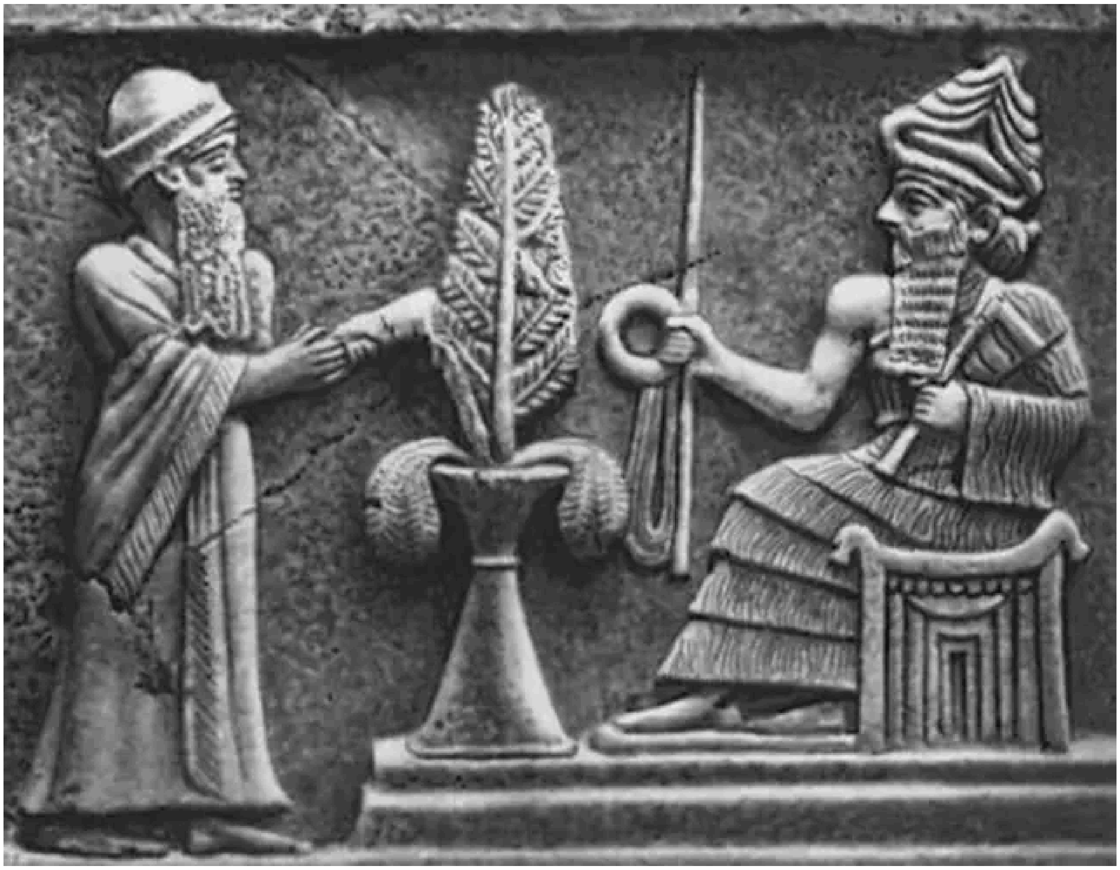

figure 2 Ur - That wooden stone tablet. This is a 9 Foot-high limestone stele, 1925 Unearthed annually. The statue in the stele reveals the right arm. Like Tibetan humans today. "Stelaof Ur-Nammu detail" by Anonymous-scan from old book. Licensed underPublic Domain via Commons-https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stela_of_Ur-Nammu_detail.jpg#/media /File: Stela_of_Ur-Nammu_detail.jpg

Ur's third dynasty seems to have some connection with the business. First, the first emperor of Ur’s third dynasty Nammu The era and the founding king of the business dynasty “ ” (born about BC 2096 Years) The era is very close. The difference is that we cannot find archaeological information and records about the deeds.

Monument from unearthed 2) It can be seen that the clothing of the nobles of the Nam era was to reveal their right arms. This is consistent with the costume characteristics of the commercial-DPRK noble “ beam right ⁇ ”.

In addition, the emperor of the third dynasty of Ur came to age with the age number. This is similar to the ancient emperors of our country.

There is evidence that Ur’s third dynasty has a unified unit of measurement. As shown 3-5 As shown, the name of the emperor was engraved on the weight standard. Interestingly, the similarity of these words to Oracle is significantly higher than the subsequent Babylonian wedge-shaped text, and it is a vertical version.

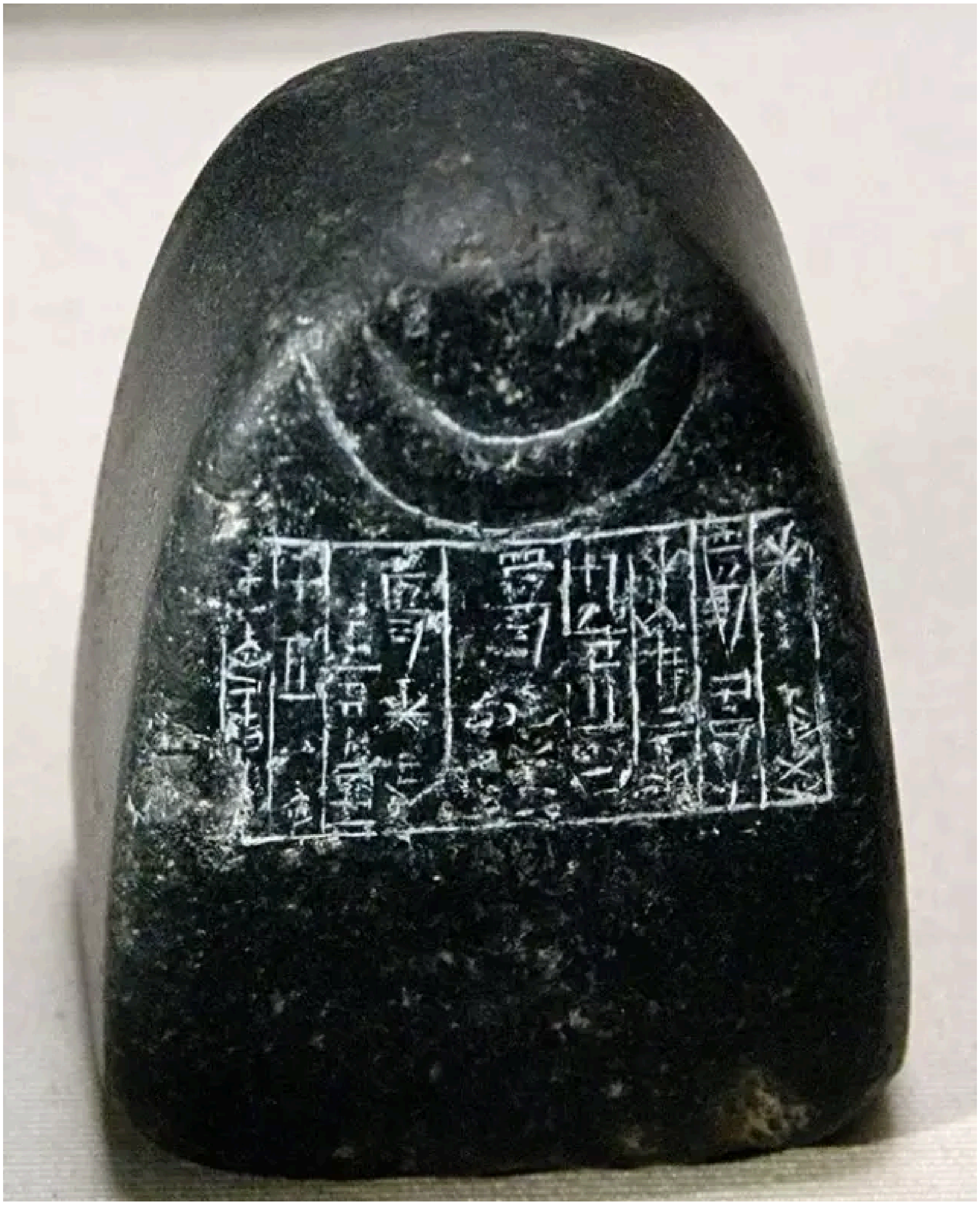

figure 3 Take half a meter (mina) weight (248g) The second ruler of the three dynasties “ Shuji” (Shulgi, BC 2029–1982 year) The name.

Quoted from Wikipedia English version. "Weight Shulgi LouvreAO22187" by Marie-Lan Nguyen-Own work. Licensed under Public Domain viaCommons-

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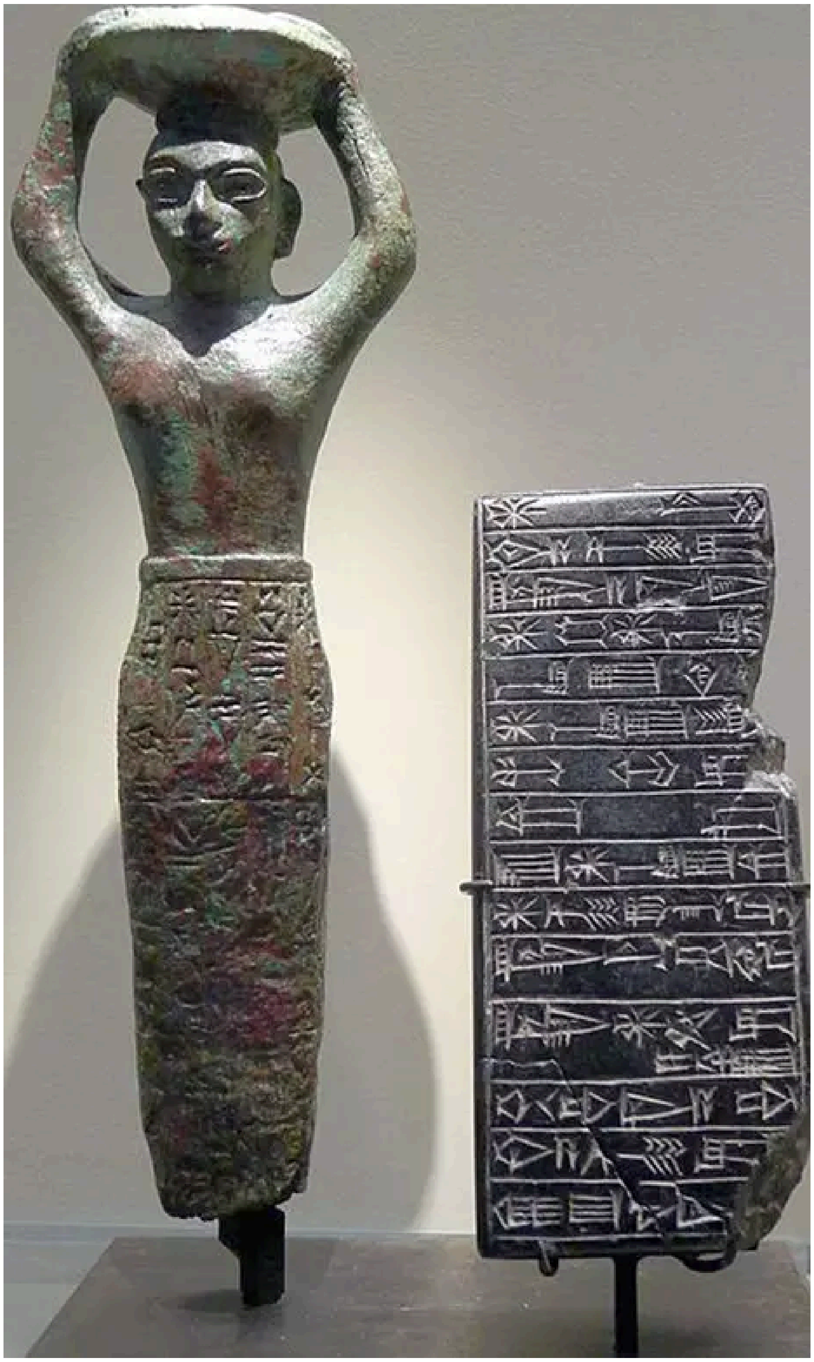

figure 4 Bursin, the fourth ruler of Ur’s third dynasty (Bur Sin, BC in place 1981–1973) . Quoted from Wikipedia English version.

It is worth noting that the Sumerians write vertical versions. This is significantly different from the language of Babilon and other Sumerian scripts. In fact, before the third dynasty in Ur, the Sumerian writing method was already vertical. For example 6 Middle, it is a BC 2120 Sumerian statue of the year. The words in the statue are also vertical. From this point of view, Chinese Oracle is more likely to evolve from Sumerian script than Western scholars 20 Inferred at the beginning of the century, it came from Bylon, Cuba.

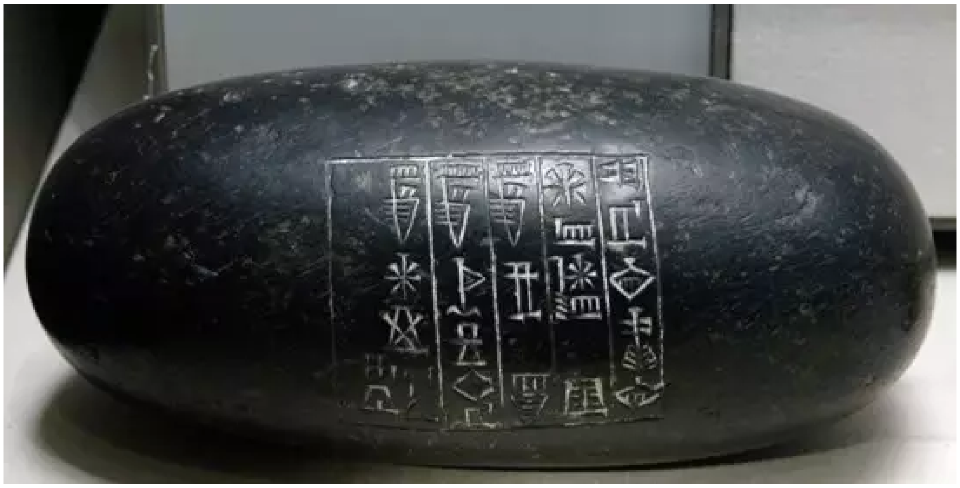

figure 5 Five meters (mina) The fourth ruler of the third dynasty of Ur “ ” (Shu-sin, BC 1972-1964 year) The name. Quoted from Wikipedia English version. "5-mina weight Shu-Shin LouvreAO246" by Marie-Lan Nguyen (User: Jastrow), 2009-01-14. Licensed under CCBY 2.5 via Commons- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:5-mina_weight_Shu-Shin_Louvre_AO246.jpg#/media/File:5-mina_weight_Shu-Shin_Louvre_AO246.jpg

Characters' clothing also reveals their right arms. Sumerians and pictures in ancient Egyptian murals 1 Among Ur Nammu same. They are all similar to the “ beam right ⁇ ” of the commercial dynasty. In fact, Shufa right ⁇ is the clothing feature of the ancient Han people. There was a clear difference from the ethnic minorities in the north at the time. The typical feature of the so-called “Huren” clothing is “Piece left ⁇ ”. Confucius once said: “Microtube Zhong, I cloaked the left ⁇ ”.

figure 6 The statue is a beautiful Sumerian sculpture. The literature believes that this statue was carved with hard flash rock. I visually felt that the statue was much darker than the flash rock, and it was more likely to be the flash rock. Whether it is Hui Shiyan and Shinyangyan, its The hardness is at Mohs hardness 6 Around, much higher than the commonly used statue material limestone (Mox hardness 3). The statue is exquisite and has a high degree of polishing on the surface, indicating that the Sumerians had mastered the technology of processing hard stone.

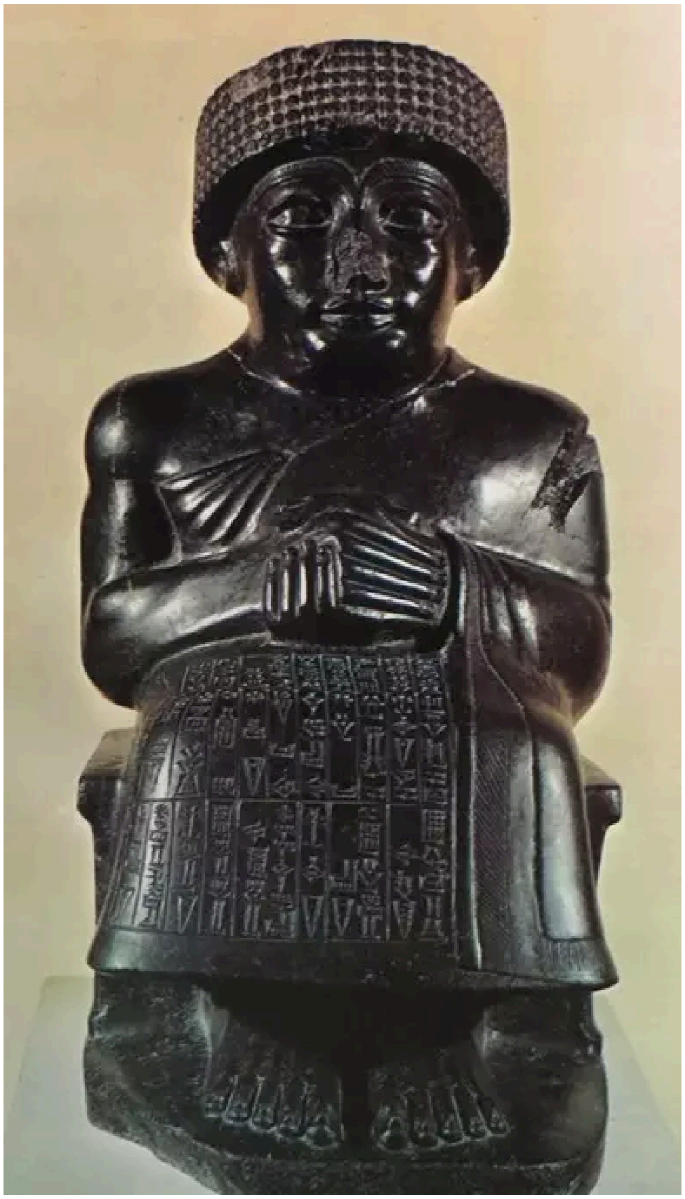

figure 6 BC 2120 Sumer statue on the left and right. The literature considers this statue to be carved with hard flash rock. The visual feeling is much darker than the flashy rock, which may be the flash rock. The hardness of pyrock and flashy rock is much higher than the commonly used limestone. The words above are vertical versions. The person in the statue is to expose his right arm. PatesiGudea (Louvre), Sumerian ruler of Lagash, ca. 2120 BC

After the third dynasty of Ur was overthrown, the Sumerians once again became slaves to death. Their destiny is rarely documented. Where did they go? How do they connect with us Chinese?

Haven't seen enough?
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Sun Wei Dong

Do By
Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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酷鸟专栏

在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

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中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者： 孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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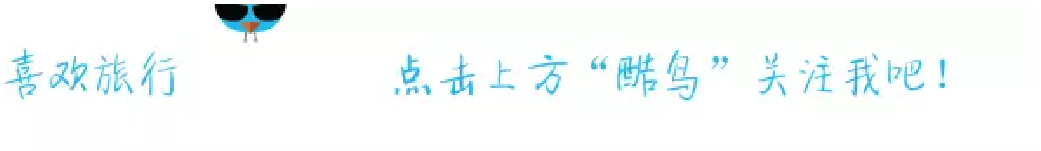
Cool Bird Column | The Hayes are the ancestors of the Jews?

Original Sun Wei Dong **Cool Bird Travel Network** November 11, 2015 05:32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The Haygus have entered ancient Egypt since about 1900 BC. They are mainly businessmen engaged in commercial activities and have surrendered to ancient Egyptian pharaohs. “ Haygus are the ancestors of the Jews ”, which is the basic point agreed by the author, can be described below in detail.

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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter Four: How did the Sumerians come to China?

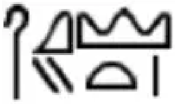
1. Sumer's decline

(Continue the previous period, reply 【KN010 】 View the previous article)

2. Sumer, Harcos and the Commercial Dynasty

In 1940 BC, the third dynasty of Ur was overthrown by foreigners, and the Sumerians once again became slaves to death. Living under the rule of the Shin people, similar to the Han people of the Yuan Dynasty. Since the Sumerians belong to a group of people with culture and high IQ, many people began to make a living by doing business and doing handicrafts. Some of them entered Egypt around 1900 BC. They are called “Hecks”(Hyksos, and some have been translated into Hayes) people. I personally think that Hyksos is a scorn for foreigners by ancient Egyptians. Closer to “ Haike” or “ Haikou”. The Western archaeological community believes that “ foreign ruler ” means.

The ancient Egyptian writing of Haynes is:



The word is in the middle of Figure 1, and the head of the first Haykes-held sheep is there. It's just that the order of the heads has changed.

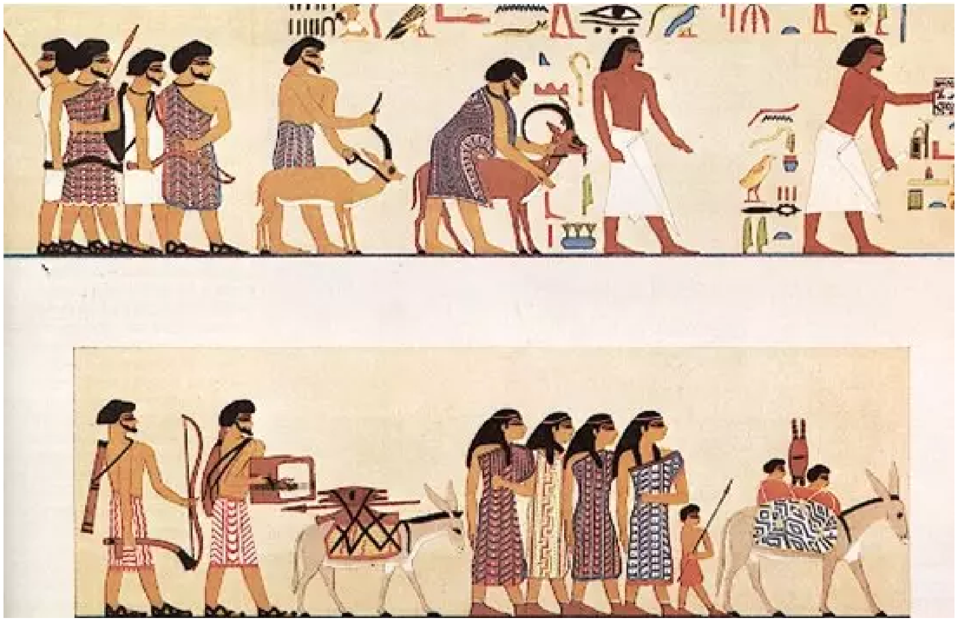


Figure 1 In about 1900 BC, Asians entered ancient Egypt. Quoted from Wikipedia English version. " Ibscha"by Neb Maat Ra-Own work. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons-https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ibscha.jpg#/media/File:Ibscha.jpg

As mentioned earlier, Figure 1 is a mural found in the tomb of the official Khnumhotep II of the Pharaoh of Senusret II of the twelfth dynasty of ancient Egypt. This mural record “ Asian ” entered ancient Egypt. As can be seen from the murals, these Asians belong to the yellow race with dark and straight hair. The skin tone is slightly shallower than the ancient Egyptians. They took their daughters and children, holding donkeys and sheep, and apparently moved their families. They have spears and bows and arrows in their hands. Its bow and arrow are typical of “ reverse double song ”, which should be a compound bow (that is, an ancient corner bow in my country, as detailed in the previous text 《 compound bow》). The picture above looks like a tribute to the ancient Egyptians. Further implying that they are migrating. The costume of the Hayes is to reveal the right arm. Consistent with Ur's third dynasty. All this implies that the Hayes are a group of Sumerians. Pharaoh Kamose of the 17th dynasty of ancient Egypt referred to the king of the Hayes as the leader from Canaan, which is important evidence that the Haysiders came from the two rivers.

There are many opinions in the archaeological community regarding the race and origin of the Hercules. One argument is that the Hercules are multi-ethnic, dominated by the Flash. Among them were warriors who were mercenaries in ancient Egypt, unemployed farmers and bandit thieves, as well as businessmen, doctors, lawyers, priests, diplomats, etc. Some people even think they are Julian, Aryan, etc. from immigrants in the north. These claims are problematic.

As can be seen from Figure 1, the Haykes are obviously yellow, not white, so they should not be white people such as Shin or Aryan. From a political background, it was the period when the Shin people were ruled by the Shin people in the Middle East, and the possibility of the Shin people fleeing was very small. The overthrown Sumerians must do everything possible to escape from the two rivers. More importantly, the Sumerians are yellow people.

It is said that the Haybus are warriors or robbers waiting to be hired, possibly based on the bows and arrows and spears in Figure 1. I think this inference is not very convincing. An important reason is that the Hercules are very successful businessmen. They do business between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, selling various substances from the two rivers, ancient Greece and even Afghanistan to Egypt. Commodities sold include wood, gemstones, copper, tin, bronze, linen, frankincense, medicine, asphalt, foam base, etc. In a sense, the Hercules occupied the business center of ancient Egypt and dominated the business activities of ancient Egypt. They cannot be robbers who make a living from robbery. In Figure 1, the weapons in the hands of the Hicks can be used for self-defense.

There is also a saying that the Hercules are the ancestors of the Jews. I very much agree with this view (see below for details).

My basic point is: Shangtang is to lead the sea guests to overthrow Pharaoh, the thirteenth dynasty in ancient Egypt, and establish the fourteenth dynasty. Ancient Egyptian Pharaoh fled to southern Upper Egypt. After 100 years, ancient Egyptian Pharaoh defeated the Hayes dynasty. Some Haykins fled ancient Egypt by boat, and a group of people tossed along the Yellow River Sho around 1400-1500 BC to two miles near the Henan Yan

Division, establishing a business dynasty in the Central Plains area. Around 1320 BC, the southern Anyang of the Tundu River expanded its sphere of influence to almost the entire North China area. The Hayes who stayed in ancient Egypt became slaves, later Jews. Four hundred years later, under the leadership of Moses, the Jews left Egypt to establish the State of Israel. That is, 《 is mentioned in the Bible 》 out of Egypt.

2.1 The Hicks Uprising and the Hicks Dynasty

The Hayes have entered ancient Egypt since about 1900 BC. They are mainly businessmen engaged in commercial activities and surrendered to the ancient Egyptian pharaoh. By about 1650 BC, the Haygus were dissatisfied with the brutal rule of ancient Egyptian pharaohs, launched an uprising, and established the Haygens regime, which was called " the fifteenth dynasty of ancient Egypt " by future archaeologists. In 1650 BC, it was very close to the era when commercial soup overthrew the summer dynasty.

The historian Herbert E. Winlock believes that the Haykes are not backward people, but very advanced. They brought new weapons to ancient Egypt, such as compound bows (see 《 compound bow 》 above for details) , Marathi chariots, new arrows, various swords, daggers, metal armor, etc.

Historians describe the war of the Haybus overthrowing the ancient Egyptian pharaoh: the northern tribe drove a tank across Canaan and Egypt (northernhordes... sweeping through Canaan and Egypt in swift chariots). The question is, since the Haygus entered Egypt around 1900 BC, why did they invade ancient Egypt in 1650 BC?

One of the most likely reasons is that the Hayes maintained a relatively independent regime in ancient Egypt. Because they have been doing business along the Red Sea for a long time, their base camp is in the north of ancient Egypt.

The Haynesians have good technology and mathematics, and they are very good at management. Therefore, ancient Egypt was relatively stable under their rule. But the Haygus were eventually foreign rulers outside of ancient Egypt " invading ". After they were defeated, the ancient Egyptians managed to clear the traces left by the Haynes.

Perhaps because of this, archaeologists opposed the overthrow of ancient Egypt to establish the 15th dynasty. Some people think that the ancient Egyptian pharaohs were very vulnerable. There is no need for war to overthrow him.

The name and order of the Pharaoh of the Hicks dynasty are now controversial. It is generally believed that the Hercules experienced 6 pharaohs and ruled for about 100 years. However, the current archaeological discovery of the Hayes Pharaoh has the following four, and their years of rule are ambiguous.

Sakir-Har Named as an early Hyksos king on a doorjambfound at Avaris.
Khyan c. 1620 BC
Apophis c. 1595 BC to 1555 BC?
Khamudi c. 1555 BC to 1545 BC?

The question is, how did the Hercules suddenly grow? How did some people doing business in the ancient Egyptian business center organize a strong army to overthrow the ancient Egyptian pharaoh in a short time? Why is it recorded in history that they are " Northern tribe driving chariots across Canaan and Egypt "? The Haynes overthrew the thirteenth dynasty of ancient Egypt and established the fifteenth dynasty. What about the 14th dynasty? If the Hicks did not overthrow the Fourteenth Dynasty, why were the Fourteenth and Thirteenth Dynasties replaced by the Fifteenth Dynasty at the same time?

2.2 The Fourteenth Dynasty

The fourteenth dynasty is a special dynasty in ancient Egypt. Since the fourteenth dynasty rarely builds large buildings, monuments, etc., the timing of its establishment is controversial. One view is that the 14th dynasty existed for about 75 years (c.1725—1650 BC), and another view was that its existence was 155 years (c.1805—1650 BC). I personally tend to the second point. Its territory is also a mystery. It is generally believed that they rule the delta of the Nile (Figure 2).

Historians generally believe that the Fourteenth Dynasty was established by the Canaanites or the Shin people. The main basis is that their names contain the words of the Shin people.

Interestingly, the 14th dynasty did not seem to fight the Haygus, but while the Haygus defeated the 13th dynasty, the 14th dynasty also merged into the 15th dynasty established by the Haygens.

Some archaeologists believe that the 14th dynasty of ancient Egypt was also established by the Hayes. Others hold objections. The reason is that the Pharaoh name of the Fourteenth Dynasty did not write "Hicks". I personally think this is normal. Because " Haycus " means " foreign ruler ", the Fourteenth Dynasty did not rule the core of ancient Egypt. I think it is likely that the Fourteenth Dynasty was the " princes " with the ancient Egyptian pharaoh, and was the predecessor of Hayes. The main basis for this is that during the 14th dynasty, its capital, Avaris, built a large-scale architecture in the form of the 13th dynasty of ancient Egypt. Archaeologists believe that this was the faction of the 13th dynasty of ancient Egypt.

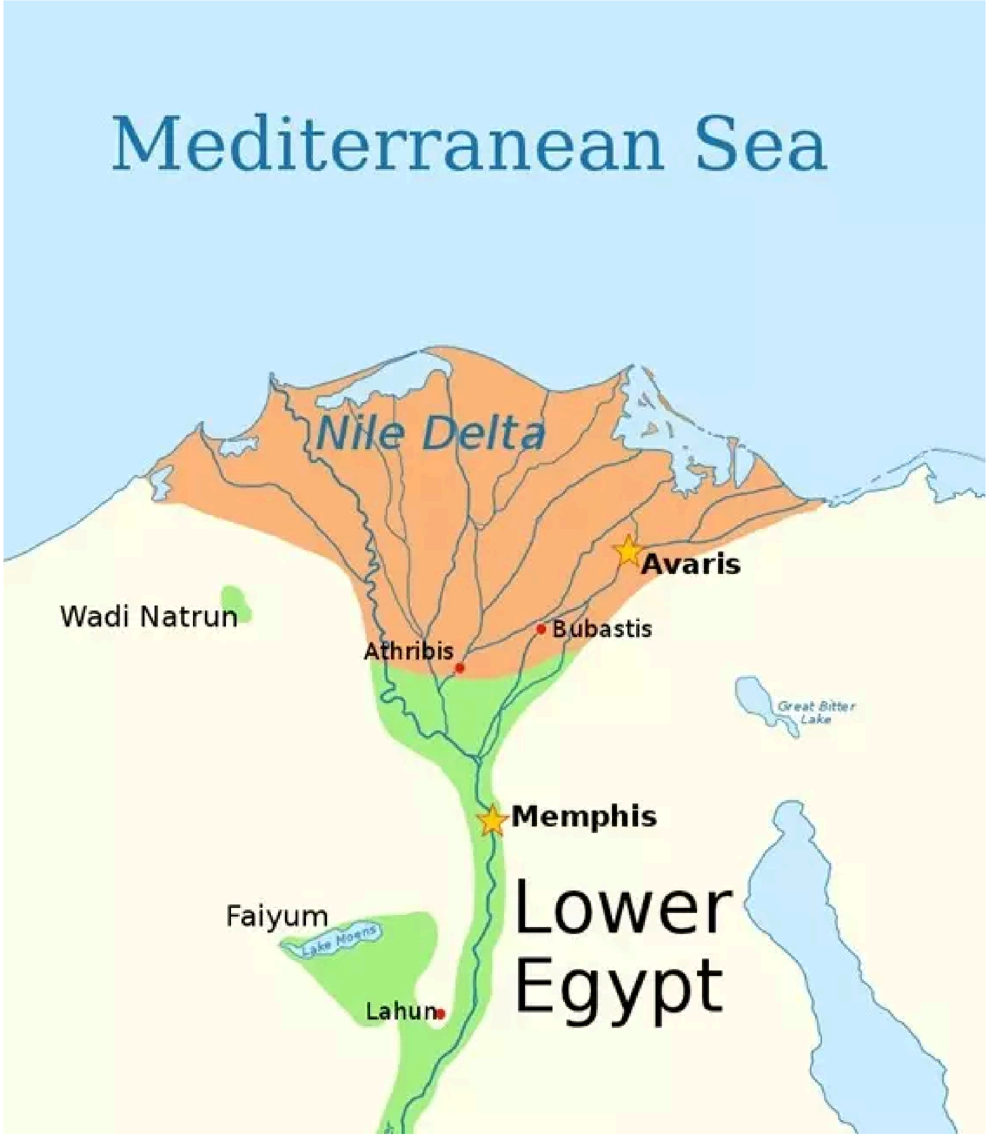

Mediterranean Sea
Nile Delta
Avaris
Wadi Natrun
Bubastis
Athribis
Great Bitter Lake
Memphis
Lower Egypt
Faiyum
Lake Moeris
Lahun

Figure 2 The territory of the fourteenth dynasty in ancient Egypt. Quoted from Wikipedia English version. "14th dynasty territory" bylry-Hor-Own work. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons-https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:14th_dynasty_territory.png#/media/File:14th_dynasty_territory.png

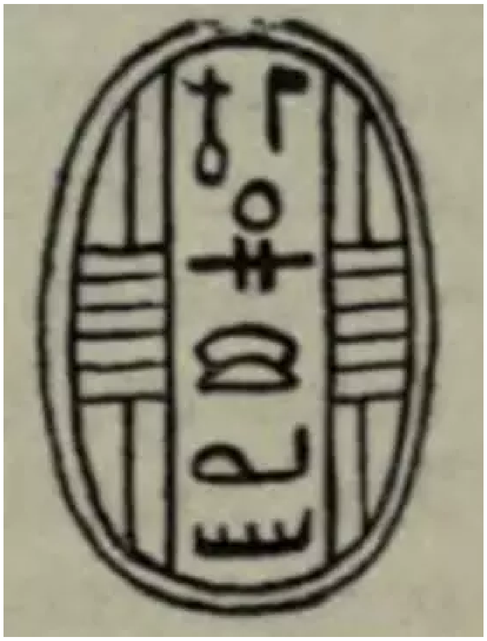


Figure 3 The first ruler of the Fourteenth Dynasty was in position at approximately 1805 BC–1780 BC. Seal means Yakbim "Sekhaenre" by Flinders Petrie (1853–1942): A history of Egypt from the earliest times tothe 16th dynasty (1897) Licensed under Public Domain via Commons– https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sekhaenre.png#/media/File:Sekhaenre.png

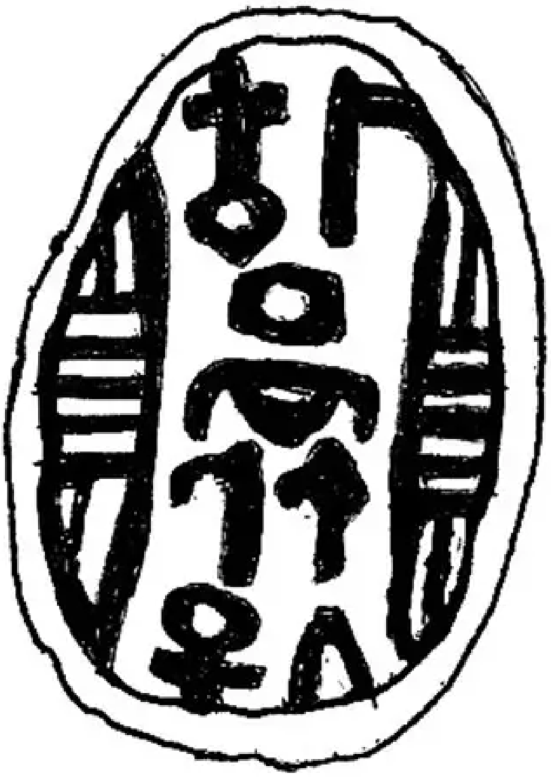


Figure 4 The second pharaoh of the fourteenth dynasty, meaning: Ya'ammu, the son of the sun god. Quoted from Wikipedia Drawing ofa scarab seal of pharaoh Nubwoserre 1780BC–1770 BC

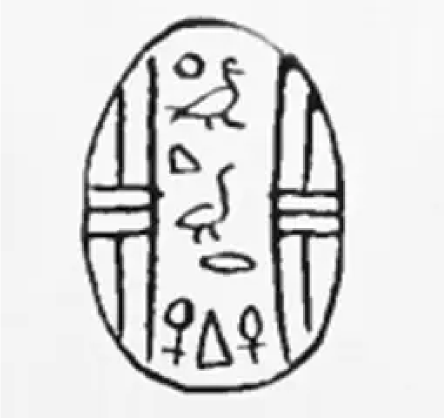


Figure 5 The third Pharaoh Scarab of pharaoh Qareh of the Fourteenth Dynasty 1770BC-1760 BC

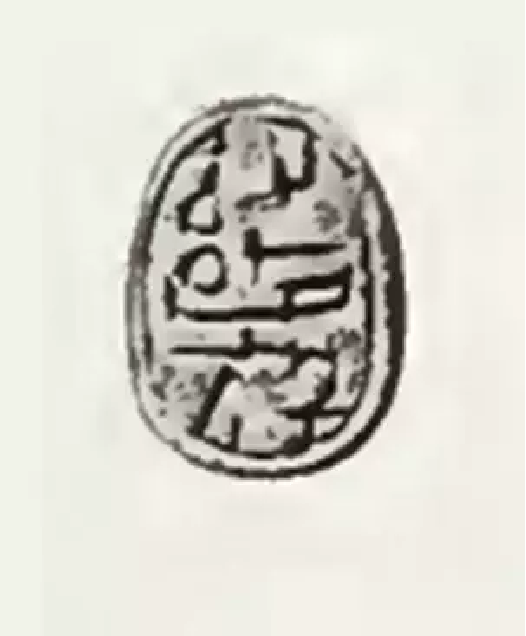


Figure 6 The fourth pharaoh of the Fourteenth Dynasty "AahotepreScarabPetrie" by Flinders Petrie (1853-1942) -Scarabs and cylinders with names (1917), available copy here, plght-f. XXII.Licensed under Public Domain via Commons — https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:AahotepreScarabPetrie.png#/media/File:AahotepreScarabPetrie.png 1760-1745 BC

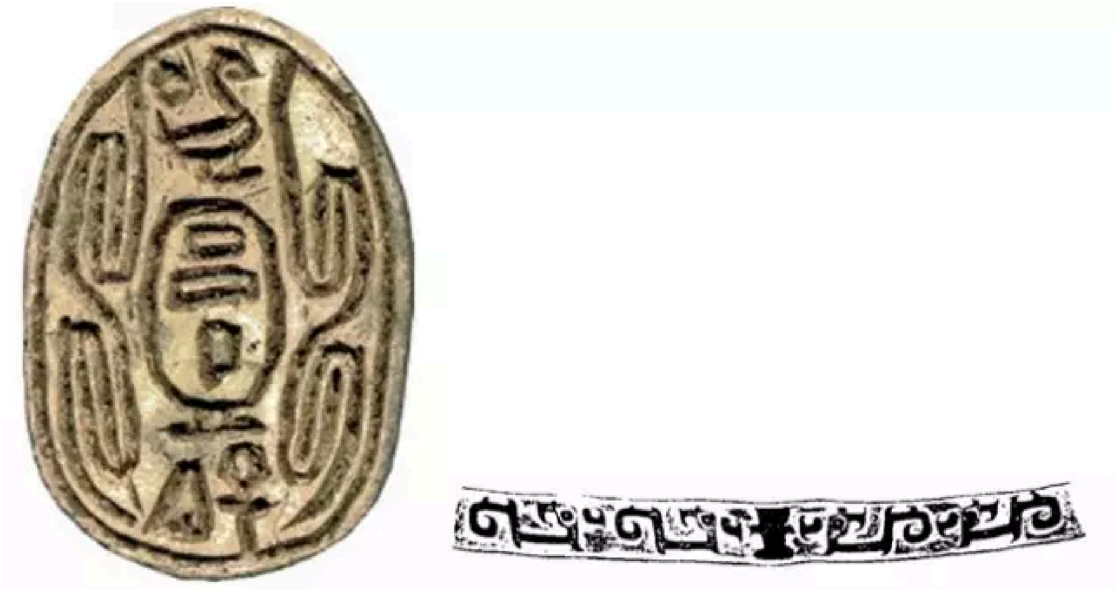


Figure 7 The fifth pharaoh of the fourteenth dynasty. The right picture is the bronze pattern of the commercial dynasty. Are the edge tattoos of the seal somewhat similar to the bronze tattoos of the Commercial Dynasty?

These seals of the 14th dynasty in ancient Egypt are significantly different from the typical seals of ancient Egyptian pharaohs (scarab, some translated as holy beetles).

Interestingly, the seals of these Pharaohs of the 14th dynasty of ancient Egypt were written with “ Son of the Sun God ”, indicating that they are “ Sun worship ”. It is worth noting that there is a bird on each seal. It is implied that the people of the Fourteenth Dynasty are “ bird worship ”.

Many nations in the world worship the sun. However, not many worship the sun and birds at the same time.

Like the people of the 14th dynasty in ancient Egypt, the business dynasty worshipped birds and the sun. The businessman thought that his ancestor Qi's mother, Jandi, took a bath and suddenly found that the swallow had laid an egg and became pregnant after eating. So in ancient times there was the legend of “ Destiny Bird, which came down to the producer ”. So the businessmen worship birds. At the same time, the businessmen used to be in the name of the sun, and regarded the sun as a god: according to the test of Oracle experts, Shaoghao was the ancestor of the businessman, and there was “ Shaoghao Kingdom and Zhongzhong ?? U”. Shaoghao's “ Hao” word is the person in the sun above his head. Simply put, Shaoghao is the sunbird.

There are also many records in the Oracle text unearthed in my country's Yinju about “Binrier ”, “Outgoing Day ”, and “Entering Day ”, which reflects Yin people's worship at sunrise and sunset.

The 14th dynasty should be a dynasty with close ties to business.

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Sun Wei Dong

Do By
Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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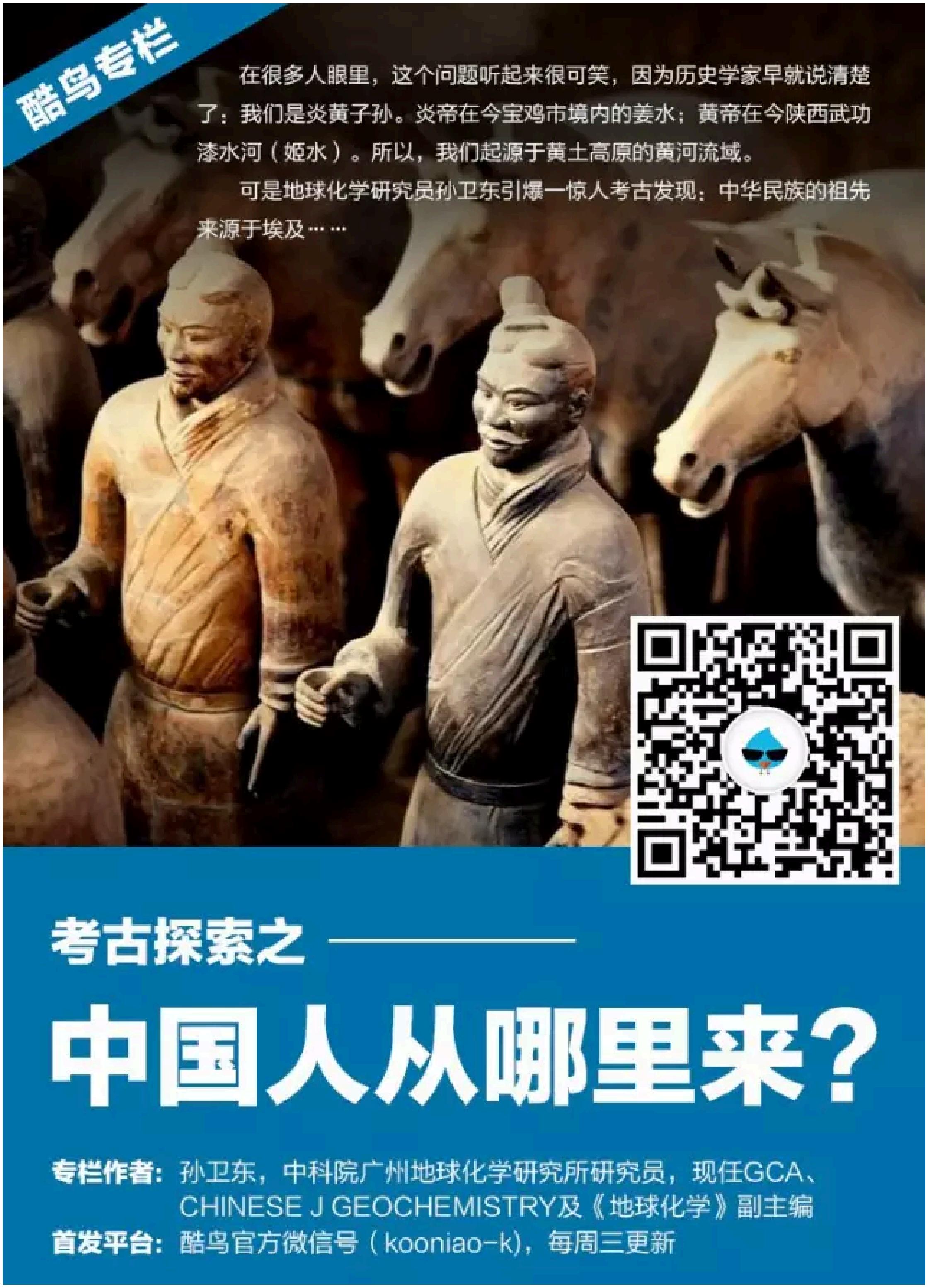

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中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者： 孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编
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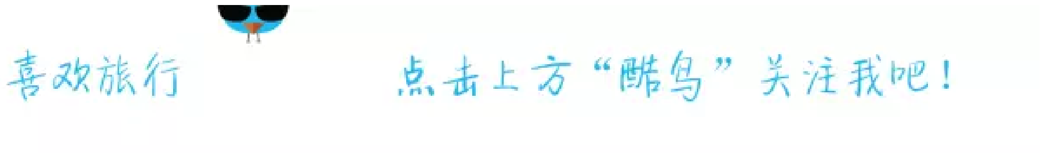
Cool Bird Column | Horus is one of the ancestors of our Huaxia nation

Original Sun Wei Dong Cool Bird Travel Network November 18, 2015 05:26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Editor's words

In the previous section, many similarities between the 14th dynasty of ancient Egypt and our commercial dynasty were discussed. For example, they all worship birds and the sun. In fact, there is an interesting phenomenon. The Pharaoh's seal of the 14th dynasty (similar to the jade seal of the later yellow emperor) has a ♀, which is the same as the word “” in Oracle?

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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter Four: How did the Sumerians come to China?

1. Sumer's decline

(Continued last period, reply 【KN010 】View the previous article)

2. Sumer, Harcos and the Commercial Dynasty

2.1 The Hicks Uprising and the Hicks Dynasty

2.2 The Fourteenth Dynasty

(Continued from the previous period, reply 【KN011】 to view the previous article)

2.3 Surname, Shaoghao and Horus

In the previous section, many similarities between the 14th dynasty of ancient Egypt and our commercial dynasty were discussed. For example, they all worship birds and the sun. In fact, there is an interesting phenomenon. The Pharaoh's seal of the 14th dynasty (similar to the jade seal of the later Yellow Emperor) has one ♀ , This symbol and Oracle “ child ” The words are the same (picture 1).

It is worth noting that the ancestors of the business dynasty were Qi, from the surname of the son. And Oracle “ child ” Wording and “ ♀ ” Is consistent (picture 1) Does it mean that there is a central source between the two?

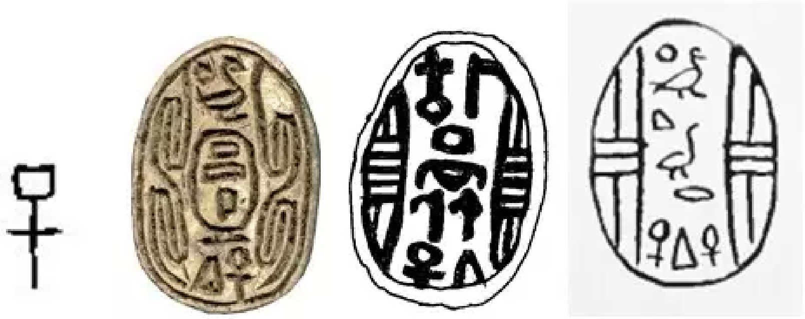


Figure 1: Oracle “ child ” Words and the seal of Pharaoh of the 14th Dynasty. Nearly one hundred of my country’s existing surnames are derived from surnames, accounting for 20% of the country’s total surnames left and right.

As mentioned earlier, the businessmen are in the name of the sun, and the sun is the god: according to the examination of Oracle experts, Shaoghao is the ancestor of the businessman, with “ Shaoghao's Kingdom and Japan ⁇ U ” Say. Shaoghao's “ Hao ” The word is the person with the sun above his head. Simply put, Shaoghao is in charge of the sun god bird (picture 2).

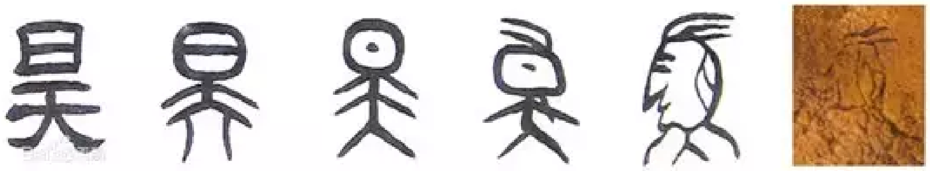


Figure 2: The evolution of Haozi, from left to right, in order: - Xiao Zhuan - Jin Wen - Oracle - Bone engraving.

In ancient Egypt, the sun god was Horus (picture 3-5). He first appeared in Upper Egypt, and his image was on the famous Nameier drawing board. Probably the totem of Upper Egypt “ eagle ” Source. In the late ancient Egypt, Horus It is also endowed with many other divinity. Horus This pronunciation is an ancient Greek pronunciation. Interestingly, the pronunciation of ancient Egypt is Hor . The latter “ Hao ” The pronunciation is very close. Judging from the way of writing, its ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs are as follows: a bird whose head is the sun. There are also nine points similar. I think Horus Is one of the ancestors of our Huaxia nation, the ancestors of the business dynasty “ Shaoghao ” .

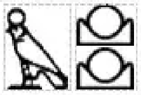


图 3 Horus 的古埃及象形文字写法

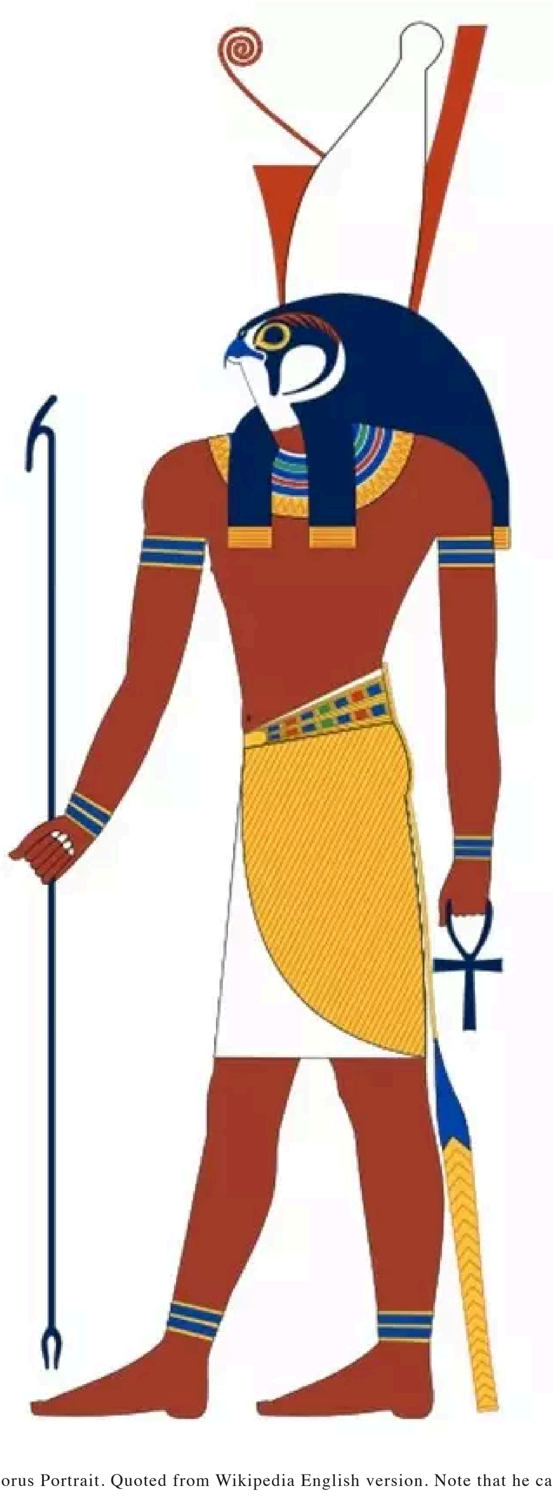
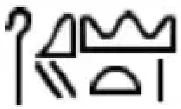


figure 4: Ancient Egyptian sun god Horus Portrait. Quoted from Wikipedia English version. Note that he carried one in his left hand ♀ .

figure 4 Horus The portrait is Horus One of the many images, the head of his bird, with the double crown of ancient Egypt. Interestingly, he holds one in his left hand ♀ , With Oracle “ child ” Same word, this supports Horus It is Shaoghao, he is the ancestor of the child's surname. The right hand of the portrait holds a fork. Is it related to Haykes' first compliance (Ministry Head)?



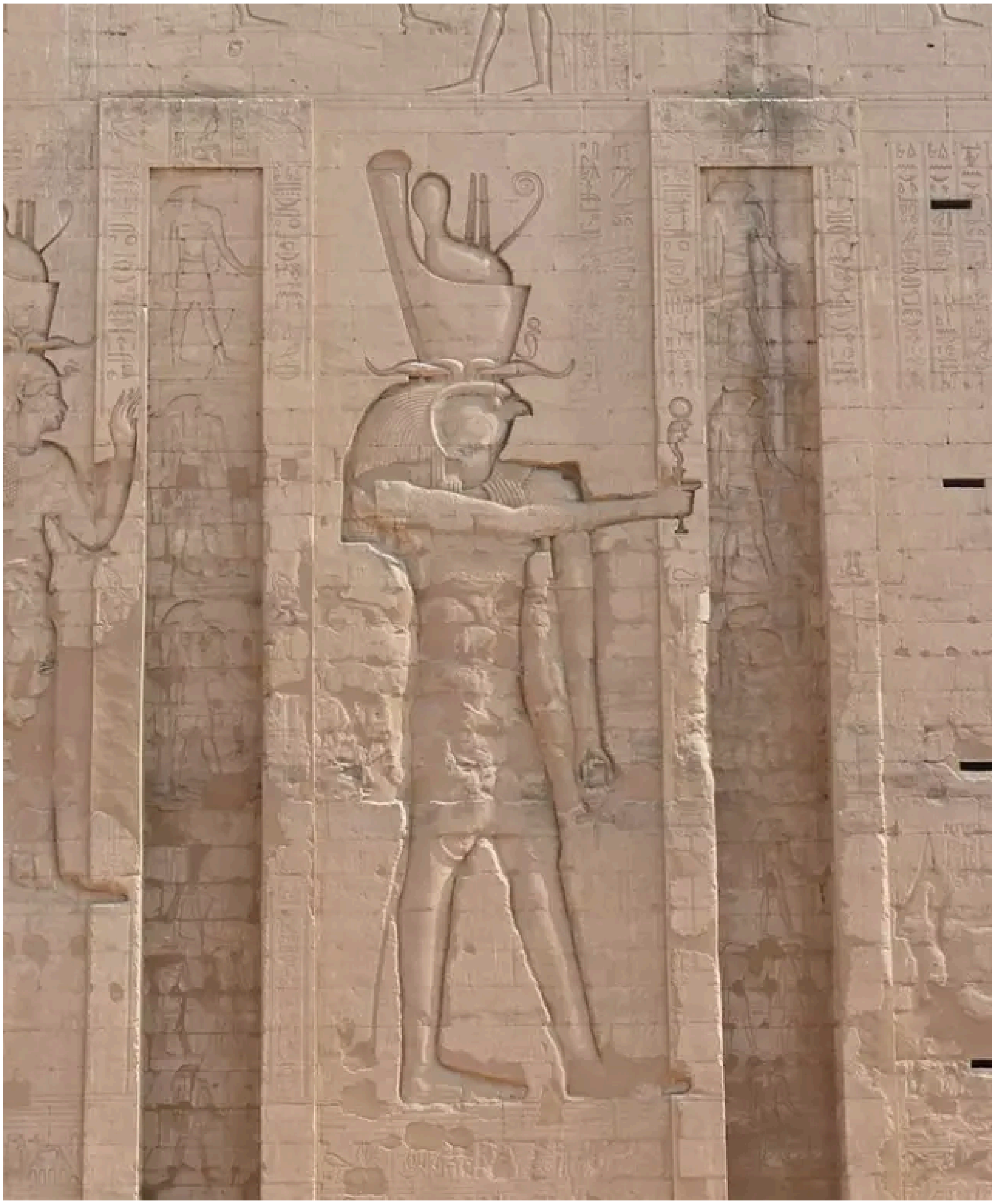


Figure 5: Ancient Egyptian sun god Horus Statue. Quoted from Wikipedia English version "Temple of Edfu 05" by Ad Meskens-Own work. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons

figure 5 Yes Edfu In the temple Horus The relief. With picture 4 Same, the left hand of the relief holds one ♀ . The difference is that its right hand holds an object against the sun, showing its identity as the sun god.

In addition, there are Shaoghao and Taeho in ancient Chinese legends. There are also two Horus in ancient Egypt. small Horus (Horus the Younger) Represents the rising sun; old Horus (Horus the Elder) Is a big eagle with wings spreading (picture 6), his left eye is the moon, and his right eye is the sun.

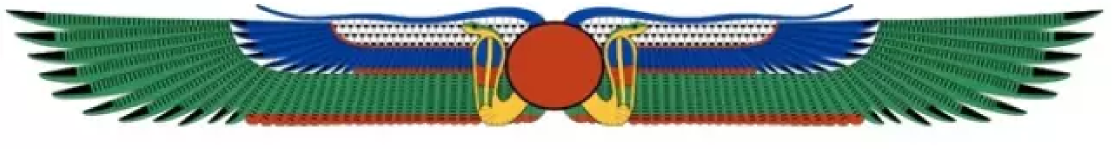


Figure 6: Old Horus. Quoted from Wikipedia English version. " Ancient Egypt Wings" by Jeff Dahl–This vector image was created with Inkscape by Jeff Dahl.. Licensed under GFDL via Commons

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Sun Wei Dong

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Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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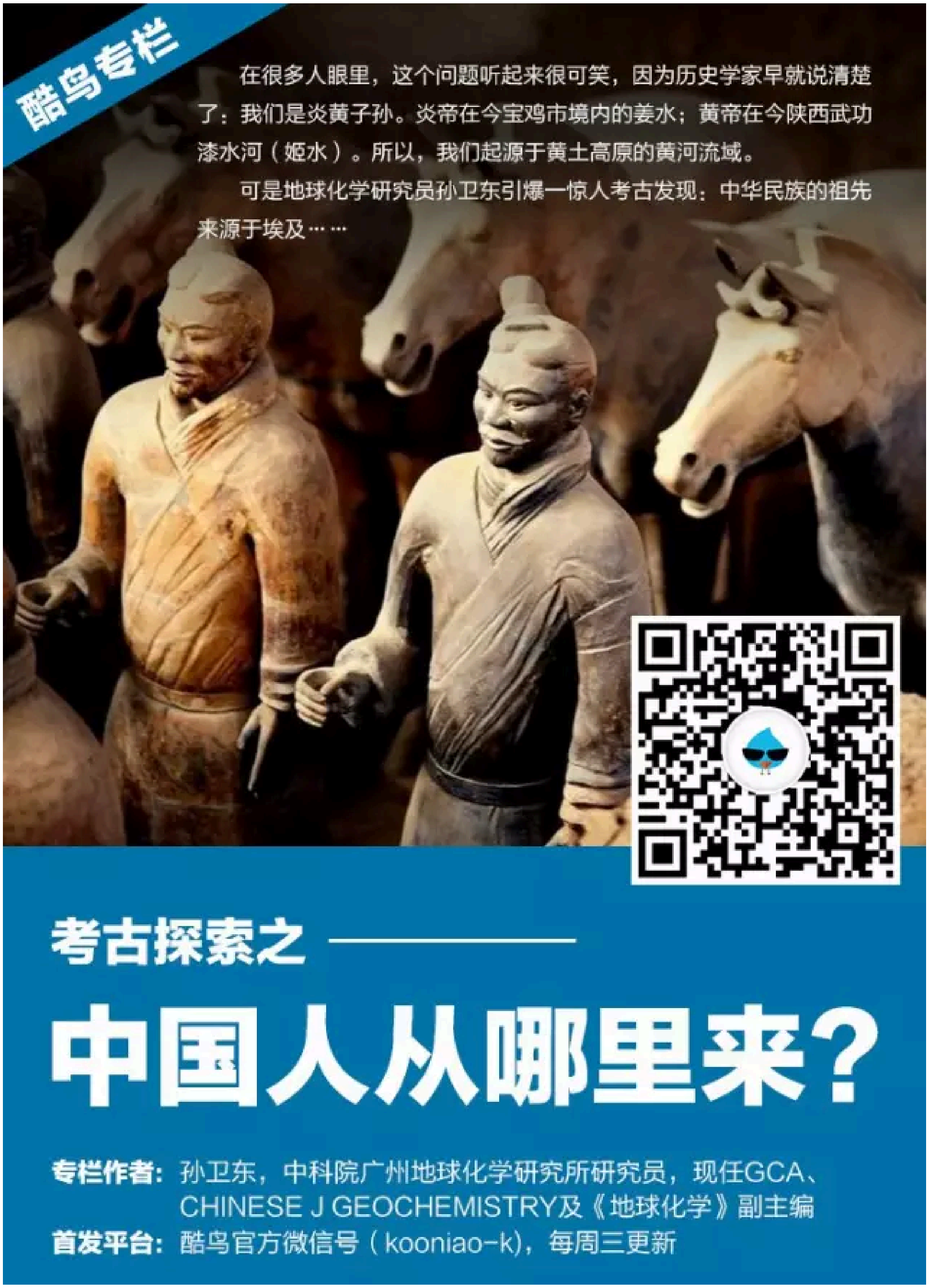

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专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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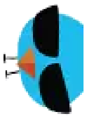

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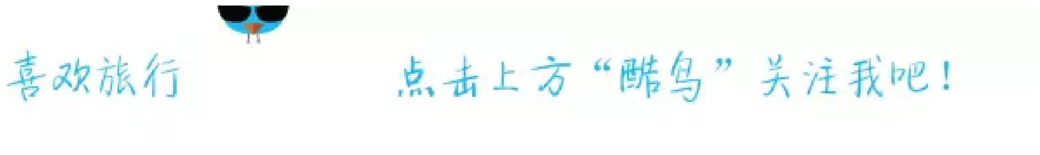
Cool Bird Column | Archaeological evidence suggests that the Commercial Dynasty and the Hayes Dynasty are the family

Sun Wei Dong Cool Bird Travel Network November 25, 2015 05:58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Editor's words

2009 In the year, I launched a discussion on “Where the Chinese come from ”. As a result, everyone spoke enthusiastically. There have been nearly 10,000 replies in succession. Among them, a number of netizens suggested that the Chinese have contact with the Sumerians and with Hayes (Hyksos Some netizens call it Hesco). Some people suggest that the summer dynasty may be ancient Egypt, the commercial dynasty is Sumerian, and some people suggest that the summer dynasty is ancient Greece, because the pronunciation of Greece is very similar to summer. Someone even proposed Pharaoh of Hayes Kyan It's commercial soup. These discussions have greatly promoted the improvement and improvement of my understanding, and I have thanked them together.

——Professor Sun Weidong

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(Continued from the previous period, reply 【KN012】 to view the previous article)

2.4 Hercules and Shang Dynasty

As mentioned earlier, We did not find the summer dynasty in China Even Early archaeological evidence of the business dynasty . Some famous scholars, such as Hu

Zhi, Gu Jiangan, etc., believe that many of the early history recorded in the history of 《, such as the three emperors, the five emperors, and even the summer dynasty, are myths and do not exist. 1928 The beginning of Yin Shang archaeology proves that the record of the business in history is the history of letter and the most important progress in the history of archaeology in China: 1898 In the year, Wang Yirong discovered Oracle, and then a group of scholars such as Sun Yi Jean, Kingdom Wei, and Guo Mo Ruo conducted in-depth research on Oracle. Among them, the family of the Commercial Dynasty organized by scholars such as Kingdom Wei according to Oracle (Picture 1) Basically matches the record in 《Historical Records》, thus supporting the fact that emperors such as merchant soup are real people, not mythical legends. Confirmed the history of 《 × The history of the business concerned described in Yin Benji 》 is the history of faith. To 1928 In the year, under the initiative of Fu Si Nian, archaeologists carried out systematic excavations on the site of the Anyang business in Henan. After obtaining Pan Geng's relocation, Yin Shang's last capital city had exact evidence and a large number of bronze instruments and Oracle. This proves that the historical record of the business dynasty in historical codes such as 《 is the history of the letter (see 》 Oracle 《 for details).

However, the Yin Shang ruins of Oracle and Heinan Anyang are in the late stage of business, and the last after Pan Geng moved to the capital 273 year. So far, there have been no archaeological discoveries about business soup life (such as bronze, seals, etc.), tombs, etc., and other early ruins of other businesses. There are currently two commercial soup tombs in China, but the construction era is much later than the era of commercial soup life, which is forged by future generations or the result of Zhang Guanli Dai.

表三　商代世系对照表

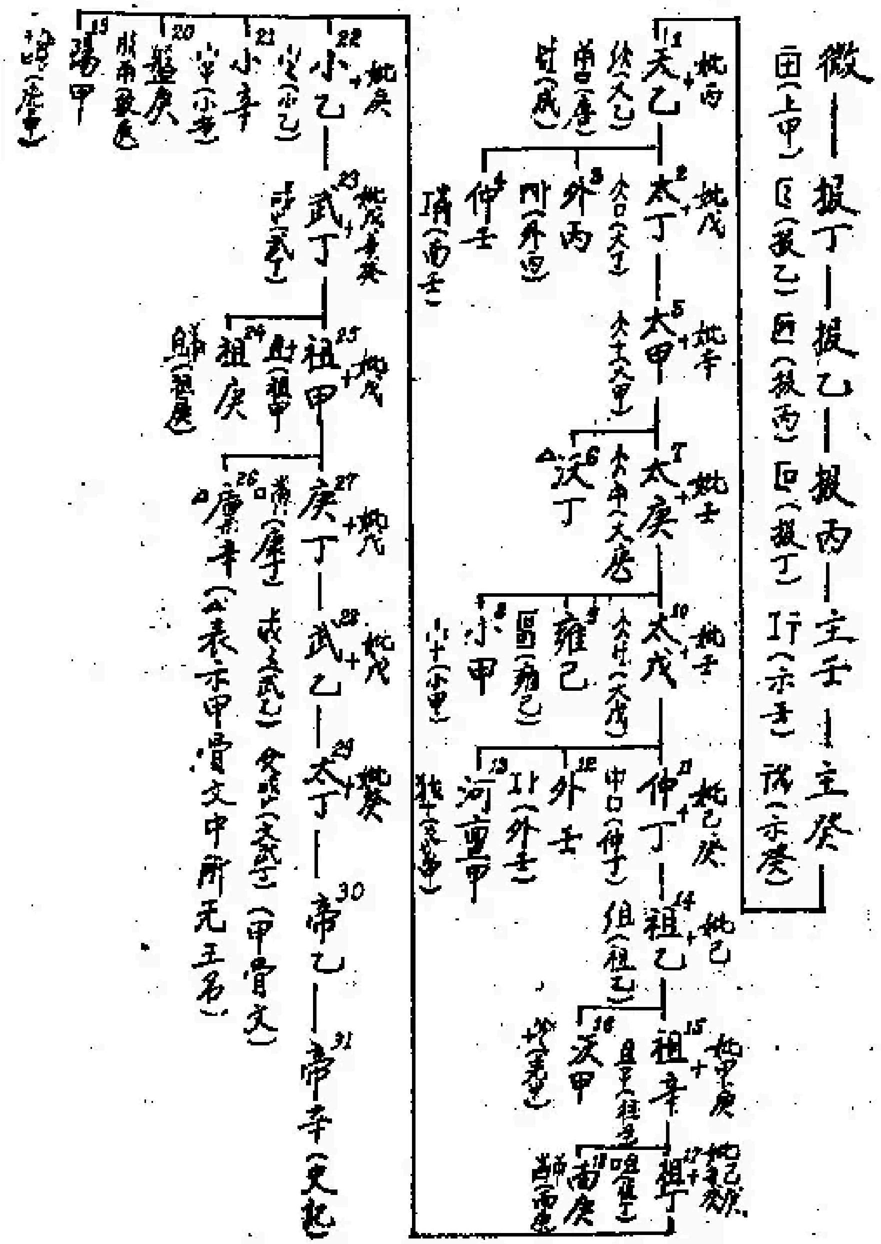
微
报丁
报乙
报丙
主壬
主癸
1 天乙
2 太丁
3 外丙
4 仲壬
5 太甲
6 沃丁
7 太庚
8 小甲
9 雍己
10 太戊
11 仲丁
12 外壬
13 河亶甲
14 祖乙
15 祖辛
16 沃甲
17 祖丁
18 南庚
19 阳甲
20 盘庚
21 小辛
22 小乙
23 武丁
24 祖庚
25 祖甲
26 廪辛
27 庚丁
28 武乙
29 太丁
30 帝乙
31 帝辛

Figure 1 Shopping Department . Quoted from 《 from Sun Yi Yi to Wangwei 》, the website of the Master of National Studies of the Ministry of Scholars.

According to archaeological data and even the Bible, it was at the time of the rise of the commercial dynasty (about BC 1650 Years), in ancient Egypt, the Hercules overthrew the rule of the 13th dynasty and established the 15th dynasty. And ruled in Egypt 100 Years. As mentioned earlier, the Hicks are likely to be the rulers of the 14th dynasty. They belong to the worship of the sun and birds, most likely the businessmen, the descendants of Shaoghao, and the surname of “zi ” (see previous section for details).

Unfortunately, BC 1540 Around the year, the eighteenth dynasty of ancient Egypt overthrew the fifteenth dynasty founded by the Haybus people, and frantically eradicated the traces left by Hayes Pharaoh, so it was difficult for future generations to discover detailed archaeological objects and information about Hayes. There are even individual historians who doubt the existence of the Hayes dynasty.

Is Hayes in contact with the business dynasty? ? Is Shangtang Pharaoh Kyan of Haykes? ? Or someone else?

I personally think that the historical data of the following aspects implies that the Shang Dynasty and the Hayes Dynasty are the same.

Let’s take a look at the existing historical and archaeological evidence that implies that the commercial dynasty is connected to the Hayes dynasty .

First cause of war

According to 《 Historical Records 》 and historical legends, due to the extravagant desire of the summer, “ build a palace, play a platform, make a room, and set up a jade gate ”, public grievances are boiling. According to Liu Xiang 《 listed women's biography 》: “ .... Fainted and arrogant. You can transport a boat for the wine pool, drunk and drowning, and enjoy it. ” The people of Li Min complained. Therefore, Shang Tang, assisted by Minister Yin and Zhongluo, rebelled and overthrew Xia's rule in one fell swoop. But so far, in today's Chinese territory, there is no summer archaeological evidence of “luxury ”. Compared with the literature and legendary luxury of the Mid-Summer Dynasty, the second mile of Henan Yan Shi can be said to be extremely shabby. Especially the cultural relics that cross the Stone Age to Zhou Dynasty in the middle of the second mile, but the carbon is only about the present year. 3500 year. Later than the start of the business dynasty 100 Years.

Even compared to the Anyang ruins of Yin Shang period, both miles are far behind. There is no meat forest pond and tarmac, nor Yaotai, Joan Room, Yumen.

Before BC For more than 1600 years, only the world Ancient Egypt is the real luxury . Hundreds of meters high pyramids, dozens of meters high statues, tall palaces, etc.

Historian think , Ancient Egyptian Pharaoh's long-term large-scale construction and mining , Cause public complaints. This is from the large pyramids and temples in ancient Egypt , Canals and so on can be clearly seen . Back in the tenth two Amenemhat III of the dynasty During power , Due to the demand for labor , Ancient Egypt introduced a large number of Asian immigrants , Including Haykes . figure 2 Is the twelfth dynasty of ancient Egypt Amenemhat III The tip of the pyramid or a small pyramid . Carved as a whole with basalt, Well-made It embodies the highly developed construction technology of ancient Egypt. The statues of ancient Egypt are more than a dozen meters high, beautifully made, and conform to the characteristics of human structure (such as pictures 3). Lion-faced looks long 73.5 Rice, high 2 0.22 Rice, wide 19.3 rice. Even in modern times, these can be called “ luxury ”.

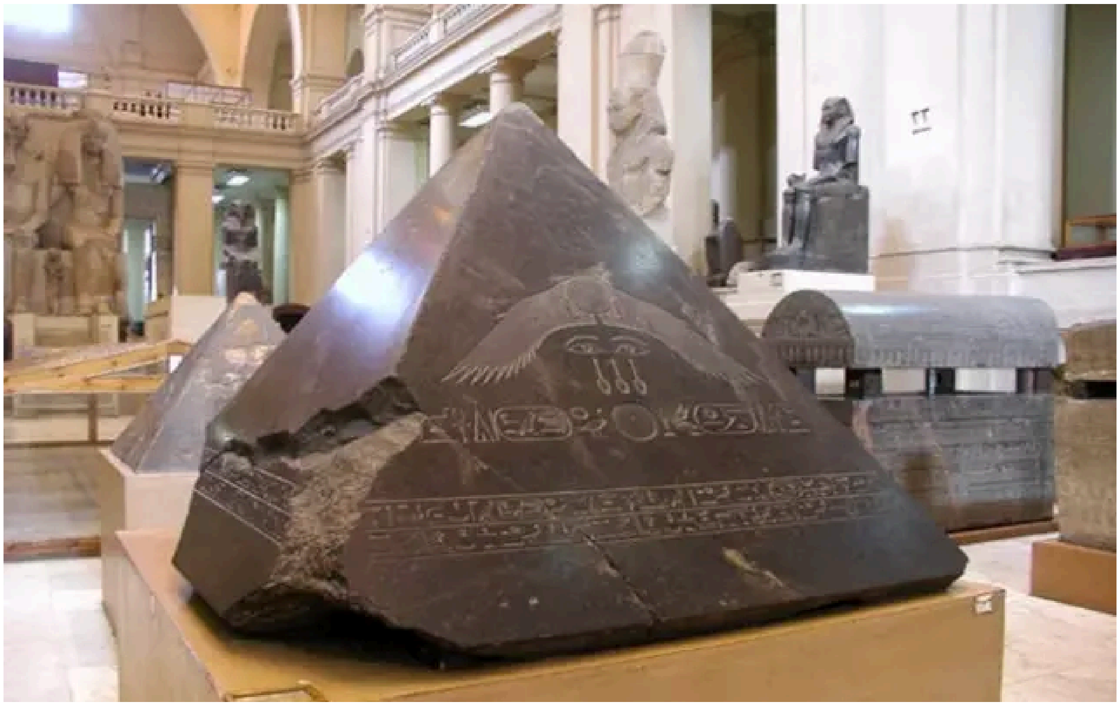

figure 2 Ancient Egypt Amenemhat III (The time in place is about BC 1860 - 1814 year) Pharaoh's pyramid tip . Side length 140 Centimeter, made of hard basalt. Quoted from Wikipedia English version . The Pyramidion of the Pyramid of Pharaoh Amenemhat III. (12th Dynasty) from Dashur. JE 35122 H 140 cm Basalt Main floor-gallery 33

Figure 3

Ancient Egypt made beautiful huge statues showing the luxury of Pharaoh. Quoted from Wikipedia.

Second war

There are not many historical records about commercial soup and summer, but there are many legends. There is a saying that “ Merchant Tang went south to extinguish the summer ”: After a series of “ cannibalization ”, the merchant cut off some of the wings of summer, and finally, a decisive battle with Xia Mingqian Mountain. “ The Battle of Mingjo ” lasts for a short time: **Splendant car 70 Multiply,** “mortal ” 6000 People, uniting the troops of all countries, raided Xia Du. Summer rushed to fight, and the west refused to soup. The merchant Tang army launched a strategic decisive battle in the area of Mingjo and quickly defeated.

According to Baidu data : “ On the day of the battle between the two armies, they were catching up with the heavy thunderstorm. The merchant army did not avoid thunderstorms, fought bravely, and the summer army collapsed. When the Xia Ling saw that the soldiers were out of control, they led five hundred disabled soldiers to flee east to three. Three ⁇ is a square country of the summer dynasty. Seeing the defeat of the summer soldiers, Chen Bingzhen immediately confronted the summer demon and threatened to fight against the merchant soup. Business Tang and Yin saw Xia Lang and ran to three, and immediately swept away. The merchant army and the three ⁇ troops fought in the ears. As a result, the merchant army defeated the three ⁇ troops and seized three ⁇ jade and property. Xia Lang saw three ⁇ and was destroyed by the commercial soup, so he took five hundred residues to escape south. ”

There is a question here, Main views in the archaeological world , Think Xia's capital is in the second mile . The sealed land of the merchant was originally in Shangqiu . Shangqiu is about the east of Erli 300 Kilometers, and the early capital of the business was in Erligang, Zhengzhou. In this case, the capital of the business was only east of the summer capital. 80 Km. If this is the case, That obviously Xia's sphere of influence is very small . There are no places for the 10,000 princes affiliated with Xia “ placement ”. How does the merchant want “ eleven signs and invincible to the world ”?

More interestingly, Shangqiu is on the east side of Yan Shi. That is, the business is in the east of summer, how to “south down summer ”? In this regard, one explanation is that the commercial soup was “ to take a strategic detour and detour to the west of Xia Du. Unexpectedly, it was not prepared to attack ”. But the problem is that if the capital of summer is really in the middle of the second mile, the north of it is the Yellow River. Wouldn't it be possible to cross the Yellow River twice? This is tactically difficult and unreasonable.

Historical records , After Xia Lang was defeated , Escape to the South Nest. Some historians interpreted “Southern Nest ” as the southern lake. However, if you look at “Lake Nest ”, you will find that the earliest mention of the nest in the historical material is about the escape of the Xia Rou to the South Nest. This becomes a circular argument. In addition to written records, no archaeological evidence of Nanch has been found so far. The so-called “ is not justified in archaeology ”. There is a lot of doubt as to whether Xia Yao fled to the lair lake in the south.

In addition, from Luoyang to enter Shandong's three ⁇ , it is necessary to cross the commercial territory. Tactically, the method of escape of Xia Yi is very dangerous. Even if the Xia Rang was panic at the time and fled to the South Nest, the lake area belonged to “Huaii”, and Huaii still existed until the destruction of the commercial dynasty.

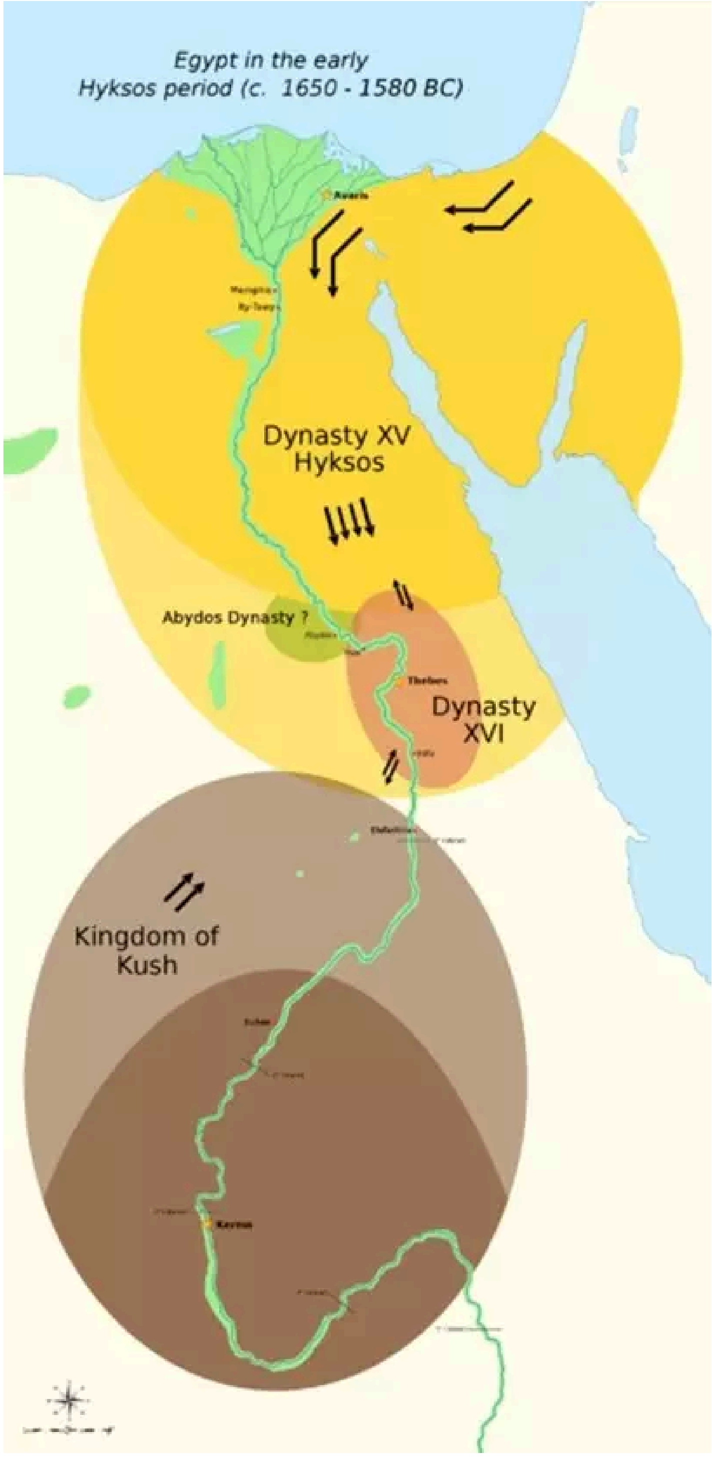
Egypt in the early
Hyksos period (c. 1650 - 1580 BC)
Avaris
Memphis
Itj-Tawy
Dynasty XV
Hyksos
Abydos Dynasty ?
Thebes
Dynasty
XVI
Kingdom of
Kush
Buhen
Kerma

Figure 4 Map of the fifteenth dynasty in ancient Egypt. Wikipedia English version.

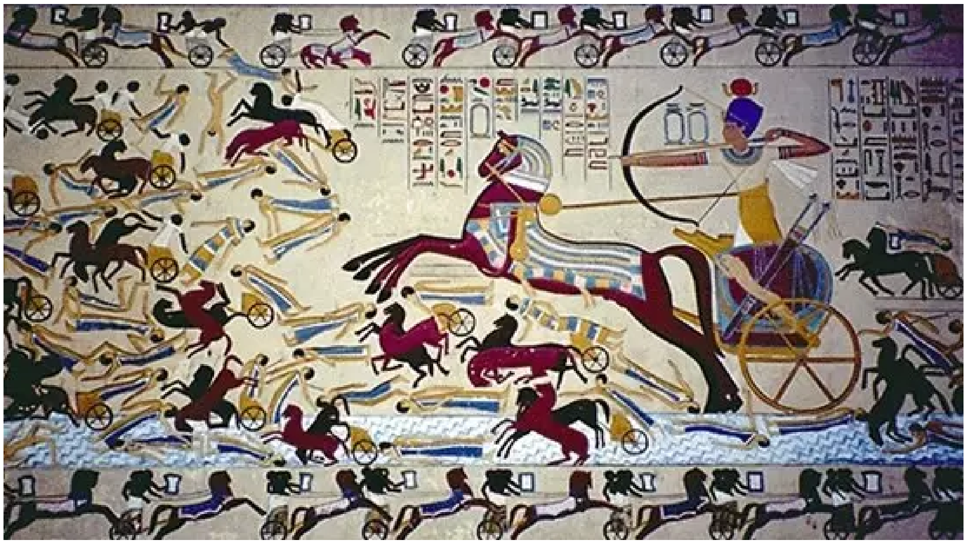

Figure 5 The Hicks brought the Mara chariot and compound bow to ancient Egypt. At the same time, they also brought new textile technology, tomahawk, etc. from Wikipedia German version. " Hyksos". Licensed under Public Domain via Wikimedia Commons

If the early days of the summer and commercial dynasties were in ancient Egypt and the Middle East , Then these problems are solved .

From Figure 4 It can be seen that the 14th dynasty established by the Hercules is located in the Nile Delta, north of the 13th dynasty. Ancient Egypt The Haynes overthrew the thirteenth dynasty of ancient Egypt is described as such : **Barbarians from the north, driving across Canaan and Egypt** (northern hordes.. sweeping through Canaan and Egypt in swift chariots , Figure 5) . inside " By car The two key points of "and " south and south " are consistent with the legend of commercial soup and summer. The word "TAG1> nest " fled to the South Nest can also be understood as the old nest in the South. Ancient Egypt was originally unified after the Upper Egyptians defeated the lower Egyptians. After Pharaoh's defeat, it was reasonable to escape to his hometown. From the picture 4 It can be seen that it is obviously more reasonable for Pharaoh Nan to flee without crossing the territory of the Haykes.

Similar to this business dynasty, Hercules initially eroded the site of ancient Egyptian pharaohs; in the end In the decisive battle of ancient Egyptian pharaohs , Did not encounter much resistance . Established his own dynasty. Historians call it the fifteenth dynasty of ancient Egypt.

The defeated ancient Egyptian pharaoh fled to the south, and later established the 16th dynasty that surrendered to the Haykes regime. in 10 0 many years later , The

Eighteenth Dynasty of Ancient Egypt overthrow Under the rule of Hayes. The Hayes are missing.

Related to this is the recording of the object. 《 Lu's spring and autumn Gulai 》 contains “ businessman costumes, which abused the Toyako ”, indicating that the merchants domesticated the elephants and used the tamed elephants in the war to conquer the East Asians. Some people infer that there are many elephants here during the business dynasty based on the word “ like ” in Oracle. Others say that Henan's abbreviation “ hesitation ” is that a person holds an elephant, indicating that there are many elephants in Henan. However, as an actual administrative division, Yuzhou began during the Hanwu period. Late from the early days of the business dynasty 1500 year. It cannot be used as evidence.

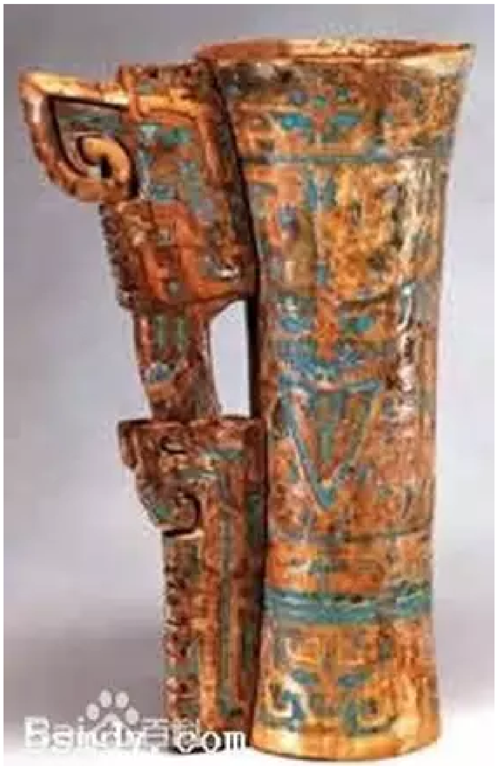

Figure 6 commercial ivory cups, quoted from Baidu pictures.

Archaeological discoveries do not seem to support the claim that the commercial dynasty has a large number of wild elephants in the Central Plains. If the municipality domesticates a large number of elephants, ivory products should be very large. But in fact, archaeology found that there were very few ivory products during the Yin Shang period. It is said that only found 2 Pieces. One of them is the wife of Wuding in Yin Shang period, the famous female general, and the ivory cup found in the tomb of Woman Hao (picture 6). This ivory cup is beautifully carved and decorated and magnificent, indicating that ivory was very precious at the time.

Another historical accident also proved that ivory products are very precious in the business dynasty : 《Korean Feizi·Yu Lao 》 recorded that the merchant king made ivory chopsticks to fear the dustpan. (He) believes that " ivory chopsticks will definitely not be placed on it (such earth-made utensils), and must be made of rhino horns and jade cups ..... ". A king used ivory chopsticks, and the minister was so frightened that ivory was very rare in the commercial dynasty. How can this phenomenon occur if the mall develops a large number of elephants? On the other hand, the etiquette of Kanako's teeth is also very familiar. It seems to imply that the merchant did have an elephant.

If the previous person's record of the businessman's control image is accurate ,then In the eyes of businessmen during Yin Shang ivory is so precious, and the ivory found in archaeology rarely combines, and it also supports that the war between the commercial dynasties to overthrow the summer dynasty did not occur in the Central Plains. In Southwest Asia and Africa, there are many elephants, and it is easier to control elephants.

Haven't seen enough?
Please pay attention to the update next Wednesday!

Sun Wei Dong

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

Do By
Intermediate Shao

This article was published by the author Sun Wei Dong authorized the Cool Bird Platform

酷鸟专栏

在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之 ——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编
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Record

END

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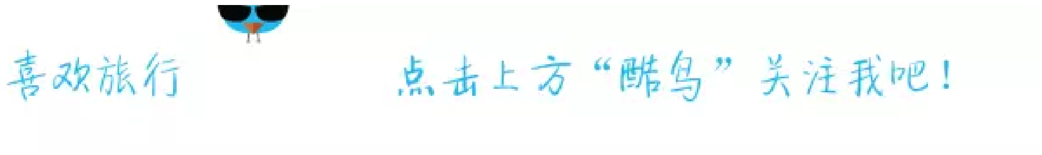
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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

chapter Five: Shang Tang and Yin

With the assistance of Yin Yin and Zhongyu, Shang Tang overthrew the rule of Xia Yao and established a business dynasty.

The archaeological community believes that the commercial dynasty is the first dynasty in China to have direct written records. Therefore, historical data is much richer than the summer. However, the tomb of Shangtang has not been recognized by archaeological discoveries so far. As mentioned earlier, the commercial soup tombs in Mozhou, Anhui Province, are obviously built by future generations based on the legend of “m” in the early days of the commercial dynasty, and the “Tongguan” recorded in historical data. There are great discrepancies, and the archaeological community does not recognize it.

Figure: Commercial Tang Tomb in Mozhou, Anhui Province

The Commercial Dynasty attaches great importance to funerals, and the tomb of the founding emperor should be more stylish. And the commercial soup is only more than 3,600 years old. Why haven't we found it so far?

Not only that, the early metropolis of the business was not confirmed. According to historical records and legends, merchants have moved to the capital many times before overthrowing Xia. After overthrowing Xia, he moved to the capital many times. For example, according to 《 bamboo age 》, the commercial capital has successively ranged from “m ” to “Tobo” to “, and then to ”Yin “. In the following 273 years, the capital was no longer relocated. But so far it has been recognized that only the Yin Shang ruins in Henan Anyang. The previous commercial capital city was either controversial or just staying on legends and written records. The ancient city and tombs, especially Wang Ling, were not confirmed. I personally think that before the Anyangyin business site, the capital of the merchant city was in Erligang, Zhengzhou; before Erligang, it was two miles from Yanji near Luoyang.

Judging from the unearthed cultural relics, the Anyang business site in Henan has bronzeware, Oracle and large capital sites. Erigang in Zhengzhou was slightly earlier than Anyang, with large-scale ramming of the city’s ruins, bronze bronze bars, etc.; Yan Shi Li was considered by the archaeological community to be Xia Ducheng, but the carbon 14th era was about 3500 years ago. About 1500 years ago, did not reach the age of summer (Table 1). In the previous 150 years, China entered the mall, but in these 150 years, the capital of the business has not landed. Before the commercial soup overthrew the Xia Yue, the business as a prince country moved to the capital many times, and the capital had nowhere to be found. Most importantly, the early relics of the two-mile site are already the Yangshao culture of the Stone Age.

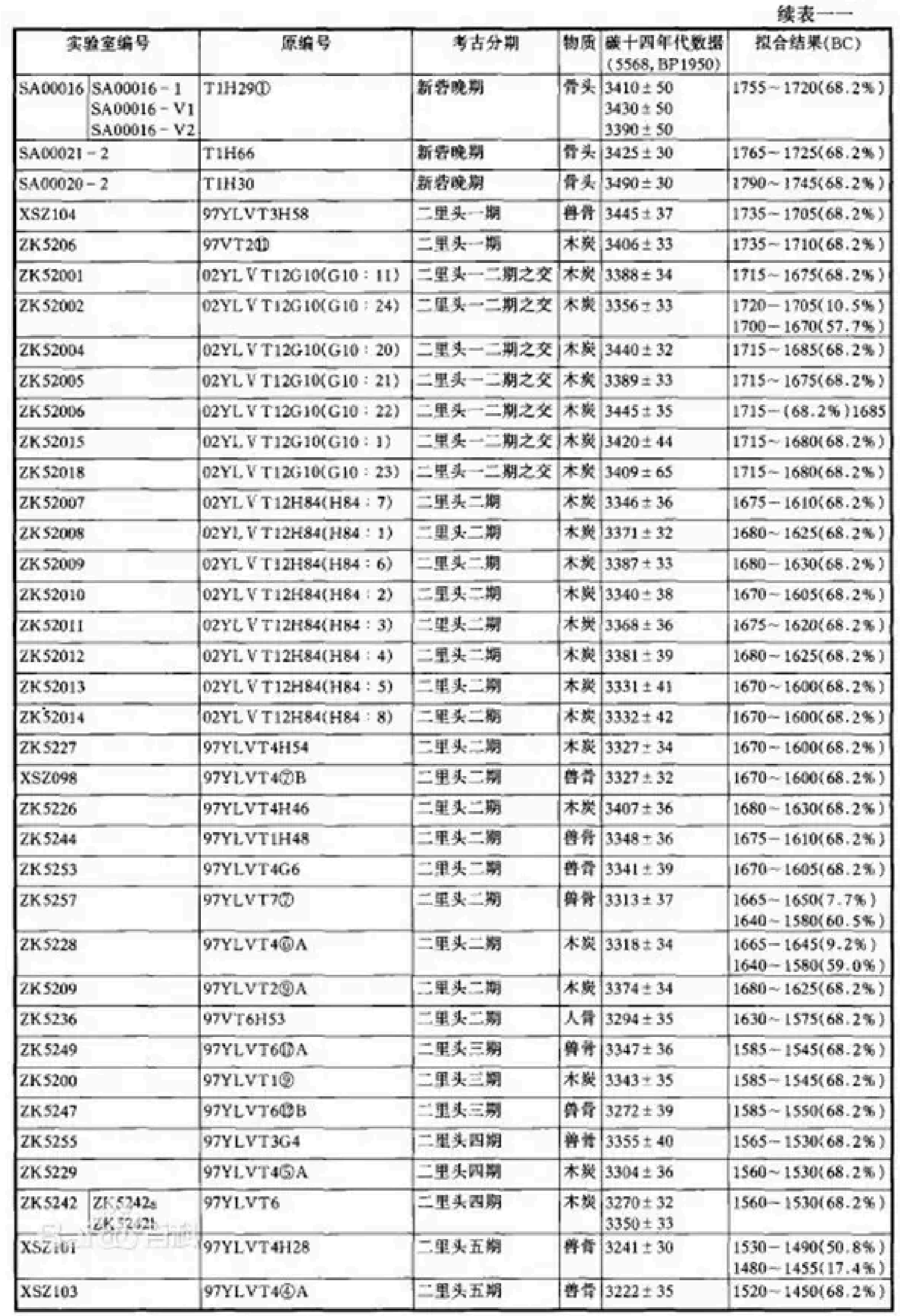
Figure: Grey Tao Cup, In 1954, Erlian, Zhengzhou unearthed

In addition, Yin Shangjia is a very mature text with at least more than 4,000 words. This kind of writing system cannot appear suddenly (see 《 Oracle 》 for details). Some people associate it with the text of Lake Jia, thinking that the Oracle text more than 3300 years ago was developed from the text of Lake Jia 8 years ago. However, Lake Jia just found a few simple symbols, not words. And as mentioned earlier, the Jiahu people are giants, and their music is seven steps. It should not be the ancestor of the business dynasty. And there was no other text between Lake Jia and the Yin Shang site for 5,000 years.

All in all, Anyang Yin Ruin is by far the most conclusive commercial capital. The other “ merchant ” sites that have been excavated have not reached such a high level of signs of a civilized society. That is, the site of the four-in-one city with a larger size of the bronze + text + national regime + was not seen.

Where was the early capital and tomb of the business dynasty?

As mentioned in the previous sections, I think the commercial soup is also in ancient Egypt. Our legendary “ Merchant Tang Shixia” is the history of the 13th dynasty of ancient Egypt overthrown by the princes of the Hayks (Hyksos) (14th dynasty). The business regime in ancient Egypt was divided into the 15th dynasty by Western scholars. Like Xia, Shangtang and the early metropolis of the Commercial Dynasty were also in ancient Egypt. The business dynasty has a direct connection with the Haykes.



续表一一

实验室编号		原编号	考古分期	物质	碳十四年代数据（5568, BP1950）	拟合结果(BC)
SA00016	SA00016－1 SA00016－V1 SA00016－V2	T1H29①	新砦晚期	骨头	3410±50 3430±50 3390±50	1755～1720(68.2%)
SA00021－2		T1H66	新砦晚期	骨头	3425±30	1765～1725(68.2%)
SA00020－2		T1H30	新砦晚期	骨头	3490±30	1790～1745(68.2%)
XSZ104		97YLVT3H58	二里头一期	兽骨	3445±37	1735～1705(68.2%)
ZK5206		97VT2⑪	二里头一期	木炭	3406±33	1735～1710(68.2%)
ZK52001		02YLⅤT12G10(G10：11)	二里头一二期之交	木炭	3388±34	1715～1675(68.2%)
ZK52002		02YLⅤT12G10(G10：24)	二里头一二期之交	木炭	3356±33	1720－1705(10.5%) 1700－1670(57.7%)
ZK52004		02YLⅤT12G10(G10：20)	二里头一二期之交	木炭	3440±32	1715～1685(68.2%)
ZK52005		02YLⅤT12G10(G10：21)	二里头一二期之交	木炭	3389±33	1715～1675(68.2%)
ZK52006		02YLⅤT12G10(G10：22)	二里头一二期之交	木炭	3445±35	1715－(68.2%)1685
ZK52015		02YLⅤT12G10(G10：1)	二里头一二期之交	木炭	3420±44	1715～1680(68.2%)
ZK52018		02YLⅤT12G10(G10：23)	二里头一二期之交	木炭	3409±65	1715～1680(68.2%)
ZK52007		02YLⅤT12H84(H84：7)	二里头二期	木炭	3346±36	1675－1610(68.2%)
ZK52008		02YLⅤT12H84(H84：1)	二里头二期	木炭	3371±32	1680～1625(68.2%)
ZK52009		02YLⅤT12H84(H84：6)	二里头二期	木炭	3387±33	1680－1630(68.2%)
ZK52010		02YLⅤT12H84(H84：2)	二里头二期	木炭	3340±38	1670～1605(68.2%)
ZK52011		02YLⅤT12H84(H84：3)	二里头二期	木炭	3368±36	1675～1620(68.2%)
ZK52012		02YLⅤT12H84(H84：4)	二里头二期	木炭	3381±39	1680－1625(68.2%)
ZK52013		02YLⅤT12H84(H84：5)	二里头二期	木炭	3331±41	1670～1600(68.2%)
ZK52014		02YLⅤT12H84(H84：8)	二里头二期	木炭	3332±42	1670～1600(68.2%)
ZK5227		97YLVT4H54	二里头二期	木炭	3327±34	1670－1600(68.2%)
XSZ098		97YLVT4⑦B	二里头二期	兽骨	3327±32	1670～1600(68.2%)
ZK5226		97YLVT4H46	二里头二期	木炭	3407±36	1680－1630(68.2%)
ZK5244		97YLVT1H48	二里头二期	兽骨	3348±36	1675－1610(68.2%)
ZK5253		97YLVT4G6	二里头二期	兽骨	3341±39	1670～1605(68.2%)
ZK5257		97YLVT7⑦	二里头二期	兽骨	3313±37	1665～1650(7.7%) 1640～1580(60.5%)
ZK5228		97YLVT4⑥A	二里头二期	木炭	3318±34	1665－1645(9.2%) 1640－1580(59.0%)
ZK5209		97YLVT2⑨A	二里头二期	木炭	3374±34	1680～1625(68.2%)
ZK5236		97VT6H53	二里头二期	人骨	3294±35	1630～1575(68.2%)
ZK5249		97YLVT6⑪A	二里头三期	兽骨	3347±36	1585～1545(68.2%)
ZK5200		97YLVT1⑨	二里头三期	木炭	3343±35	1585～1545(68.2%)
ZK5247		97YLVT6⑫B	二里头三期	兽骨	3272±39	1585～1550(68.2%)
ZK5255		97YLVT3G4	二里头四期	兽骨	3355±40	1565－1530(68.2%)
ZK5229		97YLVT4⑤A	二里头四期	木炭	3304±36	1560～1530(68.2%)
ZK5242	ZK5242a ZK5242b	97YLVT6	二里头四期	木炭	3270±32 3350±33	1560－1530(68.2%)
XSZ101		97YLVT4H28	二里头五期	兽骨	3241±30	1530－1490(50.8%) 1480－1455(17.4%)
XSZ103		97YLVT4④A	二里头五期	兽骨	3222±35	1520～1450(68.2%)

Table 1 The results of the 14th year of carbon in the first half. According to Baidu Encyclopedia. Among them, “ is the age of ” from 1950. I am skeptical of the proposed results.

Here we first summarize and review the similarities between Hicks and the Commercial Dynasty.

First, they are all affiliated countries in business.

Although there are many opinions about the Haybus, it is more uniform that all archaeologists believe that the Haybus are rulers of “ foreign ” from outside ancient Egypt. Many people believe that before the overthrow of ancient Egyptian pharaohs and the establishment of their own regime, the Haygus regime had a long history. But outside ancient Egypt, so far, no traces of a Haykes Empire have been found. This shows that the Hicks regime is more likely to be attached to ancient Egypt.

As mentioned earlier, I think Hicks first established the Fourteenth Dynasty. The fourteenth dynasty, as archaeologists said, is actually a prince country. It was this prince that the 14th dynasty overthrew the 13th dynasty and established the 15th dynasty.

Many scholars believe that the Haykes live in the Nile Delta and are mainly engaged in commercial activities. They once controlled ancient Egyptian business activities. Therefore, many historians described the overthrow of the ancient Egyptian pharaoh by Hayes as an uprising for businessmen and handicraftsmen.

From the two points of “ and ” business in the affiliated countries of “, the overthrow of Pharaohs in ancient Egypt and the overthrow of the summer dynasty by the merchants have very high similarities. First of all, business is a country with a long history in the summer. Located in the east of summer, he once surrendered to Xia for a long time. The business country starts at “ Deed ”. “ The tribe of Chi ” is doing business. One argument is that “Chi” is the minister responsible for business under the Huang Emperor, and his people have always been dominated by commercial activities. Another legend, “Chi” used to be “Fizzheng”, in charge of fire species. Calendar in the invention. Later, he helped Dayu treat the water and was named as a disciple, belonging to the current Minister of Education.

There are also different legends about the name of the merchant. One view is that the deed is sealed in the merchant, so when the merchant Tang Li Guo chose “ merchant ” as the name of the country. Another view is that the merchant is an ancestor who does business and business, so the merchant soup establishes a business dynasty. These two statements may just be a question of “ chicken first or egg ” first. It can be because they do business, so they are sealed in the country of business. It can also be because people in business countries are good at doing business, so doing business is called doing business. In any case, from “ deed ” we first think of the contract, and then he is sealed to “ merchant ”. It cannot be said that the business dynasty is similar to Haykes, and it belongs to people who are good at doing business.

Second, the Mara chariot.

The Haynes introduced new war technologies such as compound bows, horse and mara chariots into the ancient Egyptian battlefield. The first Mara chariot was five thousand years ago. It was invented by the Sumerians in the Middle East, with double wheels and double horses. As mentioned earlier, I think that the Haykes are the last Sumerian dynasty Ul’s third dynasty. The Haybus do business between ancient Egypt and the Middle East, with advanced Marathi chariots, compound bows, battle axes and other technologies.

The “ merchant soup simple selected car 70 times ” quoted above is the key to winning, which shows that “ merchant towards ” has very good chariot technology. It is worth noting that our archaeological community also generally believes that China was the first to start business in late summer: merchants drove chariots south to extinguish summer.

But the earliest carriage discovered so far was the period of Yin Shang. From 1989 to 1990, the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences discovered a carriage, a double-wheeled car, and used a double-horse in the tomb of Xiaomintun, Dasong Village, near Anyang, Yin Shangdu City. This carriage is very similar to the Marathi chariot invented by Sumer.

Similar to the emergence of bronze, text, etc., an important question is that the Shangchu Mara tank is an important weapon. Why was it not until the Yin Shang period hundreds of years later that archaeological objects were discovered? The most credible answer is that the early stories of business did not happen on this land in China.

Third, the scope of rule.

The scope of commercial rule is much smaller than summer. When Xia Yu was founding the country, when he was the princes of the Tu Shan Congress, “ the

Jade Silver ”. When Tang Jianguo was founded, only “Three Thousand Hou”. Some people say that this may be related to the development of more than 400 years, and these tens of thousands of “ princes ” are due to mergers and integration. It is more likely that the sphere of influence of the merchant is smaller than that of summer. At least the merchant does not have the ability to “ the soldiers of Jiayi ”. Similarly, the scope of Hercules' rule is much smaller than that of ancient Egypt. They actually only ruled the main areas of lower Egypt. The defeated ancient Egyptian pharaohs established the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth dynasties in the south. Among them, the 18th dynasty overthrew the 15th dynasty established by the Hicks.

In addition, the Hercules are from the east or east of Egypt, and some historians believe that Hercules are likely to come from Asia. They do business between ancient Egypt and the Middle East. Similarly, historical records and legends believe that the merchant country is in the east of summer.

To demonstrate the connection between the Commercial Dynasty and Haychester, it is necessary to figure out the relationship between King Shangtang and Hayes Pharaoh.

5.1 Haicks Pharaoh and Business Soup

As mentioned earlier, the fourteen dynasties in ancient Egypt have many similarities with the commercial dynasty. They are all worshipping the sun and birds, and Shaoghao, the ancestor of the business dynasty, may be Horus of ancient Egypt (the name of ancient Egypt is Hor). According to biblical and archaeological evidence, in about 1650 BC, a major incident occurred in ancient Egypt. The Hayes (Hyksos) defeated the ancient Egyptian pharaoh and established their own dynasty, which was called the postgraduate world. “The 15th dynasty”. Pharaoh of ancient Egypt fled to his old nest, Upper Egypt in the south, and re-established power. A hundred years later, around 1540 BC, the Eighteenth Dynasty of ancient Egypt overthrew the fifteenth dynasty founded by the Haykes and restored its rule throughout ancient Egypt. The Hayes were missing.

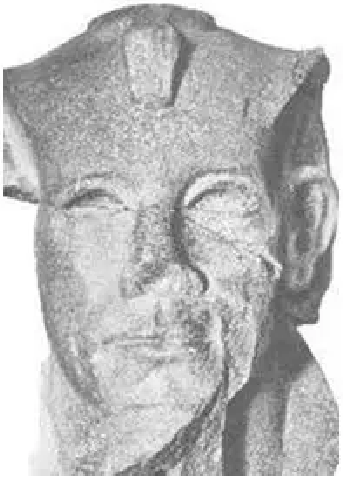


Figure 2 The statue of the destroyed Hayes Pharaoh. The appearance is obviously not Arab. Quoted from Wikipedia.

I think that the Haykes fled Egypt from the Red Sea by boat and came to China via Southeast Asia.

When I discussed the topic of “Where did the Chinese come from ” with netizens online in 2009, a major alumni proposed that the merchant is the seafarers of ancient Egypt, and the merchant soup is the king of Hayes Khyan.

It is generally believed that the business dynasty lasted 600 years. It is now clear that in 1054 BC or 1046, King Zhou Wu overthrew the business king. This counts to 1650 BC, about 596 or 604. Consistent with legend.

It was around 1650 BC, when the most developed country in the world, ancient Egypt also had a major regime change. The Haynes overthrew the thirteenth dynasty and established the fifteenth dynasty.

The problem is that the archaeological community generally believes that Khyan's ruling period began in 1620 BC. If this person is a commercial soup, the story of the commercial soup overthrowing Xia Lang will not be established, and the commercial dynasty will have nothing to do with Hayes.

After the ancient Egyptians defeated the Hercules, they thoroughly cleaned up the traces of the Hercules' buildings. Therefore, it is not very clear how many pharaohs there are currently in Haykes, their order, etc. There are even individual historians who doubt the existence of the Hayes dynasty. It is generally believed that the Hercules had 6 pharaohs in ancient Egypt, ruling about 100-110 years. Currently only 4 pharaohs have been named:

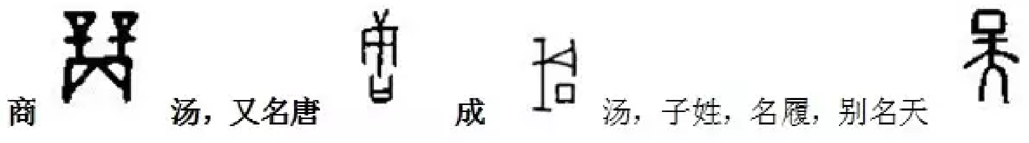
Sakir-Har Named as an early Hyksos king on a doorjamb found at Avaris.

Khyan c. 1620 BC

Apophis c. 1595 BC to 1555 BC?

Khamudi c. 1555 BC to 1545 BC?

I think that Sakir-Har is more likely to be a commercial soup before Khyan.


商
汤，又名唐
成
汤，子姓，名履，别名天

B (Yin Rujia Bone Wen also called him Cheng, Tang, Da Yi, Zong Zhou Ji and Xi Zhou Jinwen called Tang). Legend has it that Tang is the fourteenth generation grandson of Chi. Because he was assisted by ministers Yin and Zhongluo, he wiped out luxury and absurd Xia Yan, and established the second dynasty “ merchant ” in the history of our country. Therefore, he is usually called “ Merchant soup”.

Not only was Kyhan late, but the pronunciation of the name was also far from Shangtang. However, before Kyhan there was a Hayes Pharaoh, and his name was Sakir-Har in the Western archaeological world. In 1990, archaeologists discovered his name on a door frame unearthed by Avaris/Tell el-Dab'a, the capital of Hayes. Sakir-Har's name writing (Western archaeologists should be more regular than the original handwriting based on the remaining traces). The writing of this word is obviously different from the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, but closer to the Oracle and Xiao Zhuan (Figure 3). The words on the left are like Tang. Note that Shangtang is also known as “Tang”. Compared with Oracle, this word is less vertical in the middle. One possibility is that the erection in the middle may not be clear. Another possibility is that the font has changed. The Oracle texts discovered now were written 1300 BC, 350 years away from the era of commercial soup. During the war and migration, the change of font is understandable. In addition, writing on the arachial bone and other materials may also cause a change in the shape. This can be seen from the comparison between Oracle and Xiao Zhuan. Oracle's “ Tang” word is two fewer than Xiao Zhuan's “ Tang” word. Xiao Zhuan is more different from the words “Tang” in the books and books.

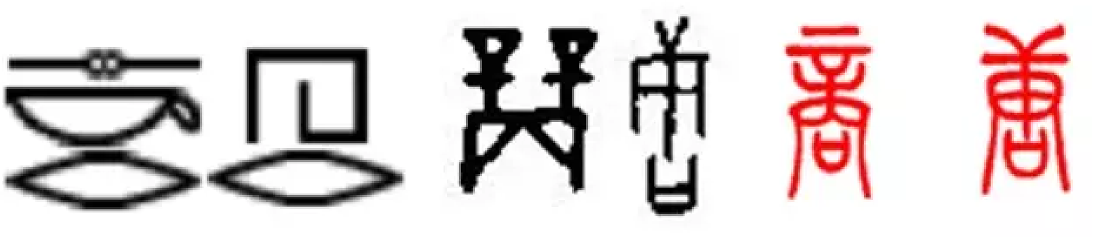


Figure 3 The hieroglyphic name of Haikens Pharaoh Sakir–Har and the Oracle and Zhuan writing method of “ Merchant ”, “ Tang ”. The similarity is high.

As for Pharaoh Kyhan, he was excavated in the palace of the capital Avaris/Tell el–Dab'a. Some people think that his name is a bit like the name of commercial soup “Tang” according to the leftmost picture of Figure 4. But the latter two seals do not see any similarities. I think this Kyhan may be the grandson of the merchant soup “ large armor ” also known as “Taiga”.

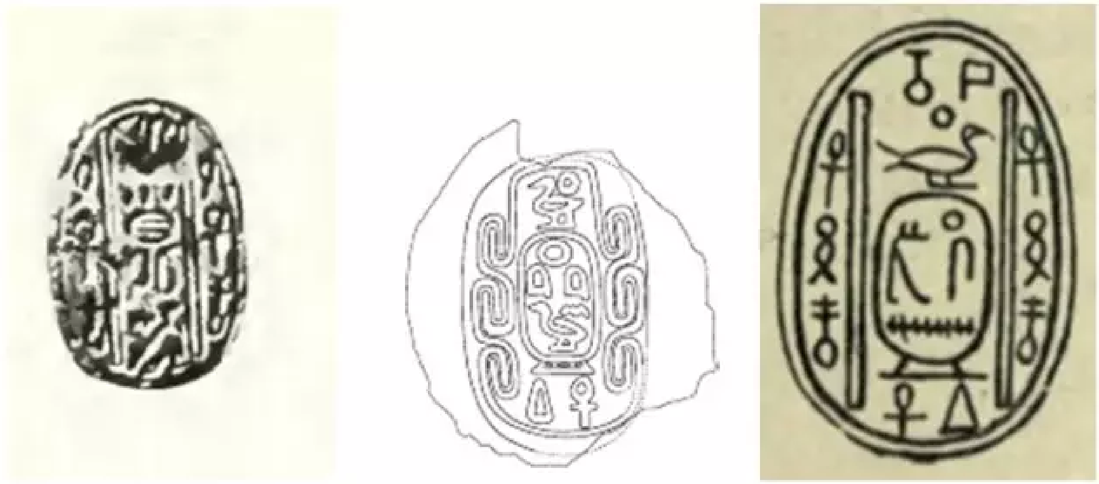


Figure 4 Kyhan's seal. Quoted from Wikipedia et al. "Khan3" by Flinders Petrie (1853 — 1942): A history of Egypt from the earliest times to the 16th dynasty (1897) available

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Sun Wei Dong

Do By
Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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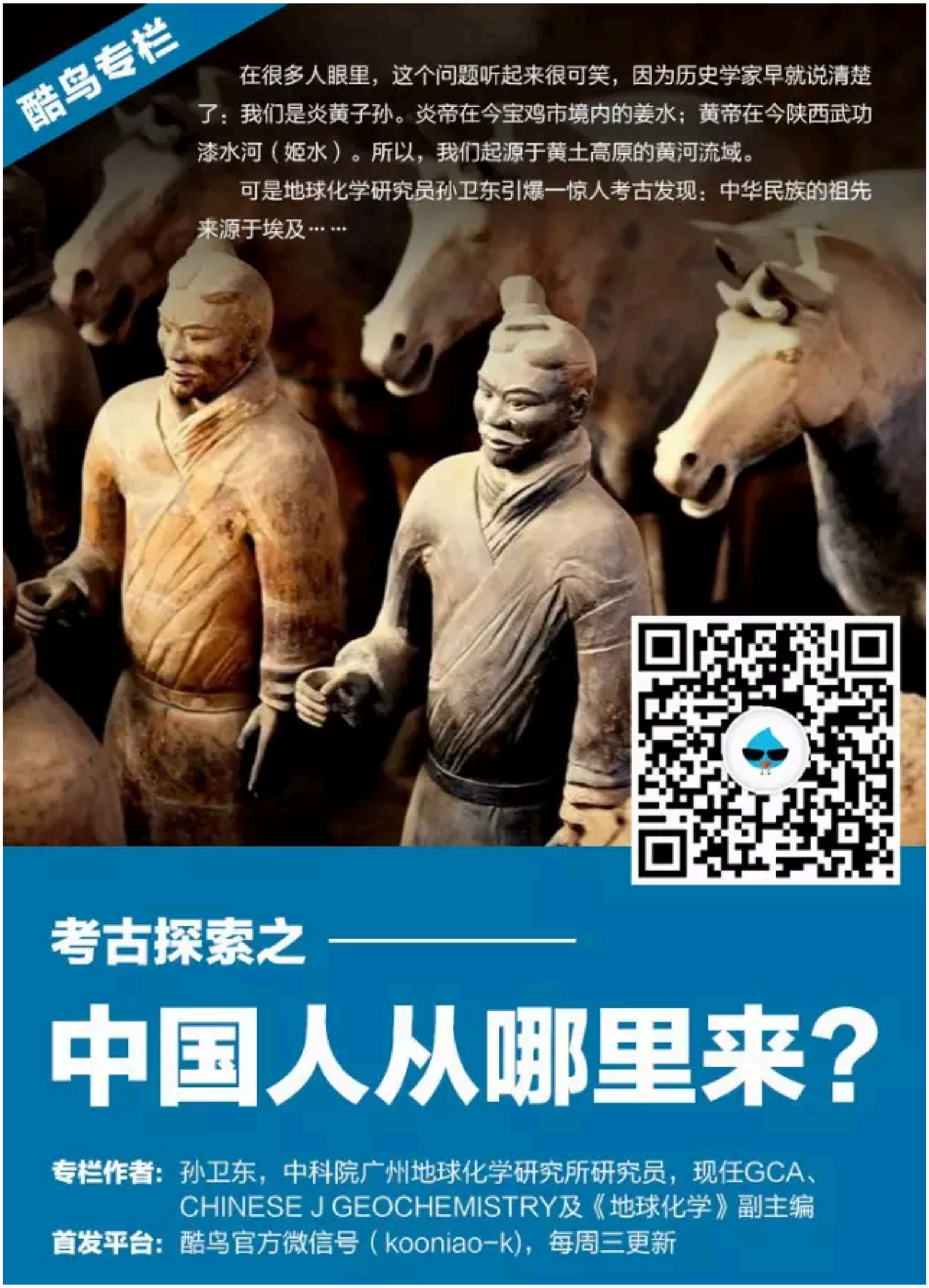

酷鸟专栏

在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之———

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者： 孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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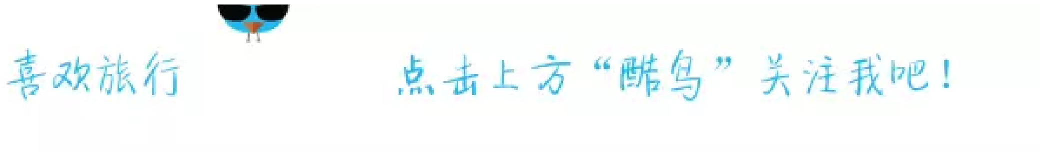
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Editor's words

Due to the intentional destruction of ancient Egyptian cultural relics , For Hayes’ first king Who can't give the exact answer. One possibility is Salitis with Sakir-Har Is a person , It's just that his year number has changed .

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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

chapter Five: Shang Tang and Yin

Foreword
Cool Bird Column | Where was the early city and tomb of the business district?

5.1 Hayes Pharaoh and Shangtang (continued)

As mentioned earlier , After the restoration of ancient Egypt , The ruins of Hayes were thoroughly cleaned up So who is the first pharaoh of Hayes is very controversial in academia. Except as mentioned above Sakir-Har Outside , Some scholars believe Salitis Is the first Hayes Pharaoh of the 15th Dynasty , ruled 19 year. For example, ancient historians Flavius Josephus Said in his article : The Haykes defeated the ancient Egyptian pharaoh " Salitis, king. He resided in Memphis and exacted tribute from both the upper and lower country, leaving fortresses in the most strategic places." Translation: " King Salitis, It must be in Memphis, receiving tribute from up and down Egypt, and building the fortress in a strategic location ". There are several important places in this passage ,First of all, Salitis Ruled up and down Egypt, but he is not a king or a pharaoh; secondly, he must be in Memphis, not the capital of Hayes later Ava ris .

According to ancient Egyptian archaeology, the Haykes later demolished part of the temple building in Memphis, and a large number of statues were moved to Avaris , This point was defeated by Xia Ling with Shi Jia Zai Tang ," Want to move its society "has similarities. The point is that Memphis is the Greek name, and its original name is Inbu-Hedj , mean " White wall ". The previous part Inbu The pronunciation is somewhat similar to "m. From the writing, the basic head of the word "m" is Inbu-Hedj It seems to be visible in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs (picture 1). Interestingly, check the dictionary, the explanation for "m" is " place name ". This implies from the side that Mo was the place name brought by the commercial dynasty that year. Just like Americans bring place names such as Memphis to the United States, future generations do not necessarily know the meaning of this name.

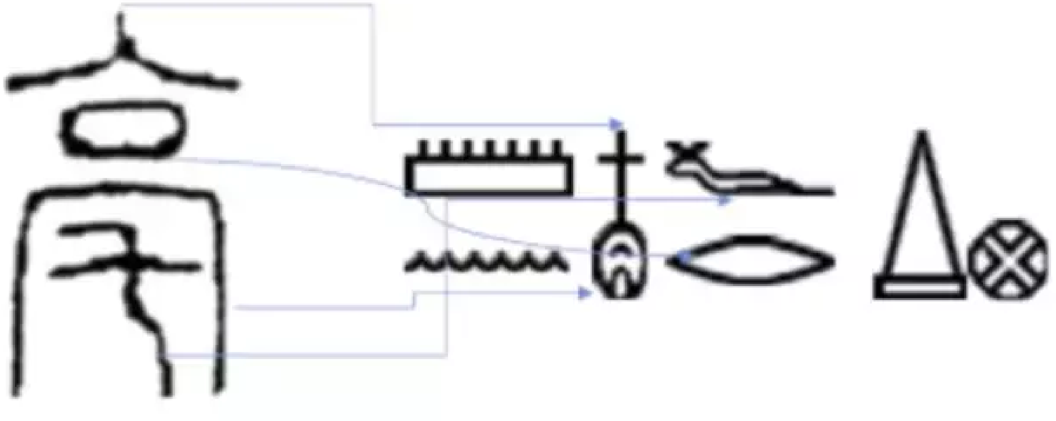
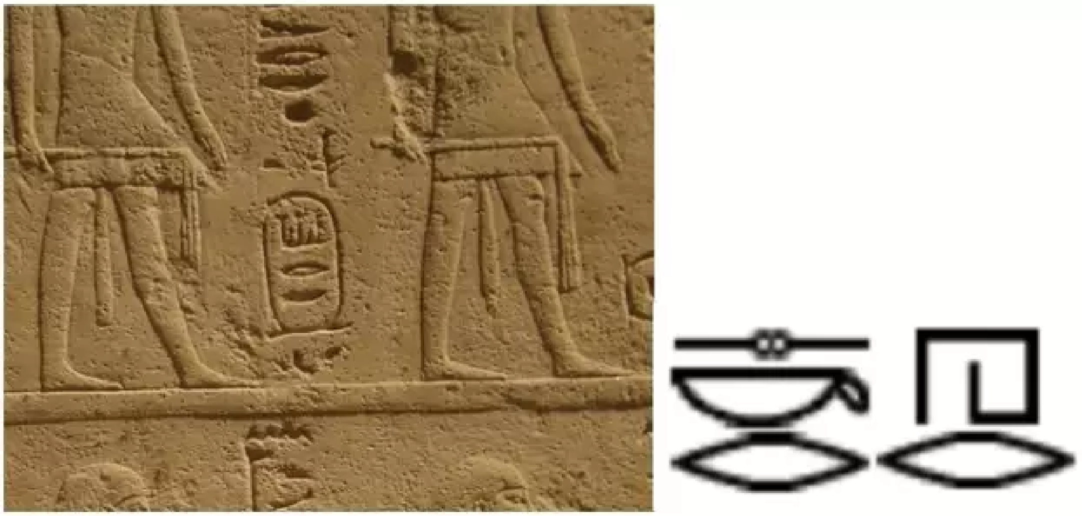


figure 1 Oracle “ Bo ” Comparison of words with ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs in Memphis . According to Baidu and Wikipedia .

pity , Not found so far Salitis Seal . Some people think he might be Shalek . From the picture 2 It can be seen that Shalek 'S name and Sakir-Har There are great similarities . Are they the same monarch? ? We look forward to more archaeological discoveries.

In short , Due to the intentional destruction of ancient Egyptian cultural relics , For Hayes’ first king Who can't give the exact answer. One possibility Salitis with Sakir-Har Is a person , It's just that his year number has changed .



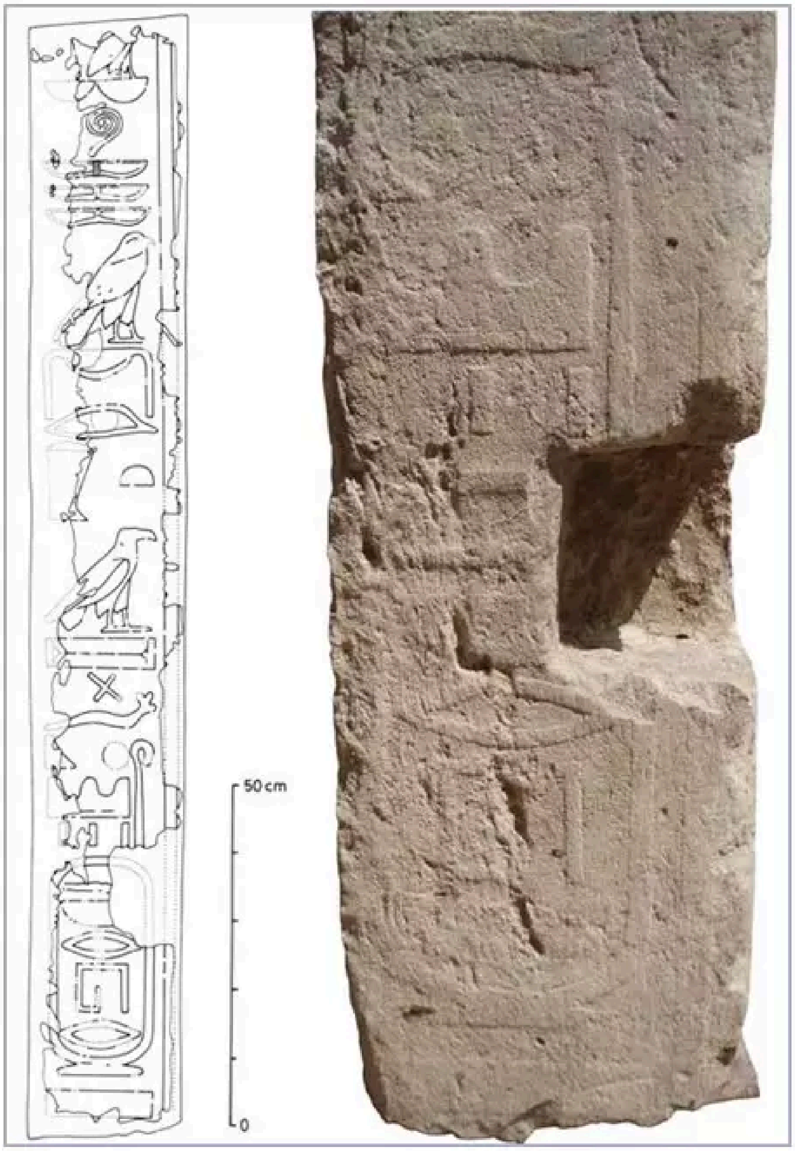


figure 2 Upper left Sharek relief, right Sakir-Har ,Under Avais Excavated relics with the name of Hayes, read Skr-hr . Quoted from Wikipedia. This name seems to be Sakir-Har There are great similarities , by Udimu-Own work. Licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0 via Commons Note that the names on the pillars are in vertical rows, the same as those of the commercial dynasty, and different from ancient Egypt.

In addition, it is certain that the 15th dynasty and the 14th dynasty are closely connected, and they are all Hecks regimes.

I said earlier that the fourteenth dynasty in ancient Egypt was actually a subsidiary of the thirteenth dynasty. Around 1650 BC, the Hayes who established the fourteenth dynasty overthrew the thirteenth dynasty and established the fifteenth dynasty. The fourteenth dynasty disappeared immediately. That is, the Fourteenth Dynasty and the Fifteenth Dynasty are continuous. This is consistent with the continuity of our business dynasty from the princes to the establishment of the business dynasty.

Some netizens questioned this. I will provide a little more information here: the seal decoration and text of the 15th Dynasty and the 14th Dynasty are very similar, and they are very different from the seals of other ancient Egyptian pharaohs. This can be seen from the comparison of the seal in Figure 3. The picture on the left is Pharaoh Kyhan of the 15th Dynasty, and the seal on the right is Pharaoh Sheshi of the 14th Dynasty. In particular, the edge decoration and top and bottom symbols of the seal are almost identical. The bottom is composed of two characters ♀ and D. In fact, as mentioned above, the pharaoh seal of the Fourteenth Dynasty has the word “♀”, which is highly similar to the Oracle writing of the word “ ”. I think these pharaohs are all “ children ” surnames.

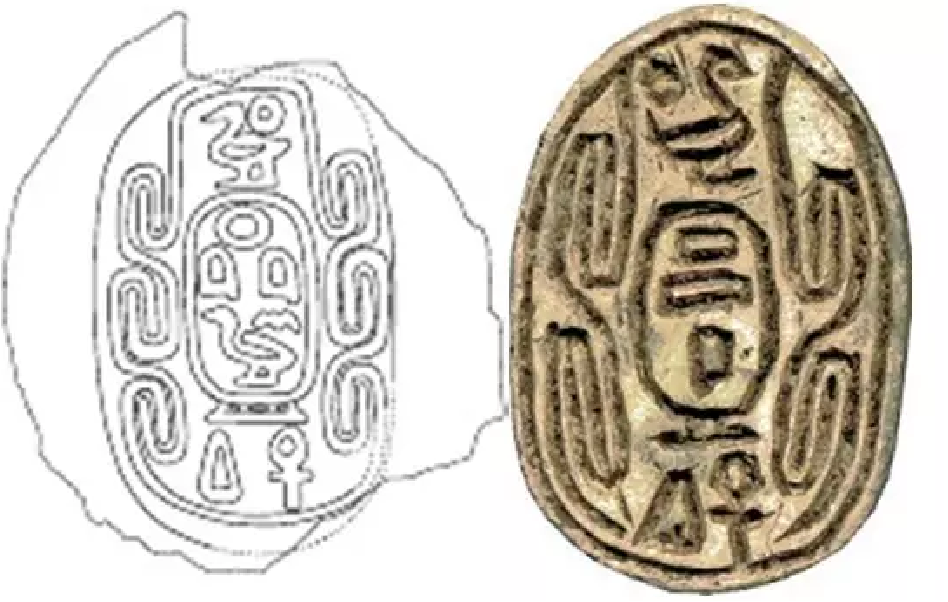
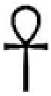
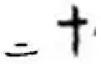


Figure 3 Seal of Pharaoh Kyhan of the 15th Dynasty (left) and Seal of Sheshi of the 14th Dynasty (right). Note that the left side is the seal, the right side is the seal itself, and the two are the mirror images. The similarities between the two pharaoh's seals are very high. In particular, the bottom of the seal is almost identical, consisting of the words ♀ and D. I think these pharaohs are all “ children ” surnames. The pattern on the side is the same. Quoted from Wikipedia.

Some netizens strongly criticized my formulation on the grounds that the word “♀” was everywhere in ancient Egypt, and many ancient Egyptian gods held this “♀” in their hands. Therefore, there is no indication. In fact, many characters have multiple meanings. For example, almost every word we use today has other meanings, but we cannot deny the true existence of surnames.

 It is called ankh in ancient Egyptian archaeology, and there are many different interpretations of its origin. Western scholars generally consider it to be the predecessor of the cross (they feel a little bit of gold: -D). However, there is a consensus that this symbol represents life and is the artistic performance of male and female organs: the first half represents women, and the following is the male “ three-piece set ”. If this is true, the meaning of this life is actually “ the continuation of life ”, then “ ♀ ” is completely consistent with the meaning and writing of “ sub-TAG1>.

On the other hand, it is very normal for surnames to choose existing characters, and the word surname cannot be denied elsewhere. In particular, although the “ ♀ ” characters are everywhere, it is mainly in the portraits or statues of “ God ”, which is not common in the seals of ordinary pharaohs. As shown in Figure 4, there is no “ ♀ ” character in the Pharaoh seal of the Thirteenth Dynasty.

If the 14th and 15th dynasties belong to the surname, it can explain why the “ ♀ ” characters are included in the seals of Pharaohs of the 14th and 15th dynasties, and this is usually not available on the seals of other dynasties.
In addition, the name of Pharaoh Sheshi (Figure 3) and the Oracle of “ Upper Armor  The writing is similar, is this person the king of the business dynasty before the business soup “ Upper Nega ”?

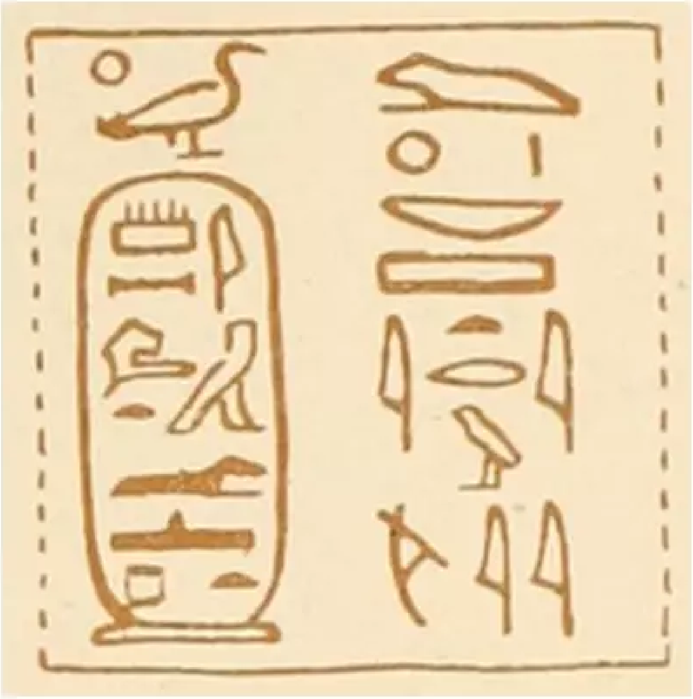


Figure 4 The seal of Pharaoh Sekhemre Khutawy Sobekhotep of the Thirteenth Dynasty. Different from the stamp style in Figure 3.

5.2 Kyhan and Dajia

As mentioned in the previous section, I think Kyhan is the grandson of Shangtang. Figure 1 shows the Oracle name of Daga.

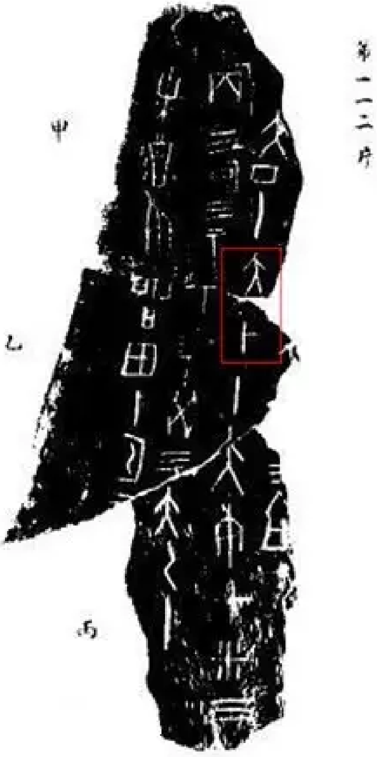


Figure 5 The large armor in the Oracle is also called “Taga”. The picture comes from Baidu.

Among all Haykes Pharaohs, Kyhan's relics were the most found. An important reason is that he was excavated in the palace of the capital Avaris/Tell el-Dab'a, and he unearthed a lot of his seals and other relics. From the seal of Kyhan, two important messages can be seen: First, Kyhan has a close relationship with the 14th dynasty of ancient Egypt. 2. Kyhan is not a commercial soup, but more likely a large armor.

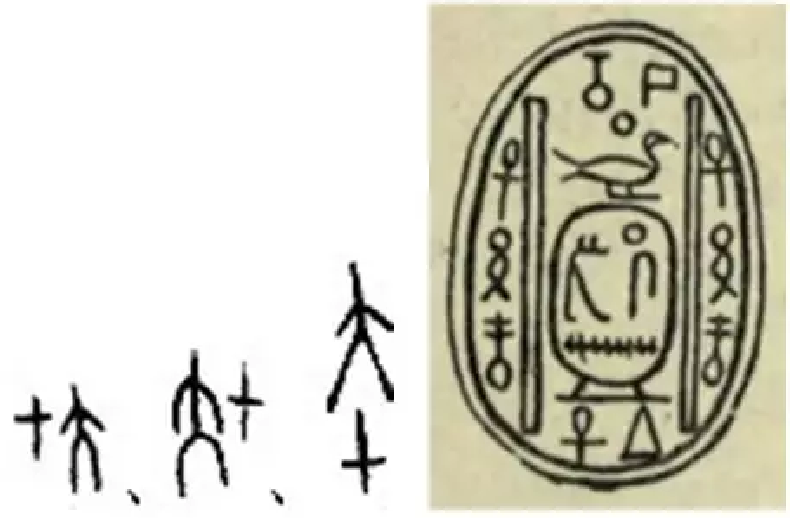


Figure 6 The “ large armor ” in Oracle and the seal of Pharaoh Khan of the Haykes Dynasty. Quoted in Wikipedia English version "Khyan3" by Flinders Petrie (1853 — 1942): A history of Egypt from the earliest times to the 16th dynasty (1897<TAG1 Licensed under Public Domain via Wikimedia Commons

As shown in Figure 6, Oracle's writing is similar to the words in the Pharaoh's seal of Kyhan. Figures 7 and 8 are some other Hecks cultural relics and sites.

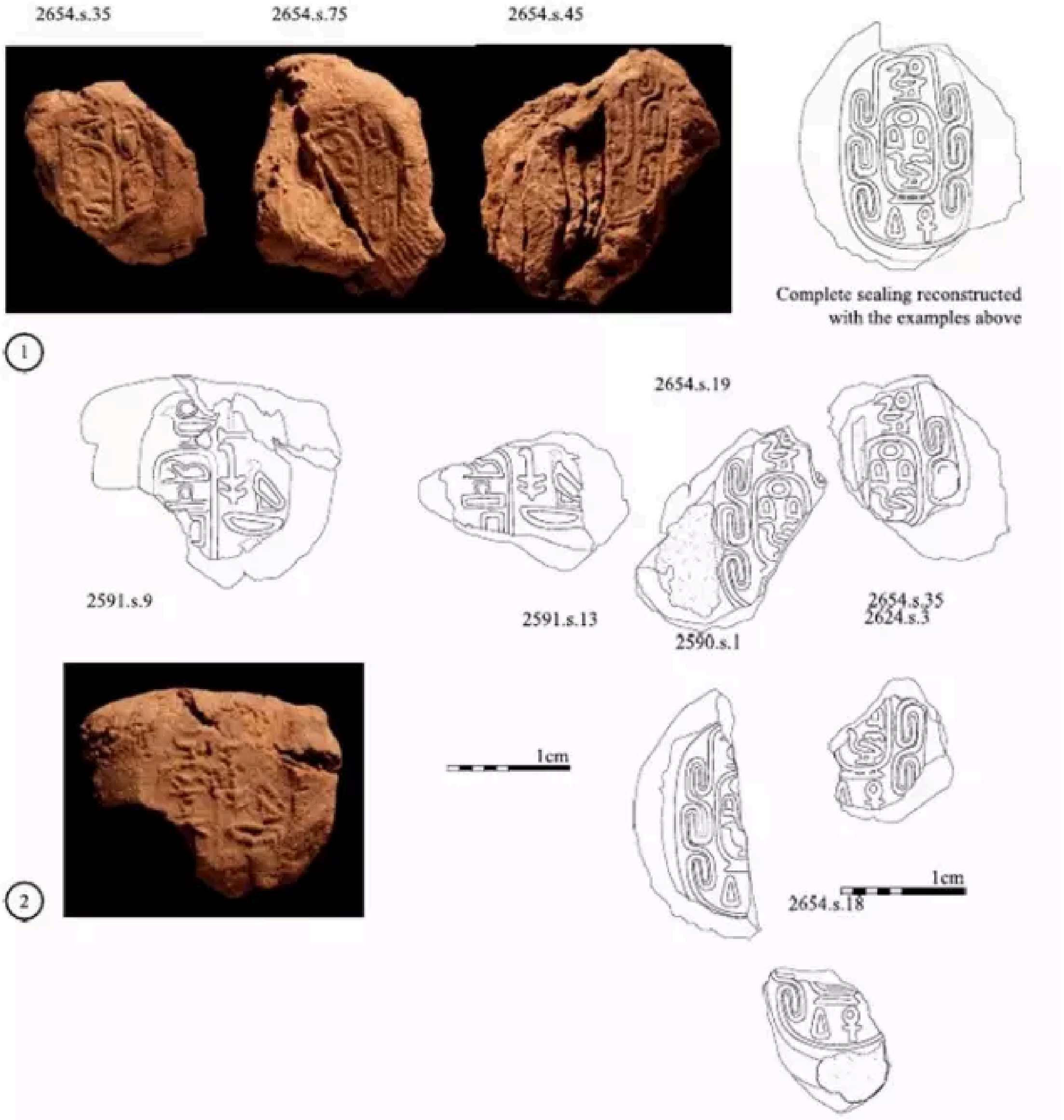

2654.s.35
2654.s.75
2654.s.45
Complete sealing reconstructed with the examples above
①
2654.s.19
2591.s.9
2591.s.13
2590.s.1
2654.s.35
2624.s.3
1cm
②
1cm
2654.s.18

Figure 7 Pharaoh Kyhan's seal restoration. Quoted from Forstner-Müller I., Bietak, M., Lehmann, M., Reali, C. Report on the Excavations in Tell el-Dab'a 2011, ASAE

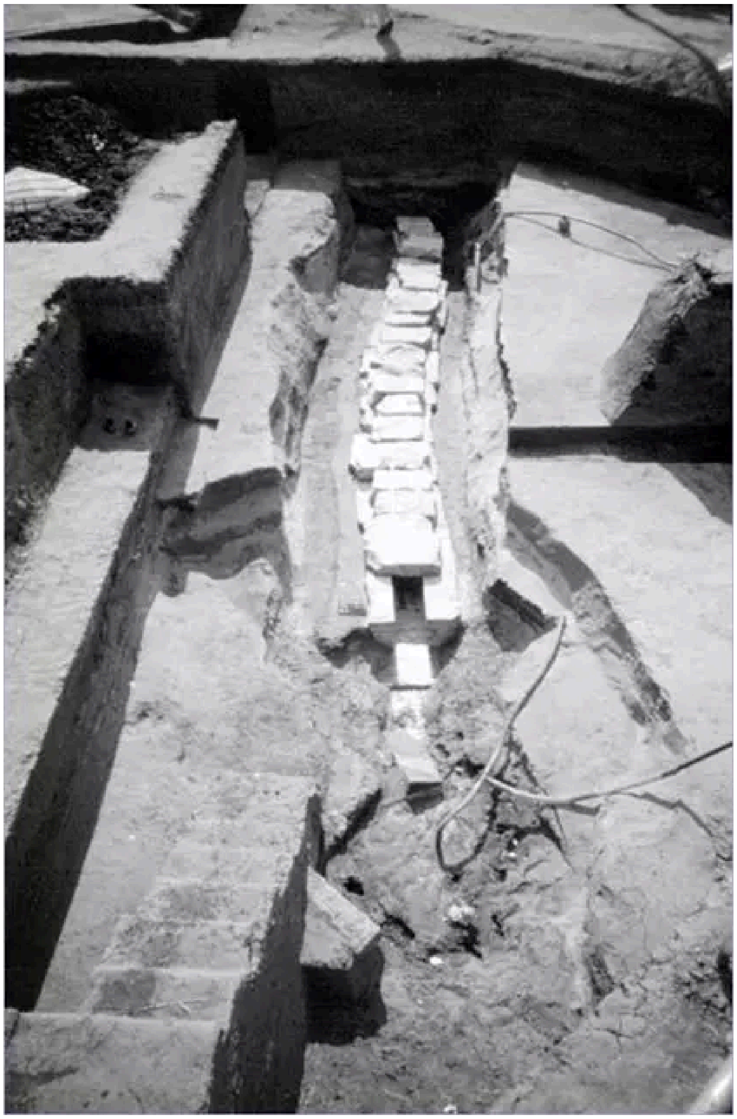


Figure 8 The Hayes architectural site unearthed by Avaris, which uses a large number of rammed earth construction processes, is different from the traditional ancient Egyptian architectural style, and is exactly the same as the rammed earth buildings commonly used by Sumerians and Han and Tibetans.

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Sun Wei Dong

Do By
Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry at the Central College. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者： 孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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Editor's words

1978 In the year, archaeologists had produced pottery films from the era of business, modern, and Han Dynasty in the west of the tomb. These archaeological discoveries are significantly later than the era of Yin's life. It cannot be proved now that this ancient tomb is Yin tomb. So where is Yi Yin’s tomb? ?

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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,

This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

chapter Five: Shang Tang and Yin

Foreword

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5.1 Hayes Pharaoh and Business Soup

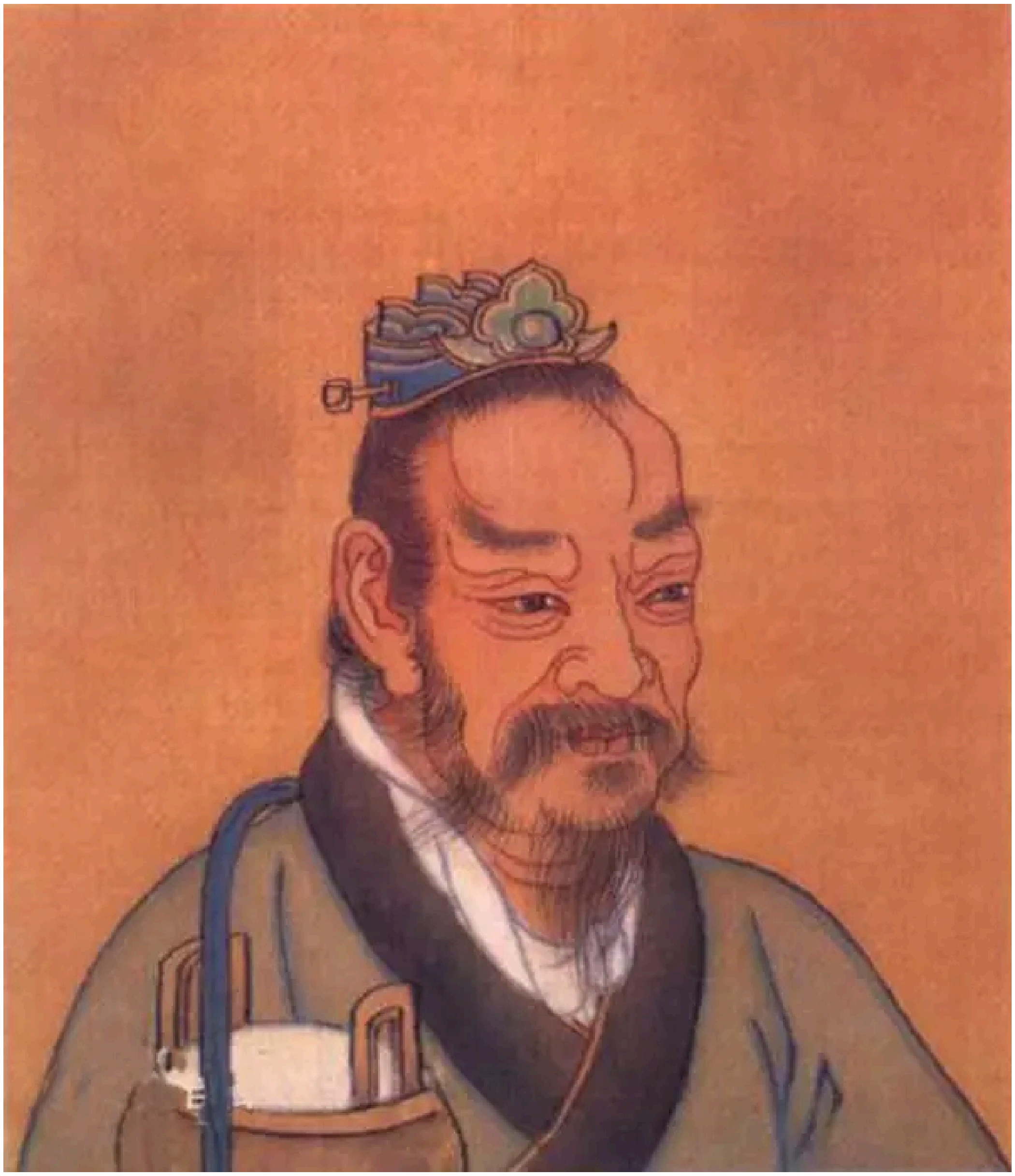
5.2 Kyhan and Dajia

Previous articles: Cool Bird Column | Who is the first pharaoh of Hayes?

5.3 Yin

Yin is the Yuan Sheng in the history of our nation: Yin-Zan Zhong-Konzi. In the Yin Temple, there was a vice-character said: “ Zhi Chengheye Sanchunyu, happy to read a volume of Nishan ”. The Upper League said that Yin Fengceng Sang Xin Xinye, and the Lower League said that Kongqiu wrote a book on Mount Ni. This pair tells us two things. One is that lyin is a saint who compares with the saint Kong. The other is that this temple was built later, at least after the saint Kong was recognized by a descendant, the difference was at least about 1,000 years. time.

Yin (?-About 1549 BC), the name of Yi, the name of Jing, A Heng, and Baoheng. He served as a prime minister's auxiliary business, Tang Xie Xia Dynasty, and made great contributions to the establishment of the business dynasty. After the business soup collapsed, Yin remained the prime minister, supporting the four emperors including Kopi, Zhongren, Daga, and Wodin. Yin's articles on governance of the country, such as 《Ipu》, 《Vandalous 》, 《, etc., are the original 》 before the pipes and Confucius in our history. > Has enjoyed a high status in the history of more than 3,000 years after the business dynasty and even the business dynasty.



Yin Xiang

Legend has it that Yin is a slave of Xin Guo. Legend has it that when his mother was pregnant with him, she violated God's will in order to save the people in the village, and turned into a mulberry tree. A Cissan woman found her baby in a “ Kangsang” Yin. The king ordered the slave chef to raise him. Because of his extraordinary wisdom, hard work, and active advancement, Yin has mastered first-class cooking techniques and has become a noble chef such as King Xin. So far, the Chinese have respected him as the grandfather of the chef. Not only that, he is also well versed in the way of governing the country. The famous “ governs the country like cooking Xiaoxiao ” is a compliment to Yin. According to the test, Oracle recorded that lyin was also the servant of the noble child “. Therefore, he was the first documented teacher in China to date.

There is a legend that in order to learn from Yin the way of governing the country, Shangtang hired him with a gift five times. It's like a replica of the story of King Zhou Wen worshipping Jiang Ziya and Liu Bei worshiping Zhuge Liang. However, King Xin did not agree. Finally, Shang Tang married the daughter of King Xin as a concubine. Yin was able to come to Shangtang as a slave chef.

Another legend is that Yin Fei's Xin Guojun has no ambitions and is not worthy of support, and Shangtang is the monarch of Shengming. Therefore, when Shangtang married King Xin's daughter, Yin voluntarily came to Shangtang's side as a married slave chef. When I first arrived in the business country, Shang Tang did not pay attention to Yin as a slave. In order to attract the attention of the business soup, Yin deliberately made the food very delicious and delicious, and sometimes it was difficult to eat to attract the attention of the business soup, and the shuttle was close to the business soup. Once, the merchant soup was really intolerable to the food, and I asked the chef to ask questions. Yin was able to see the merchant soup and talk about the way to govern the country through cooking mantra soup. Through this accidental opportunity, Shang Tang discovered that Yin had a male strategy to govern Guoan State, and then he was relieved of his slave status and appointed him as minister. Yin was able to display his talents from now on, and eventually assisted the merchant soup to destroy the Xiaxing merchants.

According to historical records, after the death of the merchant soup, Yin passed through C and Zhongren, and became the teacher of Chang Tang and Sun Dajia. Legend has it that after Daga became king, he did not abide by the policy of commercial soup. Dajia, for three years, Yin Zhu Dajia, exiled him to Tongguan, the place where Cheng Tomb was buried. He himself and the ministers were in power.

About Yin, 《 bamboo age 》 has a difference version: Yin put Taijia as a child of self-reliance. Later, Taijia sneaked out of the Tong Palace, killed Yin, and regained power. This version has not been approved by the history community. Worship Yin and Shangtang together for hundreds of years from the Commercial Dynasty, 《Story × Merchant Song × Long hair 》 specifically praised Yin, as well as legends and records that Yin lived at the age of 100. It can be seen that Yin should not have been killed.

Legend has it that the Iin Tomb is located in the north of the Wei ?? pile village, more than 20 kilometers southwest of Yucheng County City, Shangqiu City, Henan Province. It used to occupy dozens of acres in the old days. The surrounding Cooper is more than 1,400 years old and has a maximum diameter of more than 3 meters. In 1978, archaeologists had produced clay in the west of the tomb for business, modern, and Han Dynasty. These archaeological discoveries are significantly later than the era of Yin's life. It cannot be proved now that this ancient tomb is Yin tomb. So where is Yi Yin's tomb?

blog.sina.com.cn/zhanghui6865

Legend In Yucheng County, Shangqiu City, Henan Province Yin Tomb | Picture from @Josanggg's blog

We believe that Yin and Shangtang are in ancient Egypt.

The most interesting thing is that in the dynasty of Hercules, there have also been records of the minister " usurping power ". As mentioned earlier, Pharaoh of Hercules currently only finds 4, including one Pharaoh Apophis (transliteration: Apohas). Strangely, this Pharaoh's predecessor Kyhan is not his father or brother, and his successor is not His son. So some people suspect that he is a minister of usurpation. Its ruling time is about 1595–1555 BC, which is close to the time when Yin was alive.

They are both " ministers' usurpation ", and the names of the two are very similar, and the two are likely to be a person.

Interestingly, Yiyin's name is "A Heng" : In the 《 poem 》305 poem, there are 5 carols, one of which is the 《 poem × commercial carol × long hair 》 the last two sentences: " Shiwei Ah Heng, the business king " is talking about Yin. The name Apophis is very similar to "A Heng": the first syllable "A" vs. "A", the third syllable "his" "Heng"< Shi Ji Yinbenji 》 said: "Iyin name warranty ". " Balance " is very close to the speech in the second half of Apophis (French should be read as Apuhai): the second syllable "po" and "Bao". Considering that this pronunciation is also a pronunciation tested by Western archaeologists based on ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs and ancient Egyptian languages around 400 BC. There may be some differences from the pronunciation 3600 years ago.

Of course, the pronunciation of modern Chinese is also very different from Oracle. The names of these two people are very similar.

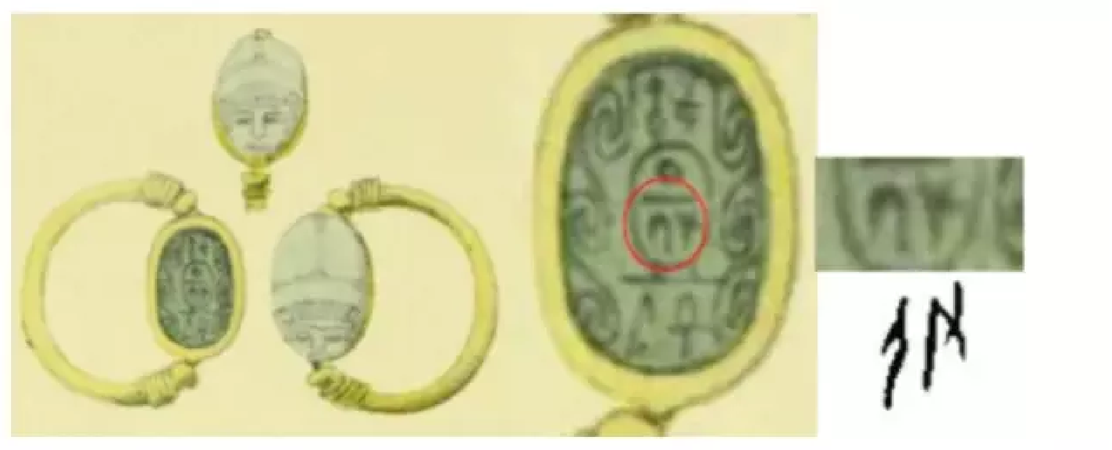


Figure 1 Comparison of the seal of Pharaoh Apophis and the word “I” in Oracle. Note that the lower half of the center of the left seal is very similar to the word “I” in Oracle. Apophis is also known as Apepi

"Apepi Ring" by Percy Newberry (1908): Scarabs an introduction to the study of Egyptian seals and signet rings. available online copyright free see plate 1-Percy Newberry (1908<T Licensed under Public Domain via Wikimedia Commons

More importantly, the names of the two are very close. Figure 1 is a seal ring of Apophis, the name of which is very similar to the word “I” in Oracle. Like the other Pharaoh seals of Hercules, this seal also has the words ♀ and D. Figure 2 is another seal of Apophis, and the name inside is also very similar to the word “I”.

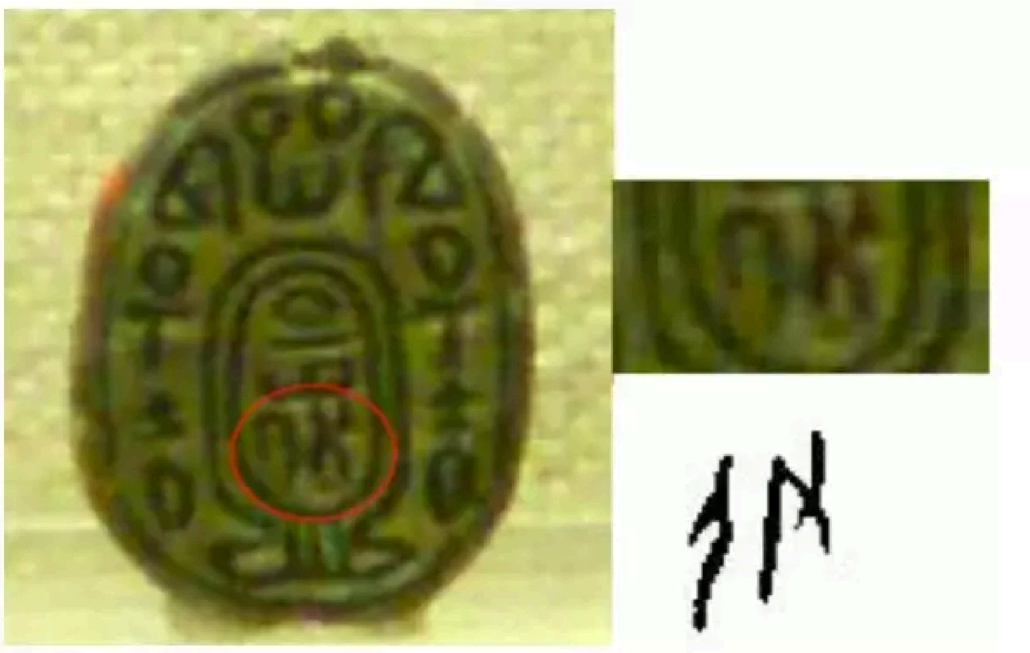


figure 2

Another seal of Pharaoh Apophis, the lower part of the heart is very similar to Oracle's “I”. " Scarab Bearing Name Of Apophis. Museum Of Fine Arts Boston" by Keith Schengili-Roberts-Own work (photo). Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.5 via Wikimedia Commons

Figure 3 is another relic of Apophis, the king of Hercules, a dagger with a silver handle. The dagger's knife was severely corroded, but the silver handle was still well preserved. There is a symbol on the upper part of the handle, like a person. This shape is very similar to Oracle's “ Bao” word, and it is a gesture of reaching out and blocking, showing the way to protect. Be aware that Yin’s name is “Baoheng”. The two characters ♀ and D, which are common in Hayes in the lower part of the handle, show that he is the king of Hayes.

Regrettably, after the restoration of the ancient Egyptian pharaoh, the traces left by the hacker Pharaoh were frantically eliminated, so it was difficult to find more detailed archaeological objects and data.

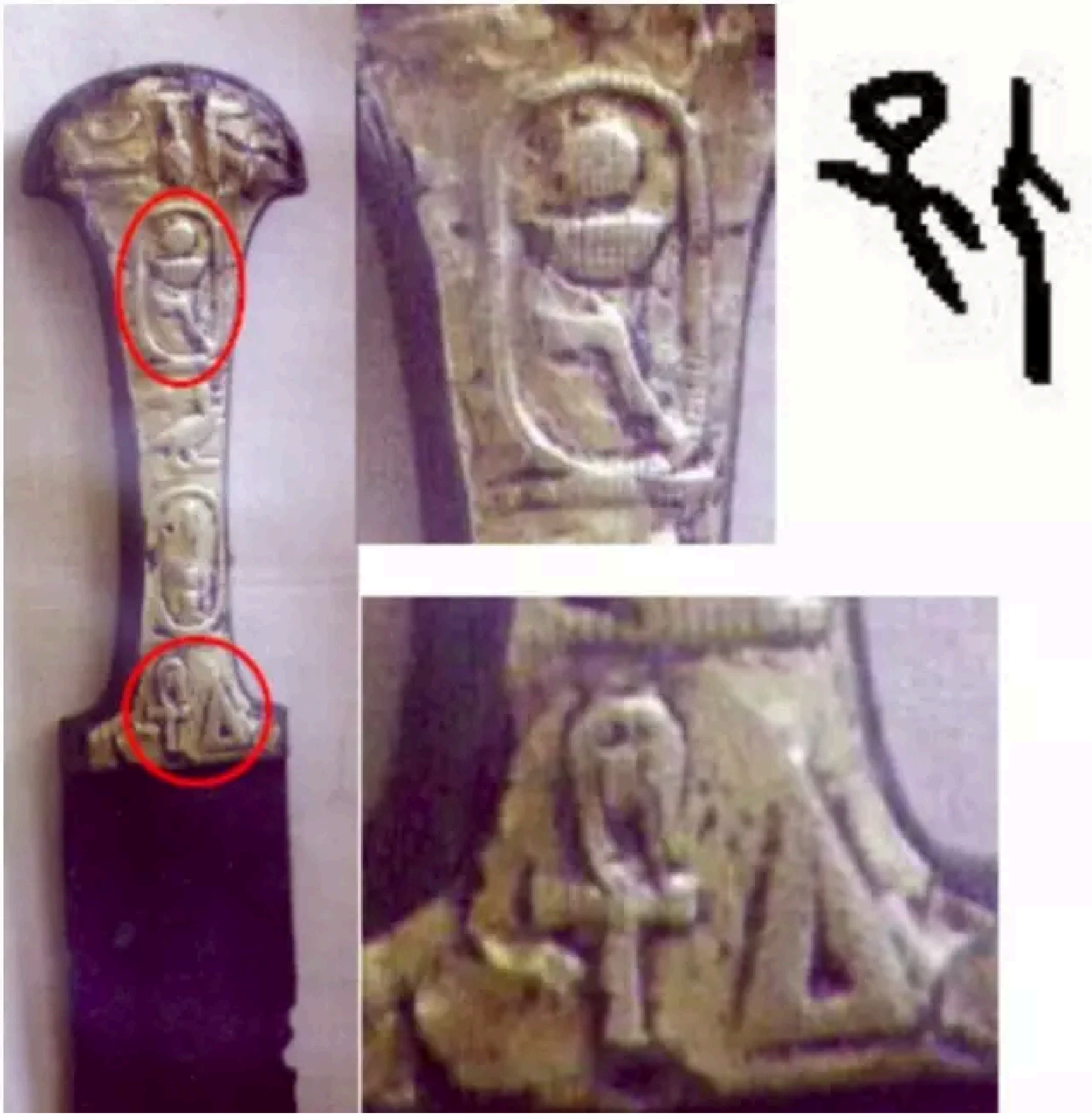


Figure 3 Dagger of Apophis, King of Hayes. There is a symbol on the upper part of the dagger handle that looks a bit like a person. This is very similar to the word “Bao” in Oracle. The two characters ♀ and D common in Hayes under the handle. " Ancient Egyptian dagger" by Udimu-Own work. Licensed under CC BY 3.0 via Commons

The business dynasty, after the business soup, at least 4 kings passed to Daga (that is, Taijia). They are, Tae Ding, the business dynasty, but Tae Ding died before he took the throne. Then there is C, the second son of Shangtang, who died three years after his position. Then Zhongren, about four years in place. Subsequently, the elder sister-in-law of the commercial soup took the throne, but he was in power for just three years, because he arbitrarily issued orders, blindly enjoyed, abused the people, and faced politics and fainted the laws and regulations formulated by the soup. Yin Bai persuaded that Dajia could not hear it. Yiyin had to send him to the Tong Palace near the Shangtang cemetery, the famous “ Yin Zuojia ”. During this period, Yin himself and the ministers were in power together.

There is a problem here. Haykes established the 15th dynasty in about 1649 BC. If Apophis is Yiyin, then he should be at least a young man. By 1555 BC, he should be in his 100s, and by his death (we believe that Yin’s death was in about 1549 BC), It should be over 120 years old. Although it is said that Yin lived at the age of 100 (at the age of 100), this “ centenarian ” should not be the exact number, but in his 100s. But there are still large discrepancies between the ages of 120 and 100.

However, It is worth pointing out that, like ancient Egypt and China, with the age of the emperor, it is most likely to produce two kinds of errors. One is that Pharaoh or the emperor's spectrum is incomplete. In the middle, “ loses ” one or two kings, which is many years less; the second is the difference at the end of the year: Pharaoh and the emperor are all in the entire age. One year is recorded as one year. In this case, an additional year will be added.

The imperial spectrum of the commercial dynasty is detailed in the historical record of 《 in Sima. Initially many historians did not believe it. Later, in Yin Rujia's Oracle, the commercial dynasty kingdom system was found, which is consistent with Sima's record. Since then, the commercial dynasty's imperial spectrum system has been recognized. Oracle is still somewhat different from the Imperial Spectrum of 《 History 》. It is worth noting that Oracle was used for divination in the late stage of the commercial dynasty, so it is not a complete historical record.

After Yin Shangtang, Yin served as a regent or prime minister, assisted by four generations of emperors, with a rule period of about 50 years. Interestingly, King Apophis of the ancient Egyptian Hayes dynasty (the fifteenth dynasty) ruled in ancient Egypt for more than 40 years, and now he has been found to have at least three national names. This situation is unique among ancient Egyptian pharaohs. And his father is not Pharaoh, and his son has not inherited Pharaoh's position. If he is Yin, things will be explained well. Apophis is not illegal, but a minister who assists Pharaoh.

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Sun Wei Dong

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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This article was published by the author Sun Wei Dong authorized the Cool Bird Platform

酷鸟专栏

在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者： 孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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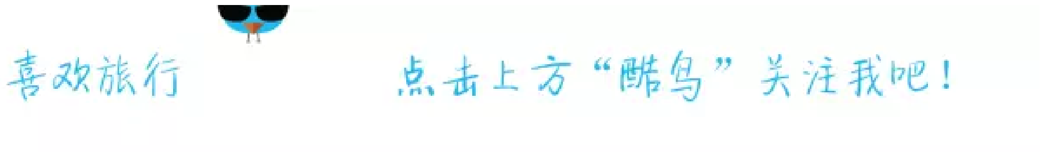
Cool Bird Column | What contribution did the Haygus people make to ancient Egypt?

Original Sun Wei Dong Cool Bird Travel Network December 23, 2015 05:31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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

chapter Five: Shang Tang and Yin

Foreword

Previous articles: Cool Bird Column | Where was the early city and tomb of the business district?

5.1 Hayes Pharaoh and Business Soup

5.2 Kyhan and Dajia

Previous articles: Cool Bird Column | Who is the first pharaoh of Hayes?

5.3 Yin

Previous articles: Cool Bird Column | Yin's tomb is like commercial soup, both in ancient Egypt.

(Continued from 5.3 Yin below)

After the last section, my college classmate Mr. Liu Guangbao raised strong questions. He believes that he has accurately interpreted Apophis, king of the 15th dynasty of ancient Egypt, as “ ?? ” after usurping the power of Houyin after Taicang's loss of power, not Iin. As can be seen from Figure 1, Oracle's “ Bao” and Jin Wenzhu's “ ?? ” are somewhat similar to the symbol in Apophis' dagger. I have no research on Oracle and Jinwen and ancient Egyptian script, but I guess based on some historical materials and cultural relics. This is also a difficulty or a feature of archaeology: archaeology always obtains fragmented information, and it is very difficult to restore historical facts in the fragmented information. There are many ways to verify. For the two words in Figure 1, I think the possibility of security is greater. Because “Cold ?? ” is an older legend, it may be more than 1,000 years earlier than Yin.

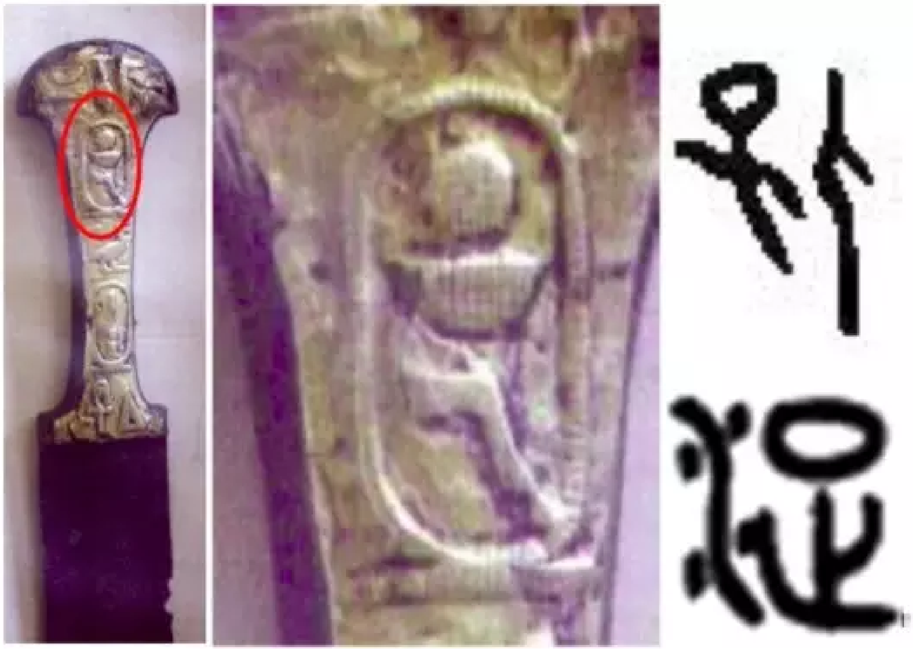


Figure 1 Dagger of Apophis, King of Hayes. There is a symbol on the upper part of the dagger handle that looks a bit like a person. " Ancient Egyptian dagger" by Udimu. Licensed under CC BY 3.0 via Commons On the right is the word “Bao” in Oracle, and the word “ ?? ” in the golden seal is very similar.

The legend of Taikang's lost country occurred in the third generation of heirs in the summer. According to the 《 bamboo age 》, Dayu passed the throne to his son “TAG1>, which is ” the world “, which became ” the world “. There are also legends that Yu Zeng cited Gao Tao as heir but Gao Tao Biyu died early; Yu recommended the leader of East Ai, Bo Yi, as heir. But after Yu died, Boyi was replaced by Yu's son “ ”. It has been in power for about 39 years. After his death, Tai Kang took the throne. Tai Kang was lingering in beautiful wine and meat all day long. 《 Bamboo and Book Age Integration 》 believed that Tai Kang was in position for 29 years and was shot by Hou Yi. Hou Yi was killed again in 19 years by “ ?? ” from “Cold Kingdom”. It is inferred from this that there are 97 years apart from the imposition to the cold ?? usurpation. Inferred in this way, the time for ?? usurping power should be within 100 years after Dayu's collapse. This is far from the time when Apophis was in place (about 1595–1555 BC).

In addition, after Taekang lost his country, he only experienced 2 kings: “ Hou Yi ” and “ Cold ?? ”. Later, ?? was captured by Shao Kang, and the summer dynasty was able to reply. These are clearly different from the fifteenth dynasty established by the Haykes in ancient Egypt. The latter has 6 kings (Pharaoh), which lasted more than 100 years; and after the death of Apophis, there was also a king of the 15th dynasty.

From the perspective of pronunciation, the two names of Apophis and Yin “Bao ” and “A Heng” are similar to two syllables, but not similar to “ ?? ”.

The words in the seal of Apophis are very similar to the Oracle writing of “I”. Note that Yin's name is “I”, and “Yin” is the official position, the right phase.

Taking these materials into consideration, I think Apophis is Yin, not Han.

5.4 The contribution of the Hercules to ancient Egypt

As mentioned earlier, the Hercules are not a barbaric nation. This shows from a side that they are not Shin people.

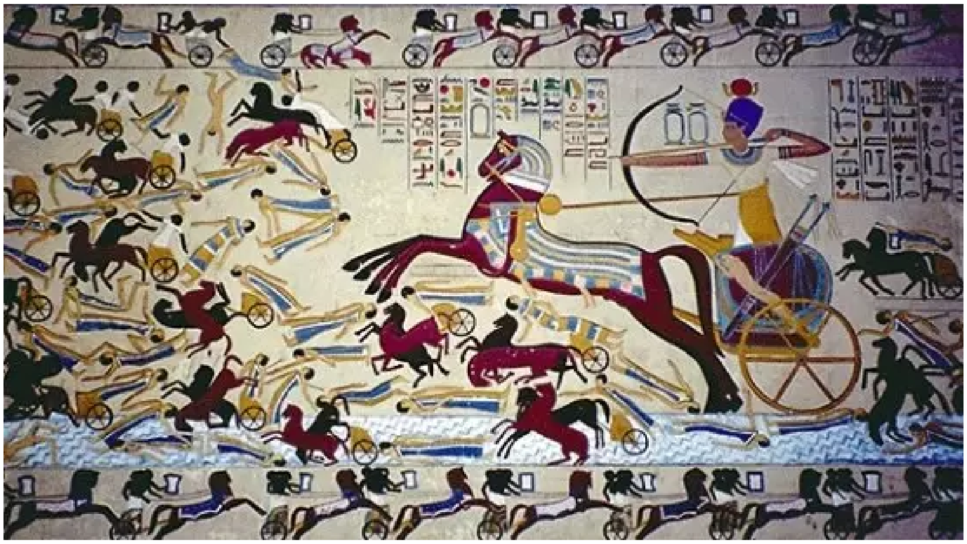


Figure 2 The Haybus brought the Mara chariot and compound bow to ancient Egypt. At the same time, they also brought new textile technologies, battle axes, etc. from Wikipedia German version. " Hyksos". Licensed under Public Domain via Wikimedia Commons

As we all know, ancient Egypt is one of the birthplaces of human civilization, creating a splendid civilization. But it was not a unique show in ancient Egypt. The Sumerians created the same brilliant civilization in the two river basins. Many important technologies were first invented by the Sumerians. By around 2000 BC, many technologies in ancient Egypt had fallen behind the two rivers. The Haybus entered the two river basins and brought the Mara chariot and compound bow, Tomahawk, etc. to ancient Egypt (Figure 2). They also brought new urban defense technologies and bronze weapons. As mentioned earlier, Sumer’s city is very similar to our ancient city. In addition, the Haykins introduced the vertical textile machine into ancient Egypt. The Haynes also brought “ pottery wheel ”, which greatly promoted the development of the ancient Egyptian pottery industry.

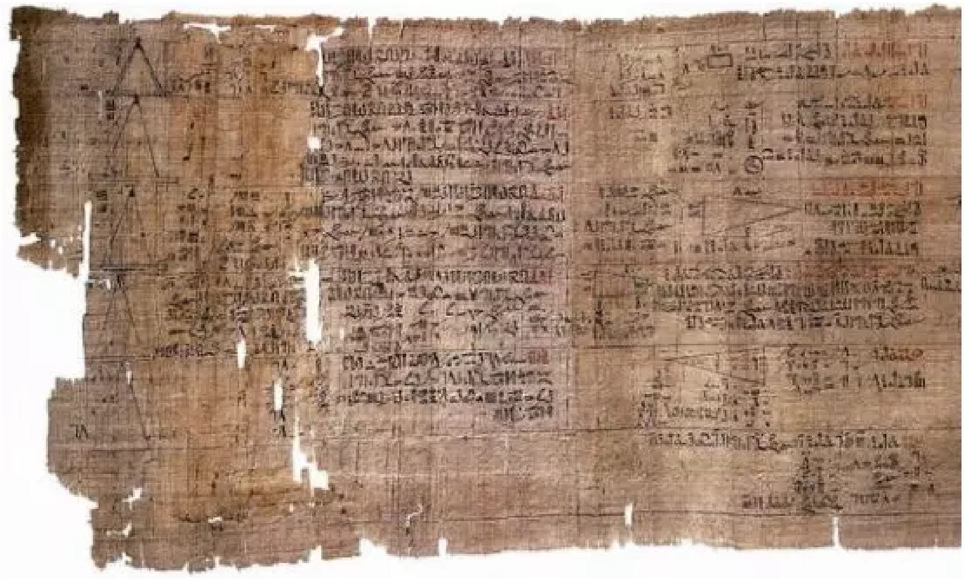


figure 3

Apophis Literature left during the administration. Written on paper paper, long 199 .5 centimeter , wide 32 centimeter. Quoted from Wikipedia. Rhind Mathematical Papyrus: detail (recto, left part of the first section) Thebes, End of the Second Intermediate Period (c.1550 BC) Acquired by the Scottish lawyer A.H. Rhind during his sojourn in Thebes in the 1850s. length: 199.5 cm, width: 32 cm (for EA 10058 section) British Museum EA 10058 Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan<A second

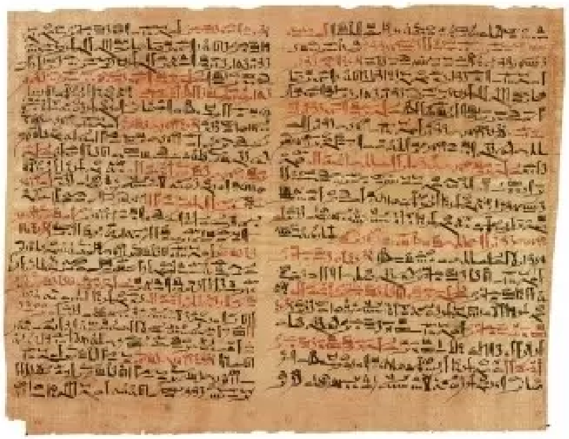


figure 4 The earliest surgical documentary in the world . King Hayes Apophis Copy . Quoted from Wikipedia . The Edwin Smith papyrus, the world's oldest surviving surgical document. Written in hieratic script in ancient Egypt around 1600 B.C., the text describes anatomical observations and the examination, diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis of 48 types of medical problems in exquisite detail. Among the treatments described are closing wounds with sutures, preventing and curing infection with honey and moldy bread, stopping bleeding with raw meat, and immobilization of head and spinal cord injuries. Translated in 1930, the document reveals the sophistication and practicality of ancient Egyptian medicine. Plate 6 and 7 of the papyrus, pictured here, discuss facial trauma.

Some Western historians believe that the greatest contribution of the Haykes was to copy and retain the famous medical surgical and mathematical paper documents Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus and the Rhind Mathematical Papyrus (Figure 3, 4) during Apophis's administration.

Interestingly, Yin also has many contributions in medicine. For example, it is said that he invented tonic.

Some people think that the Hicks belong to the Shin. I think this is a misunderstanding. First, the Shin people are white. Haynesians are yellow people. Secondly, the Semitic people were nomadic people at the time, their descendants, Arabs, and so far nomadic people. It is impossible to develop more technically than ancient Egypt in bronze, textiles and other technologies. In addition, as mentioned earlier, the time for the Haygus to enter Egypt was about the 19th century BC. This is when the third dynasty of Ur was overthrown by the Akkad of the Shin people. During this period, the Shin people were not motivated to go to Egypt. The Sumerians who became slaves to death were more inclined to flee. So I think the Hicks are not a Shin people but a Sumerian one.

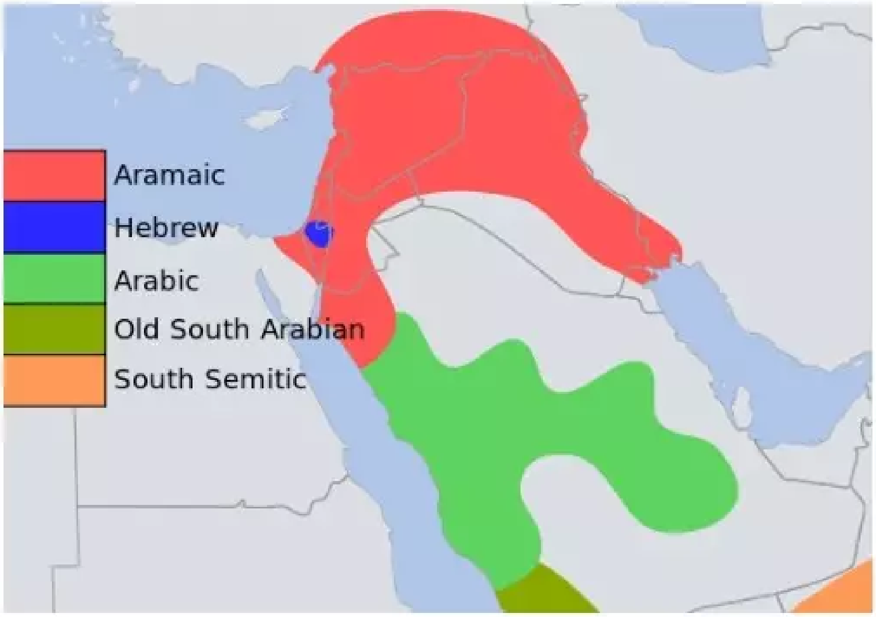
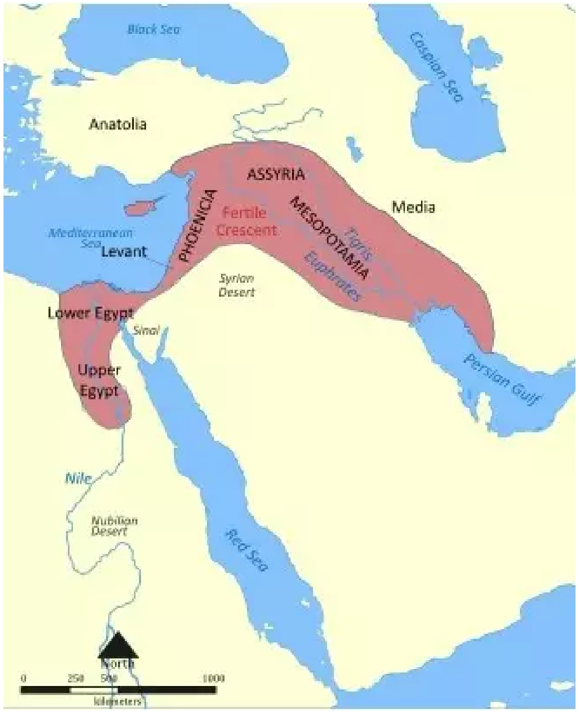


Figure 5 Distribution map of the Shin people in the first century AD (according to Wikipedia). The Shin people are clearly different from the Hebrews and Sumerians. " Semitic 1st AD" by Rafy-Base map File:Africa_location_map.svg by StingBased on File:Semitic-map-fr.png by Vascer.Modifications include: Phoenician and Akkadian were extinct by the 1st century A.D. (However, Punic survived in areas outside this map.) Hebrew was restricted to areas in southern Palestine. Ethiopic languages locations. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons

Some historians in the West believe that the Hicks are related to the Jews. I strongly support this view. But it is wrong for someone to infer that the Hayes are flash. I personally think that the Jews are not Shin. My point is that after the Haykes were overthrown, the Jewish ancestors became slaves to ancient Egyptians and suffered for about hundreds of years in Egypt. Since ancient Egypt's policy towards Jews was to kill all baby boys, the Jews chose " to follow the rules of the mother's surname ", and all children born to Jewish women were Jews. This allowed the Jewish nation to continue.

Under the leadership of Moses around 1250 BC, he fled Egypt and entered the current Palestinian area of Canaan (Figure 5), establishing the Kingdom of Israel. Due to the small population, the Jews did not establish cultural rule in Canaan, but mixed more into the culture of the locals. Later, the Kingdom of Israel split into Judah and Israel. In 587 and 586 BC, they perished, and the Jews began to live in exile.

The genes show that the Jews are very similar to those in the crescent fertile region (Figure 6). The New Moon Voltaic District is the area where the Sumerians pioneered human civilization. After the Sumerian dynasty was overthrown, the Sumerians mixed into the local flash clan.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Levant
Syrian Desert
Lower Egypt
Sinai
Persian Gulf
Upper Egypt
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Nubian Desert
Red Sea
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figure 6 New Moon Voltaic District (according to Wikipedia)

In summary, I think the Haygus are Sumerians who fled the crescent fertile earth after the demise of the Third Ulah. After they ruled in ancient Egypt for more than 100 years, they were defeated by the eighteenth dynasty of ancient Egypt around 1545 BC, and some people became slaves; some people fled ancient Egypt and came to China.

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Sun Wei Dong

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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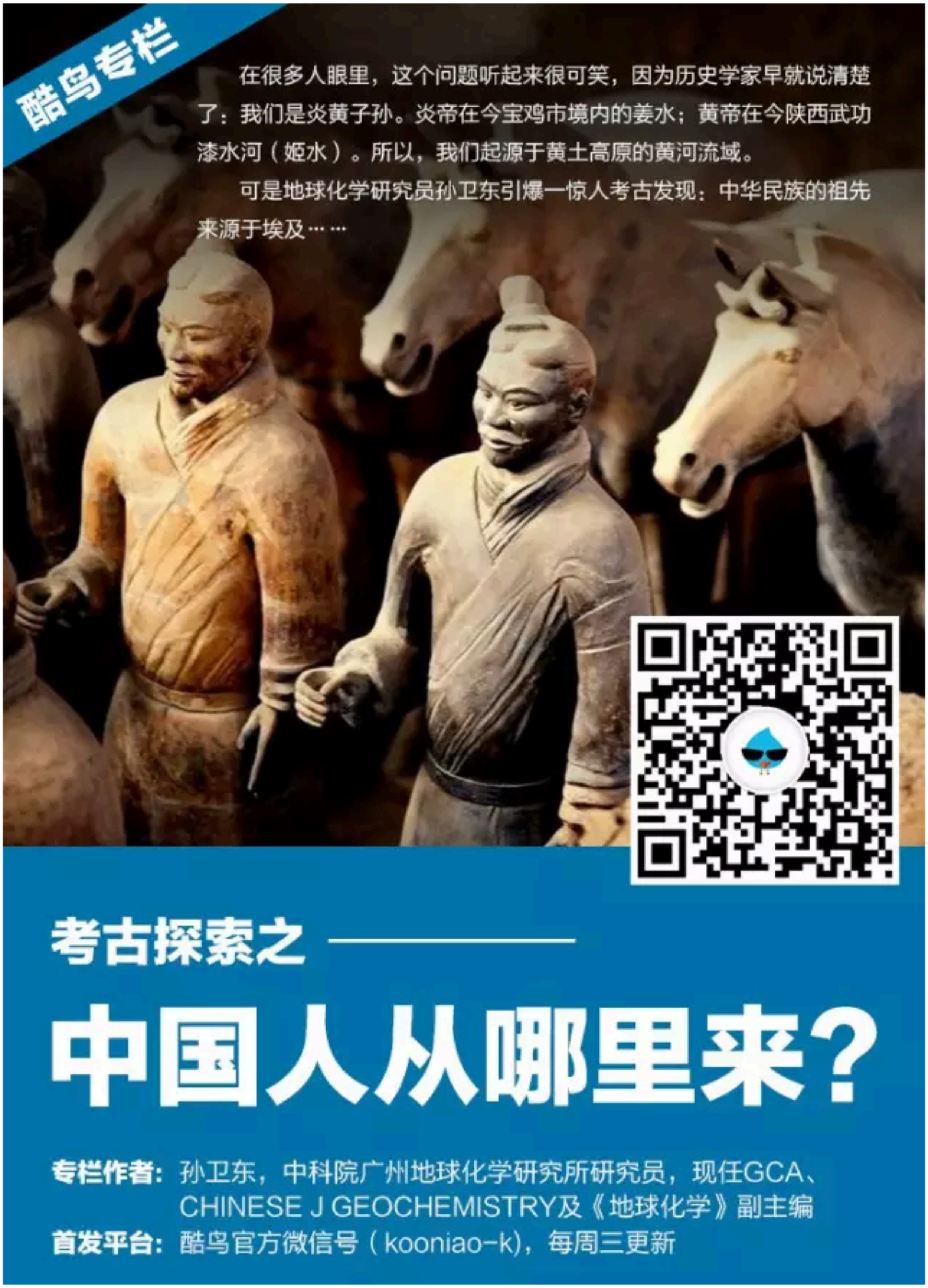

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在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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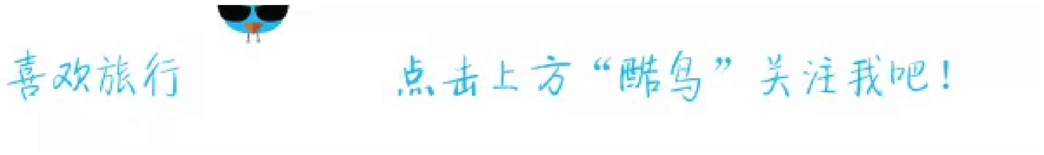
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Editor's words

In the last issue, the Haykes have made significant contributions to ancient Egypt, such as pottery technology, medicine, etc., and more articles on last Wednesday can be viewed. But what the hell happened to the Hicks dynasty step by step? Please pay attention to the latest articles in this issue.

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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

009: From Sumer to China

Foreword

Previous articles: Cool Bird Column | Where was the early city and tomb of the business district?

5.1 Hayes Pharaoh and Business Soup

5.2 Kyhan and Dajia

Previous articles: Cool Bird Column | Who is the first pharaoh of Hayes?

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5.4 The contribution of the Hercules to ancient Egypt

Previous articles: Cool Bird Column | What contribution did the Haygus people make to ancient Egypt?

5.5 The annihilation of the Hayes dynasty

In about 1650 BC, the thirteenth dynasty of ancient Egypt was overthrown by the Hayes. Due to the power vacuum in the south, some regional regimes have emerged one after another. Among them, the sixteenth dynasty of Jiandu Sibers (Thebes) existed for about 70 years. During this period, it was attacked by the fifteenth dynasty, and it was defeated. By 1580 BC, the capital was captured by the 15th dynasty, and the 16th dynasty was destroyed. Some historians believe that there is also an Abaidos dynasty (Abydos Dynasty) during this period, which has existed for 50 years (Figure 1). However, this inference is highly controversial.

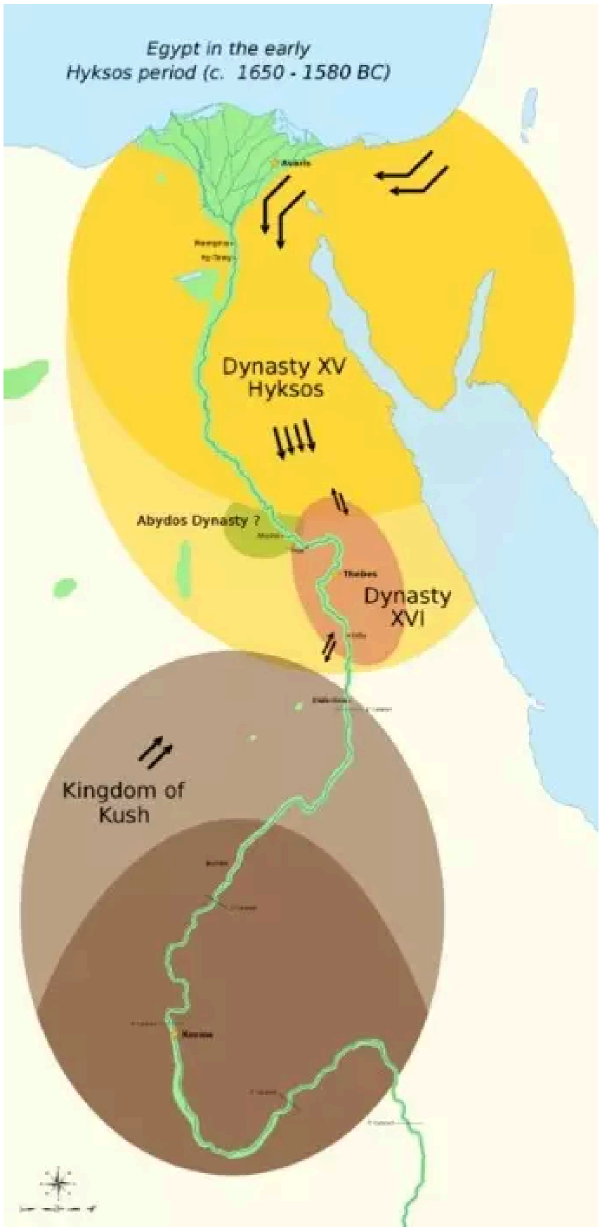
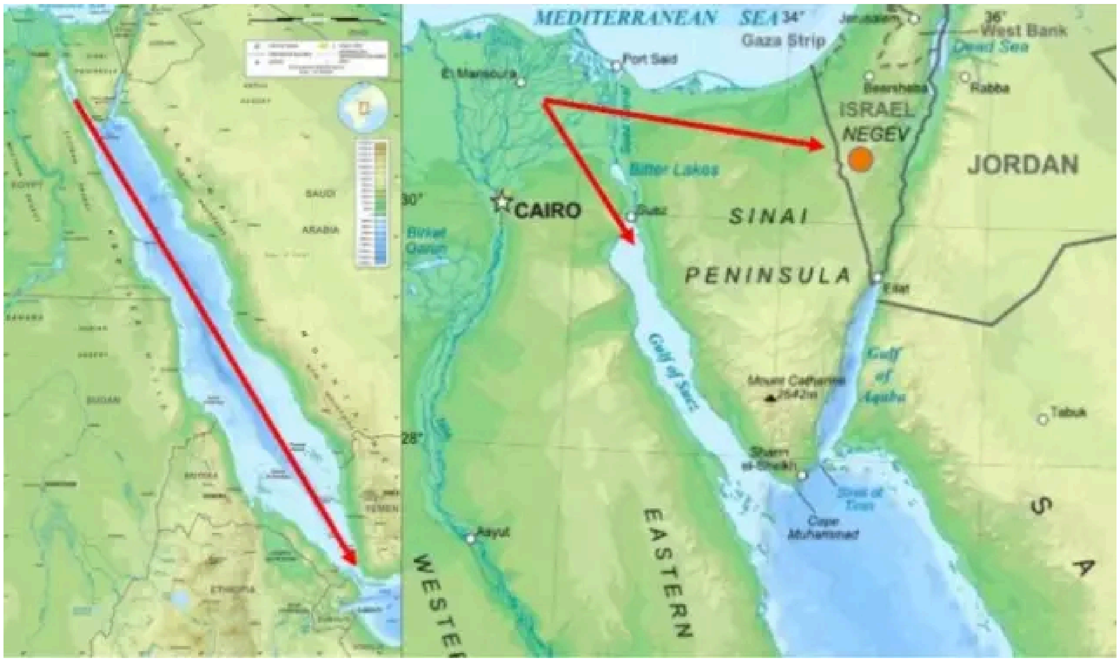

Egypt in the early
Hyksos period (c. 1650 - 1580 BC)
Avaris
Memphis
Dynasty XV
Hyksos
Abydos Dynasty ?
Thebes
Dynasty
XVI
Kingdom of
Kush
Kerma

Figure 1 A summary of the distribution of power during the fifteenth dynasty in ancient Egypt. Quoted from Wikipedia.

After the 16th dynasty was defeated by the 15th dynasty of the Haygens, the 17th dynasty (about 1580–1550 BC) was born immediately, and the war against the 15th dynasty soon began. Among them, the pharaoh Seqenenre Tao of the 17th dynasty may have died in the war against the 15th dynasty And his son Kamose, as the last pharaoh of the 17th dynasty, led the army to go north by boat, hit the capital of the 15th dynasty, Avris, destroyed the Hayes regime in the area around his capital, and shaken the 15th dynasty. The foundation. But the pharaoh was also injured in the battle and soon died of the injury. After Kamose's death, his brother Ahmose immediately established the 18th dynasty and eventually overthrew the 15th dynasty.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34°
36°
Gaza Strip
Jerusalem
West Bank
Dead Sea
Port Said
El Mansoura
Beersheba
Rabba
ISRAEL
NEGEV
JORDAN
Bitter Lakes
30°
CAIRO
Suez
Birket Qarun
SINAI
PENINSULA
Eilat
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Mount Catherine
2642m
Tabuk
28°
Sharm el-Sheikh
Strait of Tiran
Cape Muhammad
Asyut
EASTERN
SAUDI
ARABIA

Figure 2 The path of the Haykes' defeat

The eighteenth dynasty's revenge on the Haygens was cruel. It is likely that the capital of the 15th dynasty was slaughtered. A few survivors became slaves.

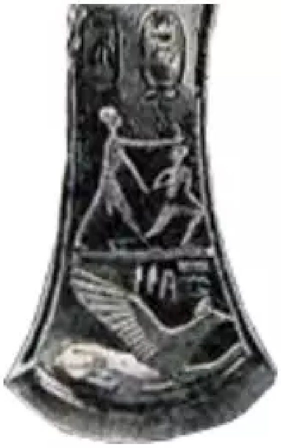

Figure 3 Ancient Egypt's eighteenth dynasty battle axe, above the eighteen dynasty Pharaoh Ahmose cut off the head of the Haysian warrior

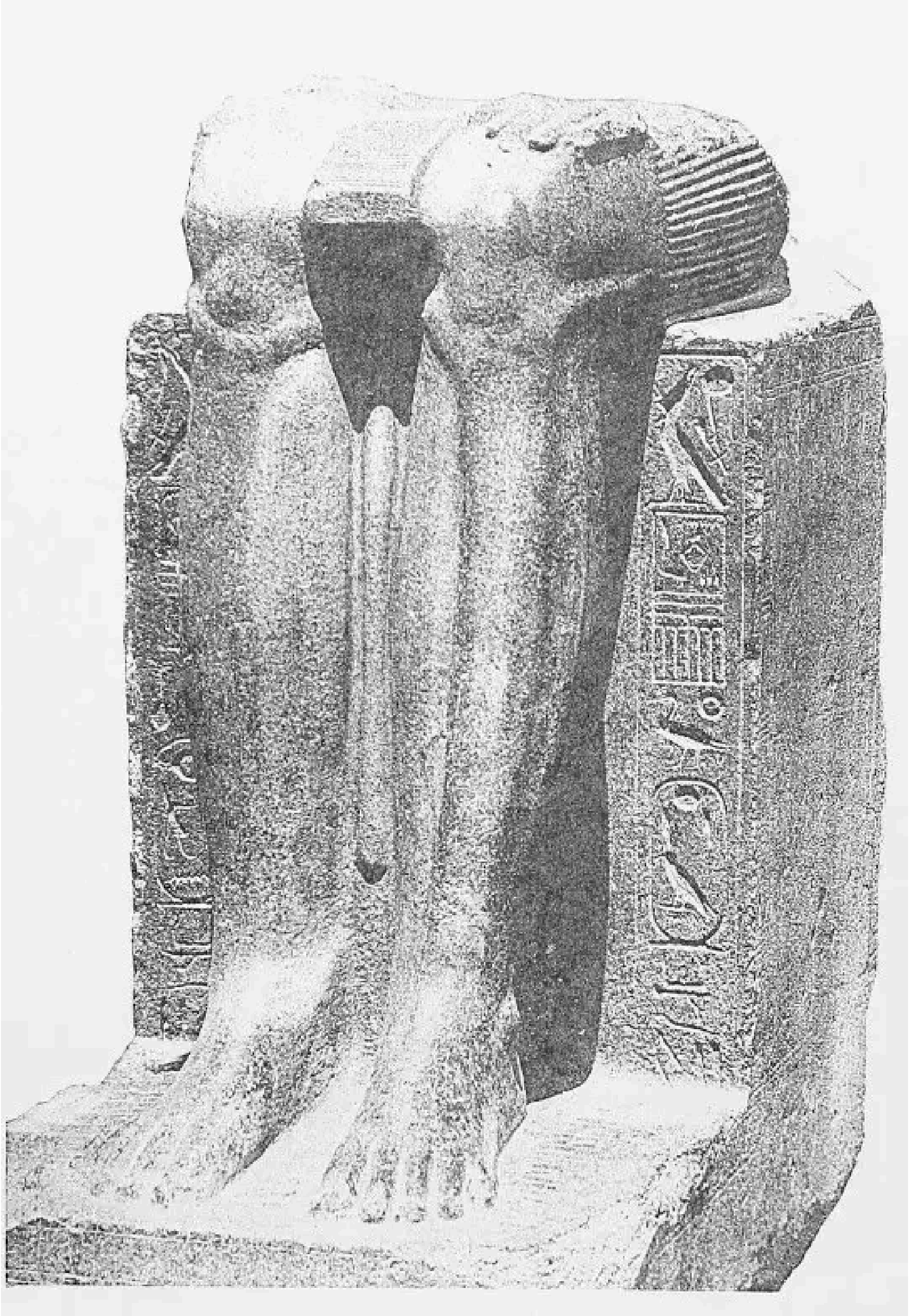

Figure 4 The statue of Pharaoh Khan, the fifteen dynasties destroyed by the Eighteenth Dynasty.

According to historical records, the fifteenth dynasty of the Haykes was defeated under the powerful offensive of the eighteenth dynasty. After the capital was lost, some of them chose to retreat towards the Sinai Peninsula and Canaan. During the reign of Hercules, ancient Egyptian territory expanded to the Sinai Peninsula and southern Canaan. The retreating Hayes were besieged by the Eighteenth Dynasty between Gaza and Lifah. The Negev (Negev) city of Sharuhen((Figure 2) lasted for three years. After three years of tragic defense, it failed to resist the attack of the Eighteenth

Dynasty. It is estimated that these people should be wiped out by the whole army.

The historian Manetho regarded the Hayes as the ancestors of the Jews in the 《 Egyptian History》 written in the 3rd century BC. I very much agree with this view. This view is currently dominated in the West. However, some people later regarded the escape of the Haygus from Egypt as the Jewish 《 recorded in the Bible 》 out of Egypt “. This is wrong. Because the two are more than 300 years away in time. And before the Haygus discussed Egypt, they ruled in ancient Egypt for more than 100 years and were not slaves. This is also not the same as the 400-year slave of the Jews.

My point is that the fifteenth dynasty established by the Haykes was defeated by the Pharaoh Department of the Eighteenth Dynasty about 100 years after the rule of ancient Egypt, about 1550-1540 BC . Part of the surviving Hayes became slaves, and the other part fled ancient Egypt by boat. It was the later Jews who became slaves. They fled Egypt and entered the Sinai Peninsula with Moses around 1200 BC. The main body of the people who fled ancient Egypt entered the Yellow River Basin by boat and established the Yin Commercial Empire.

Many people will ask: In 1540 BC, can ancient Egypt and our business-oriented navigation technology cross the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea and the East China Sea? Why did they choose the Yellow River Basin? Why didn't you choose the Yangtze River? Who were the indigenous people in the Yellow River Basin? Where did they go later? Please see the next issue.

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Sun Wei Dong

Do By
Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

This article was published by the author Sun Wei Dong authorized the Cool Bird Platform

酷鸟专栏

在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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长按指纹即可与本君磕唠

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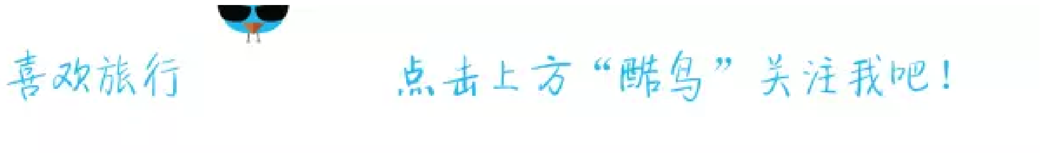
Cool Bird Column | What evidence can support the merchant to come to the Yellow River Basin from the sea?

Original Sun Wei Dong **Cool Bird Travel Network** January 06, 2016 05:36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0010: Escape from ancient Egypt

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5.6 Escape from ancient Egypt

One of the most questions asked by netizens is, if the commercial dynasty is the Hayes who overthrew the ancient Egyptian pharaoh, when did they leave Egypt? How did you come to China?

I think they came to China by boat: when the Haynes attacked the eighteenth dynasty in ancient Egypt, some people entered the Red Sea by boat and fled ancient Egypt. At that time, the Red Sea side was the powerful Cuban Bylen dynasty, and on the other side was the ancient Egyptians who were deeply hatred of the sea. The Hayes had no choice but to go east along the Red Sea. The period may have been around 100 years in Southeast Asia. Due to the lack of adaptation to tropical temperatures, it continued to go north, choosing the “ north latitude 30 degrees ” area similar to the Nile Delta in Egypt: the Yellow River Basin.

After several generations of hard work, the territory was gradually expanded, forcing the people of the Altai language family to move north as a whole, and the establishment of a strong Yin Commercial Empire in about 1300 BC. From the commercial soup in about 1650 BC, the people of the territorial sea led the uprising to the suicide of the merchant king in 1054 BC.

Is there any evidence that the supporter came to the Yellow River Basin from the sea?

Malay turtle

As mentioned earlier (see Oracle), the commercial dynasty text uses turtle armor and bone. The turtle armor is the abdominal armor of the turtle, and the cow bone is the shoulder blade of the cow. The most puzzling of Oracle is that many turtles are taken from Malay turtles. Malay turtle is a kind of land turtle unique to Malaysia.

Figure 1. Malay turtle photo. Quoted from Baidu.

For the source of the Malay turtle armor in Yin Kangwen, the domestic archaeological community generally believed that it was obtained by the commercial dynasty from Hainan Island. Malay turtles are also known as snail turtles, snail-eating turtles, snail-eating turtles, etc. Mainly distributed in Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, West Malaysia and other places. Hainan Island has historically not been the origin of Malay turtles.

More importantly, in the early days of the business dynasty, its sphere of influence was limited to near Zhengzhou in Henan, and it did not cross the Yangtze River until its heyday. How to get a lot of turtle armor from Hainan Island?

Judging from the ratio of turtle armor to cow bone, Yin Shang's early beetle is mainly turtle armor. Among them, in the YH127 pit in the cellar where the carapace was buried in the Vudin era, there were only 8 pieces of bones in more than 17,000 pieces of carbure. One of them is a large turtle produced in the Malay Peninsula with a length of 44cm and a width of 35cm. This is by far the largest piece of Buga. In sharp contrast to this, the proportion of turtle armor in the cellar of the later period dropped sharply, and became dominated by cow bones. For this phenomenon, there are also people in the archaeological community who speculate that Yin Daibujia and Bu bone are buried separately. This view cannot explain why the proportion of early turtle armor is high. This phenomenon also does not support the claim that the leading people of the commercial dynasty obtained turtle armor from Hainan Island. Because Yin Shang's early strength range was very small, only near Luoyang. By the time of Erigang, the sphere of influence expanded to the west of the Shandong Peninsula, the northern part of the Sea River Basin and the Huai River Basin. By the time of the Anyang period, the strength of the commercial dynasty reached its peak, but it did not reach the south of the Yangtze River. Why is the scope of influence of the Commercial Dynasty expanded, but the turtle armor was not available?

Considering the gradual decrease in the proportion of turtle armor in the carapace, the Malay turtle is more likely to be brought from the tropical region by the ancestors of our business dynasty. That is, our ancestors lived in tropical regions before reaching the south of the current river.

Beckham

Yin Shang's business is very developed, so-called business is business people. Oracle has records about Bay, Peng, and Jue. There are a lot of shells in the cultural relics unearthed by merchants. In the tomb of the Yin Ruin woman, 6,800 bagels were unearthed, which were identified as cargo shells, 1 Arabic ribbon, and 2 pulse red snails. Interestingly, the earliest time that Beckon appeared in China was also a business dynasty.

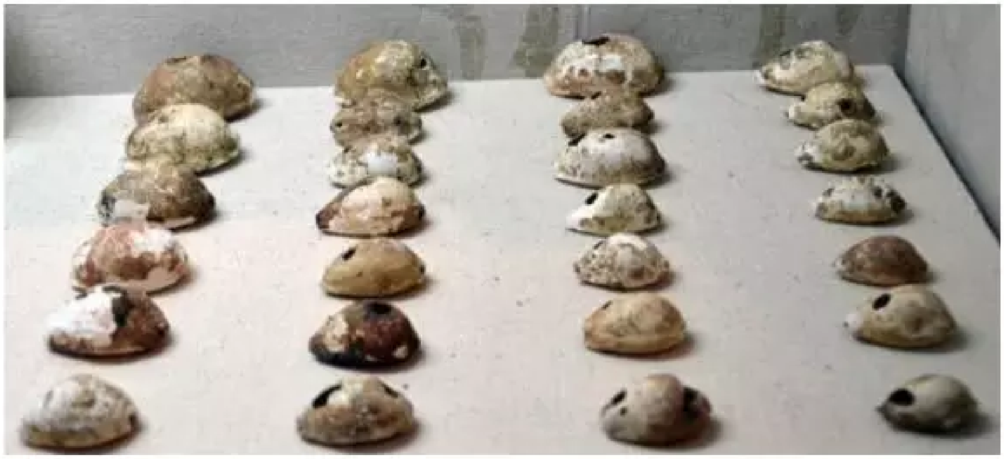

Figure 2 Haibei unearthed in the women's grave. Quoted from Baidu.

Cargo bees have been used as freight bees for a long time in Africa and South Asia. The earliest record of using the shellfish was an Arab businessman, about 2000 BC.

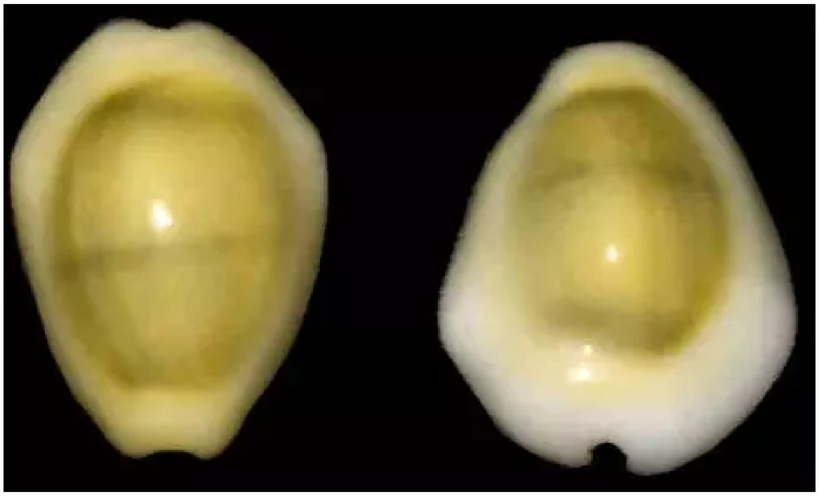

Figure 3 Cargo Shell quoted from Wikipedia. " Cypraeamoneta". Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Common is https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cypraeamoneta.jpg#/media/ File: Cypraeamoneta.jpg

Similar to Malay turtles, the cargo shell (Figure 3) is a precious shellfish that grows in tropical Pacific waters (Figure 4). Living in the warm sea area between the tides and the deep rock reef, coral reef or sediment bottom, the temperature cannot be lower than 15 °C. It is completely seafood and cannot live in fresh water. It can be seen that it takes a few breaks to obtain the Beige in the area north of the Yellow River within the sphere of influence of the commercial dynasty. It can only be obtained in northern Taiwan or the island of Hainan.

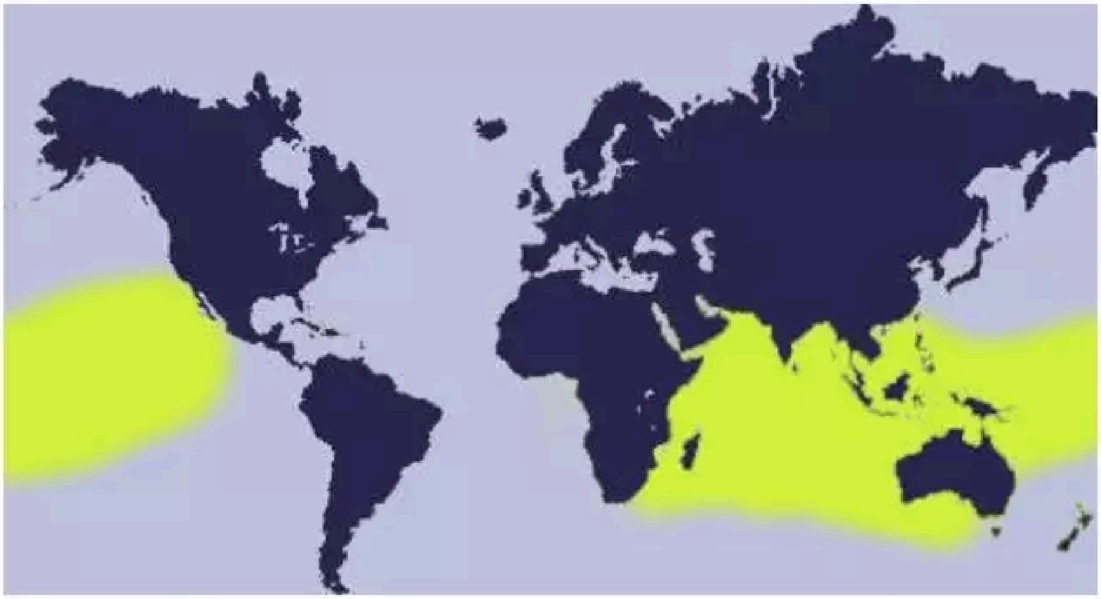

Figure 4 The growing sea area of the cargo shell. Quoted from Wikipedia.

It is worth noting that of the 6,800 sea shells unearthed in the women's tomb, only one is the Awen ribons. The distribution of Awen Ribbon (Figure 5) covers the Japanese Sea to Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean (Figure 6), There are also 2 red snails in the women's tomb. Pulse Ech (Figure 7) is a shellfish in the Northwest Pacific, widely distributed with the Sea of Japan-Bohai-Yellow Sea-East China Sea.

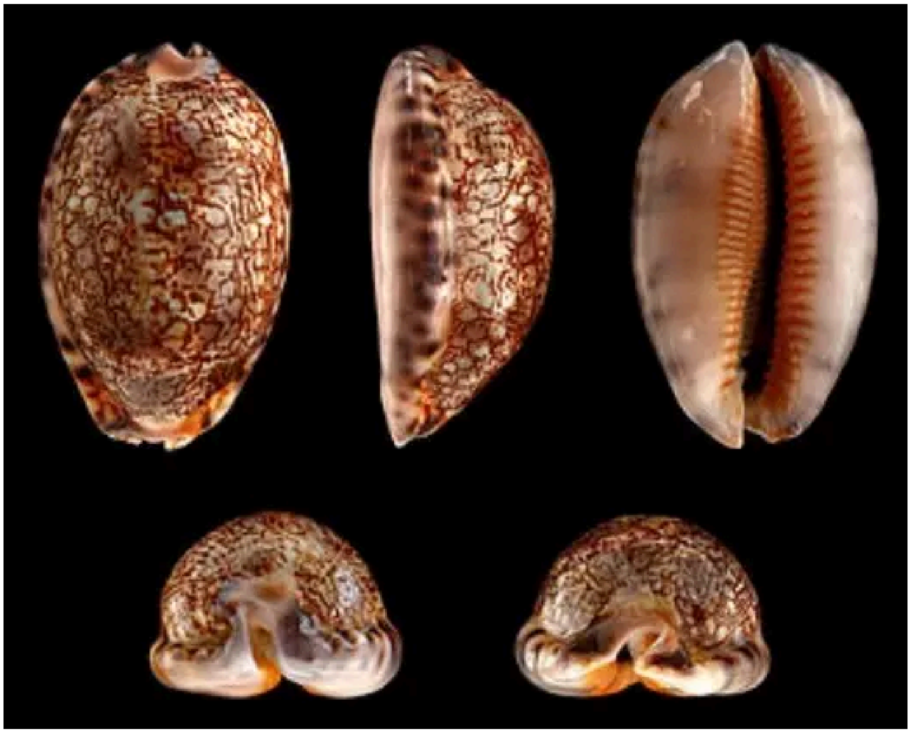

Figure 5 Awen Ribbon. Quoted from Wikipedia.

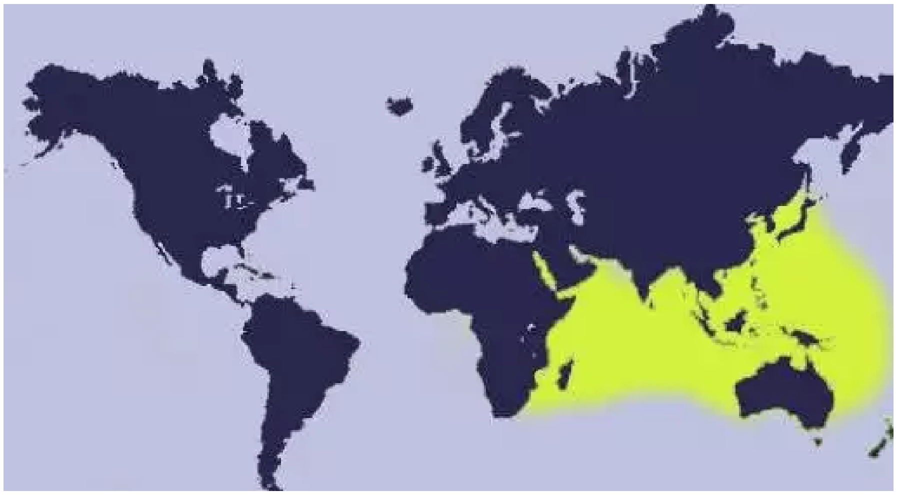

Figure 6 Distribution range of Awen Ribbon. Quoted from Wikipedia .

In terms of distribution range, Awen Ribbon and Pulse Snails seem to be more accessible to business leaders. Why are there only 1-2? Is it because these shellfish are too easy to obtain, so they are not selected as currency? But if these shellfish are not precious, why should the prominent queen and general be buried for the woman? I personally infer that these seashells are very precious to business leaders who live in Henan. The question is where did they get these seashells?

It is worth noting that although the northernmost distribution of the shellfish reached the coast of Taiwan and Fujian. However, since these sea areas are already the northern boundary of their distribution, the temperature of the sea water is close to the lower temperature limit of their lives, and cargo shells are not common in these areas. On the contrary, the number of Awen Ribbon and Pulse in these sea areas dominates. If the business-DPRK ancestors were Beckhams obtained from the coast of Mintai, they should obtain a large amount of Awen Ribbon and Pulse, not cargo.

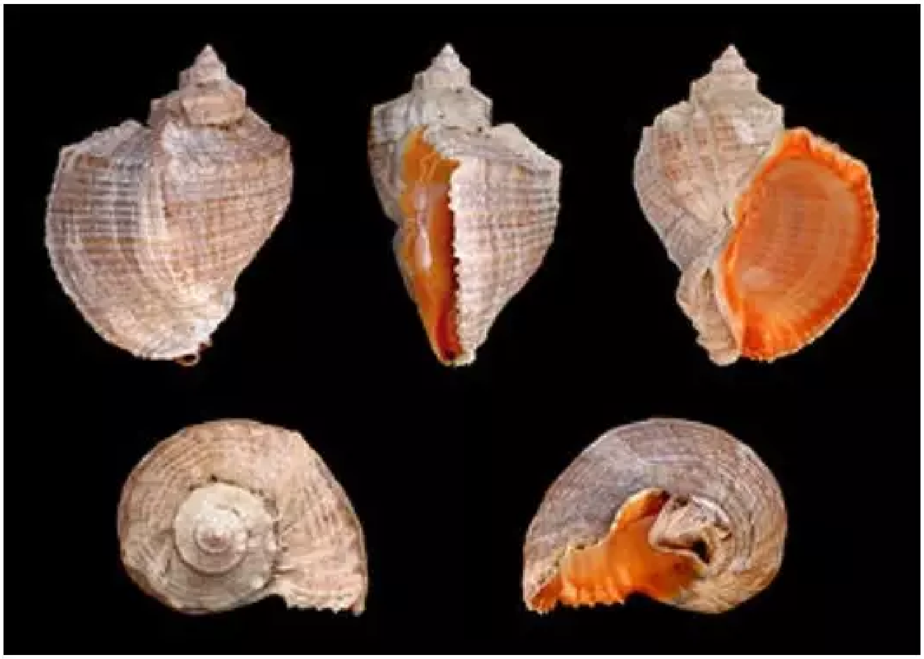

Figure 7 Pulse red snail. Quoted from Wikipedia.

This inference is supported by archaeological evidence: the number of shellfish unearthed in Yin Commercial sites has gradually decreased, and stone shellfish, clamshell, bone shell, copper shell, etc. have begun to appear. Among them, copper shell is the earliest metal currency in the history of our country. This phenomenon shows that the shellfish has long been the main flow currency of the commercial dynasty, and the commercial dynasty later lost the supply source of the beta.

According to research, the main production area of freight forwarders in the world is in the Maldives of the tropical Indian Ocean. One possibility is that the business dynasty had trade with the residents of tropical marine islands in the early days. Another possibility is that the ancestors of our business dynasty once lived in the tropics and accumulated a large amount of shellfish. After the arrival of the Central Plains, the supply location of Beckham was lost, so substitutes were gradually manufactured.

The first possibility is relatively small: during the two-lig post period when the commercial dynasty was very weak and in inland areas, Beckon was unearthed. If Baijin was obtained through trade with tropical islands, why did Baijin decrease as the business gradually grew?

To date, the earliest shell found for commercial circulation was used by Arab businessmen in more than 2000 BC. Sumer has been dealing with Arabs since more than 2000 BC. It is likely that the shipping shell will be used very early. The Haynes fled from the two rivers to Egypt, and then fled Egypt, possibly with cargo shells. However, the archaeological community generally believes that ancient Egypt mainly used copper and silver metals as physical currency. Copper and silver are priced by weight. Similar to our ancient times. Due to the retaliatory destruction of the 15th dynasty of the Haikens by the Eighteenth Dynasty, it is unclear whether the Haiks used cargo shells in ancient Egypt. Considering that the Hercules have always been a business nation. They have frequent business activities with Arabs, and they should use cargo shells at least in foreign trade.

My point is that after the Haykes fled ancient Egypt, metals such as copper and silver became extremely scarce. At the same time, after escaping from the Red Sea, they entered the high-yield area of the shell and it was easier to obtain the shell. They were abandoned the copper and silver physical currency system and switched to shell as currency.

Gene map

National Geographic has launched a work to infer human migration pathways through global gene sequencing https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/human-journey/。目前已经测定了全球70多万人。这项工作发现了不少重要的人类迁徙路径方面的信息。如图8是美国国家地理根据现今70多万人的基因图谱获得的人类迁徙路线图。其中一条就是从马来西亚经海路进入东亚的。有兴趣的读者可以登录其网站，查看具体路线的描述。

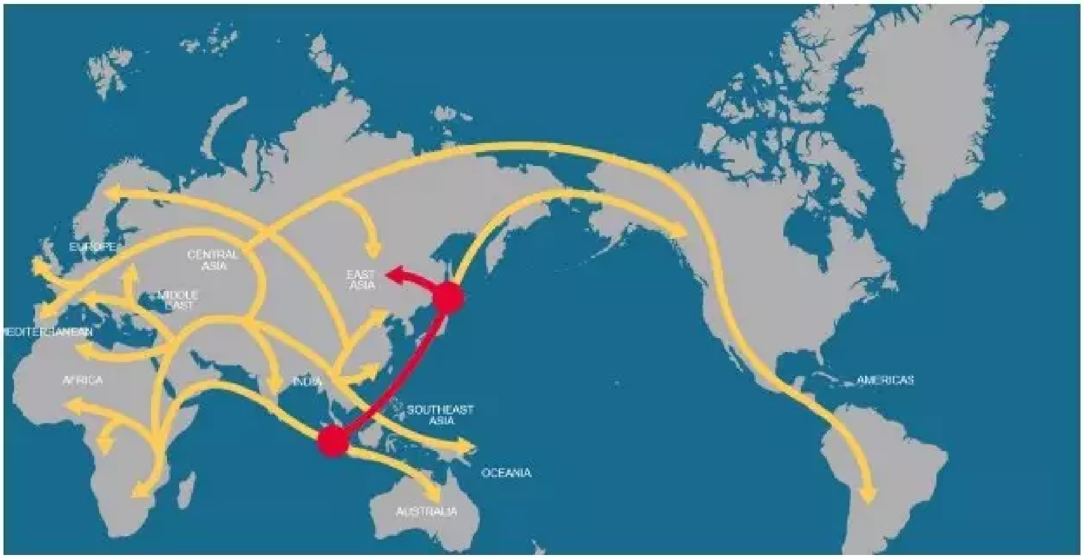

Figure 8 is changed from the US National Geographic website. Among them, the red lines are the migration routes of single bodies G, M, O, D, C genes. https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/human-journey/

It is worth pointing out that the genetic acquisition is the current distribution. It does not give accurate migration time. Even the path of migration can be blurred or even completely wrong due to multiple migration of the population. I personally think that the red migration route generally represents the migration of businessmen from after fleeing ancient Egypt. Unlike the inference of the national geography of the United States, the route of business-oriented migration should be from Malaysia into the Yellow River Basin, not through Japan into Russia.

There are different versions of this picture online, and some people give specific migration time. The migration time alone cannot be accurately defined by the current genetic distribution. Many are inferred from the evidence of “ fragments ” obtained by archaeology. One of the common views is that the era of red line migration was 17,000 years ago. Considering the ancient navigation technology and the distribution of the Han surnames, etc., I think that the migration occurred more than 1400 BC, that is, after the Haykes discussed ancient Egypt, they lived in the Malay Peninsula for decades. The climate continues to move north, reaching near Luoyang in the Yellow River Basin. From Ermian and Erligang to Anyang, a powerful Yin Shang Empire was gradually established.

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Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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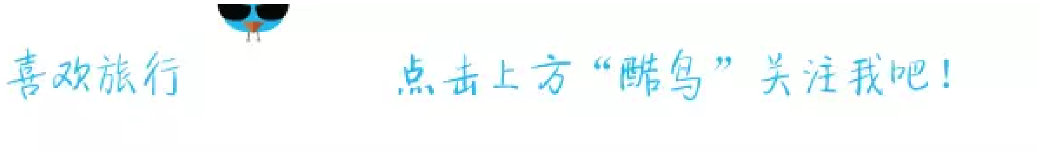
Cool Bird Column |After the annihilation of the Hayes dynasty, is nautical technology far enough to travel across the ocean?

Original Sun Wei Dong **Cool Bird Travel Network** January 12, 2016 23:59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0011: Climate change, Shipbuilding and sailing

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5.7 Climate change, shipbuilding and navigation

As mentioned earlier, after the defeat of the Haynes, some people fled to the Red Sea by boat. Since the two sides of the Red Sea are the powerful Cuban Biron Empire and the eighteenth dynasty of ancient Egypt, they can only enter the tropical Indian Ocean along the southeast of the Red Sea. During this period, he lived in the tropical region near Malaysia for decades. Due to the inability to adapt to the hot and humid climate of geomatitis, continue to take the boat north to reach the Yellow River Basin, which is similar to the latitude of the Nile Delta. Malay turtles, cargo shells, etc. may have been obtained during this period and brought to the Yellow River Basin.

The question is, in 1540 BC, when the Haykes dynasty went out, could nautical technology reach the level of long-distance ocean? Judging from the existing archaeological data, the navigation technology of the Haygus should be fully capable of crossing the ocean.

As mentioned earlier, the Hercules are a branch of Sumer. Archaeologists generally believe that the Sumerians came to the two rivers by boat between 5500 and 4000 BC. According to Sumerian records and legends, the Sumerians' " ancestors came from the choppy sea " came to the two rivers. I speculate that they should be one of the surviving tribes after the floods.

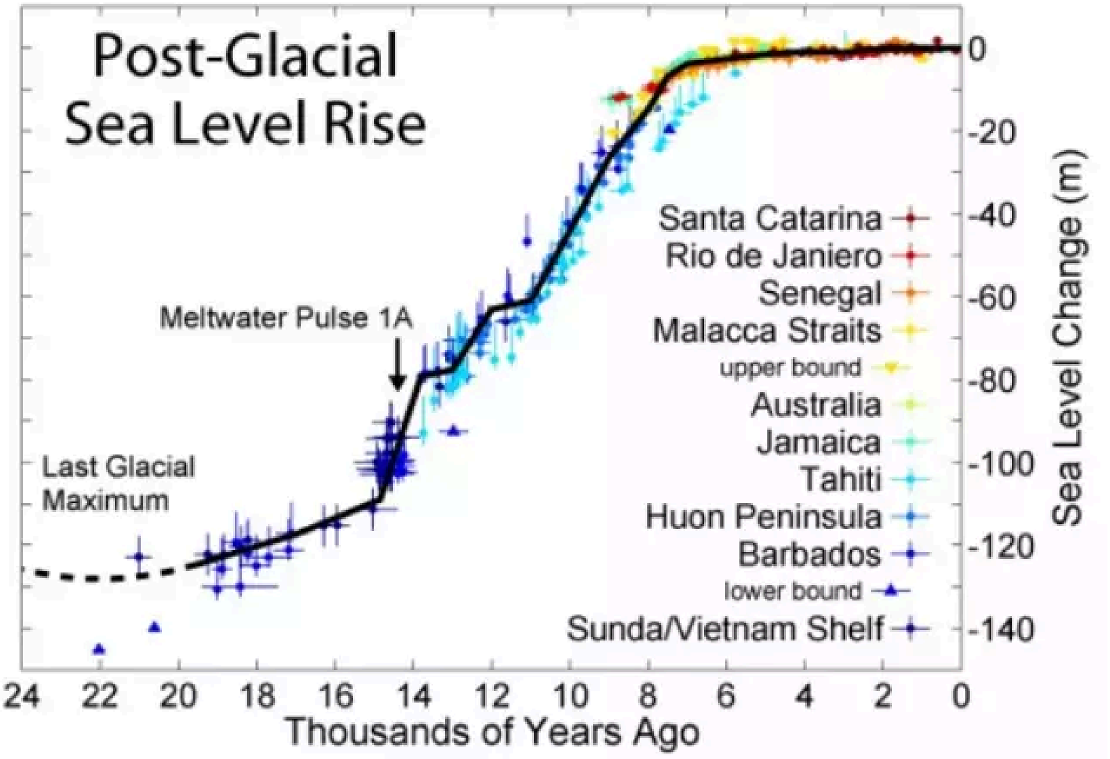


Figure 1 Sea level changes. About 8,000 years ago, sea level reached near today's sea level. It has increased by about 120-130 meters from 18,000 years ago. Quoted from Wikipedia. " Post-Glacial Sea Level". Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons-https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Post-Glacial_Sea_Level.png#/media/File:Post-Glacial_Sea_Level.png

The story of the Great Flood is circulating in many ethnic groups. The Westerners believed that the story of the Great Flood was the earliest story of the Sumerians, which was later spread and developed by the Jews, and eventually turned into a story about Noah's Ark and the Great Flood in the 《 Bible 》. There are two stories about the Great Flood in our country. One is ancient, the female snail fills the sky, and the other is young, Dayuji.

I personally think that the Great Flood appeared in the process of ice reduction after the last ice expiration. In particular, moraine lakes and dams lakes are often causing huge floods. As shown in Figure 1, at the end of the ice age, the global sea level was about 120-130 meters lower than it is today. Today's continental shelf is above sea level. Like the Persian Gulf, our Bo Sea, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, and the northern part of the South China Sea may all be fertile ground for the richness of water grass. The archaeological community believes that many farming nations first cultivated and lived on the current continental shelf.

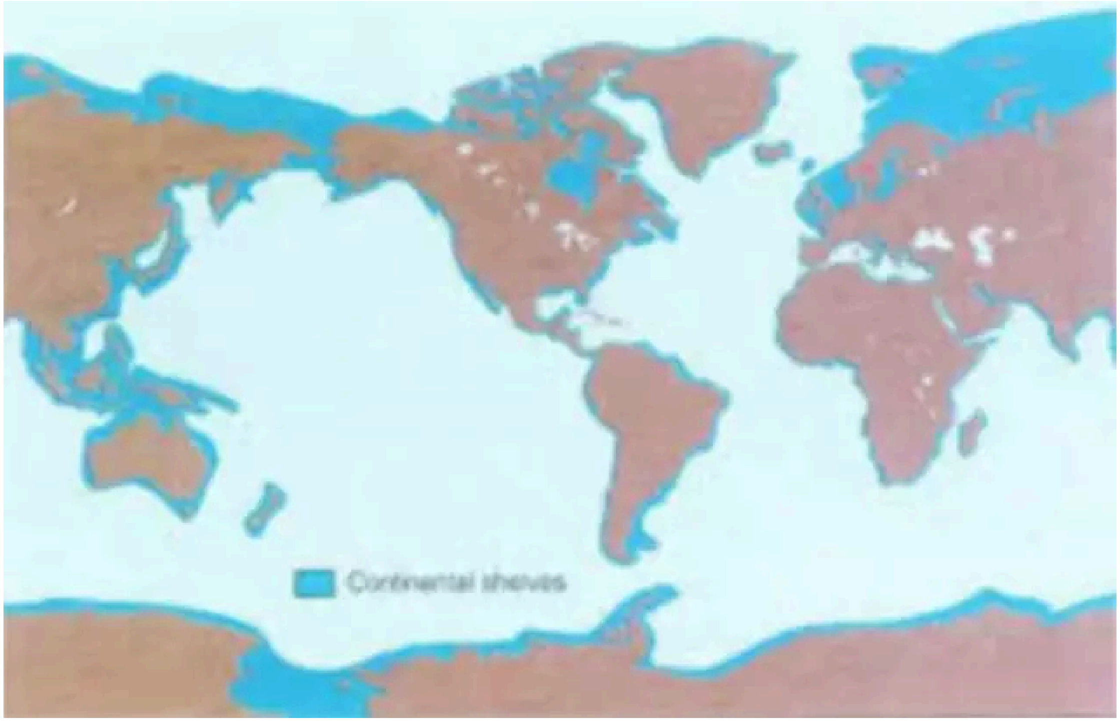


Figure 2 Distribution of the global continental shelf. The picture is quoted from Baidu pictures. The continental shelf generally has a water depth of 120 meters. One view is that the edge of the continental shelf is the coastal position at the end of the ice.

The Persian Gulf is now about 40 meters deep. As can be seen from Figure 1, the Persian Gulf was still above sea level 10,000 years ago. By about 8,000 years ago, the floods destroyed the farming civilization in the Persian Gulf. At the same time, the global continental shelf is covered by sea. Note that the culture of Hemdu in our country has disappeared during this period.

The earliest inhabitants of the two river basins today are the Sumerians who arrived here around 7500. From the perspective of space location, the Sumerians are most likely from the Persian Gulf region today. Of course, they are not excluded from other regions. For example, the culture of Hemdu found in our country discovered the ship 7-8 thousand years ago (Figure 3). Can they travel across the ocean and come to the two rivers?

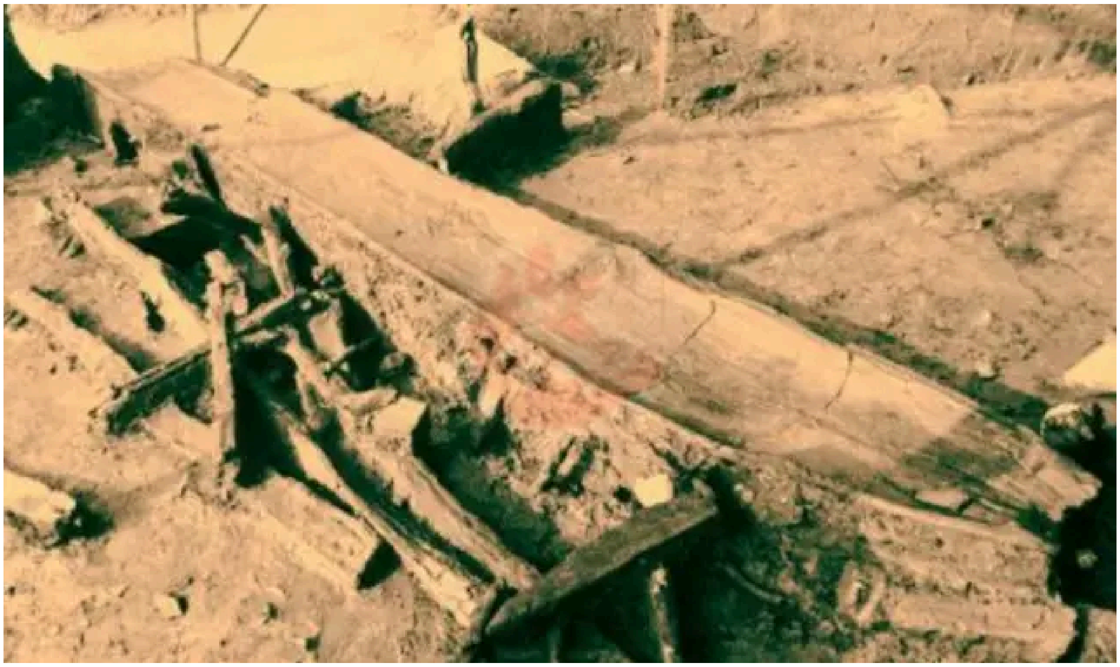


Figure 3 The ship drained by Heim is quoted from Baidu pictures.

Importantly, Hemdu discovered the earliest wood " tenon" technology in humans to date (Figure 4). Tenons are the key to early shipbuilding technology. The ancient Egyptians and Sumerians were proficient in this technique.

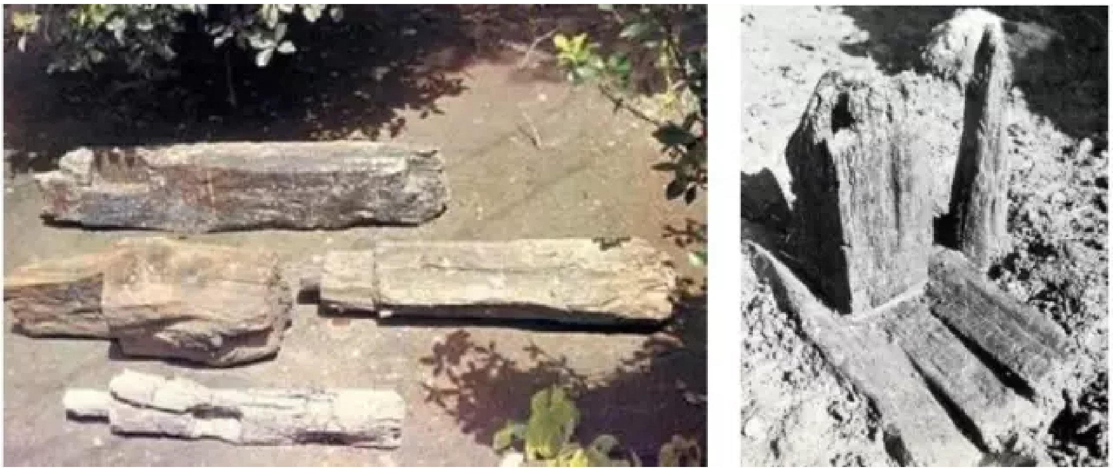


Figure 4 The large tenge of Hemdong is a key technology for using wood to make ships and houses. Quoted from Baidu pictures.

No matter where the Sumerians come from, they have created a splendid civilization in the two rivers. Among them, their shipbuilding technology is a bright spot. Since the Sumerians arrived in the two river basins, they used ships to conduct shipping in the two river basins. They started using sails thousands of years ago. They also used livestock and fibers to pull the boat upstream of the two rivers.

In fact, the pronunciation of Hercules is very similar to “ Haike”. Its ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs also seem to be related to ships and navigation. In fact, the Haybus are proficient in navigation technology and often do business between the Middle East and ancient Egypt through the Red Sea. They will transport huge firs by boat.

The shipbuilding technology and shipping in ancient Egypt are also very developed. The archaeological community once believed that reeds were produced along the Nile. The reeds are buoyant and waterproof. The ancient Egyptians of Upper Ancient made ships with reeds and sailed along the Nile, Mediterranean and Red Sea. The ancient Egyptians are likely to make a large number of reed ships for daily life. But the reed-made ships obviously do not have the ability to sail in the ocean.

Some even think that the legendary Noah's Ark was made of reeds and asphalt. This is obviously a misunderstanding and speculation. This speculation once misled people's understanding of the ancient Egyptians' ability to sail. In the 《 Bible 》P16-In the first century, Noah’s Ark was described: “ You will build an ark with cypress, build some cabins in the ark, and apply asphalt inside and outside. You want to build this way: the ark must be three hundred cubits long, fifty cubits wide, and thirty cubits high. The upper and upper sides of the ark are made with windows, one elbow high; the door is installed on the side; the ark is divided into the upper and lower three floors. ” I tend to think that Noah's Ark is made of wood. Note that Noah's Ark happened 8,000 years ago.

In fact, ancient Egyptians would make wooden boats very early. Archaeology found that about 3,000 BC, ancient Egypt built a 21-meter-long ship. There were no nails at the time. The ancient Egyptians used wood tenons and ropes to link the wood. As shown in Figure 4, as early as more than 5,000 BC, the Hemdu had mastered the large tenge technology. After the wooden board is connected with a tenge, the ancient Egyptians will use asphalt to carry out waterproof treatment on the ship. The ancient Egyptians made extensive use of large vessels suitable for voyages to trade between cities in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. There is a lot of archaeological evidence in ancient Egypt's shipbuilding technology.

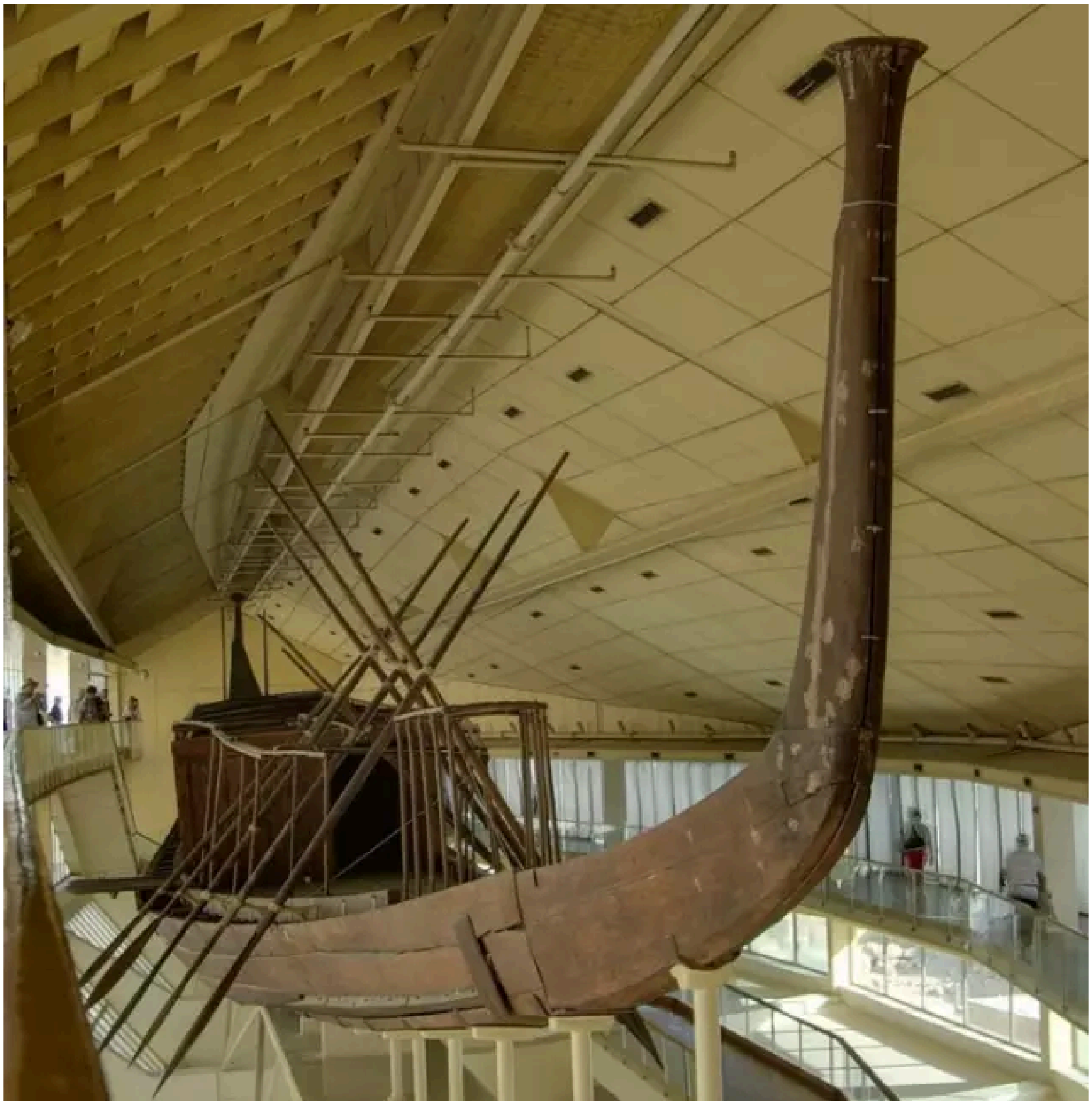
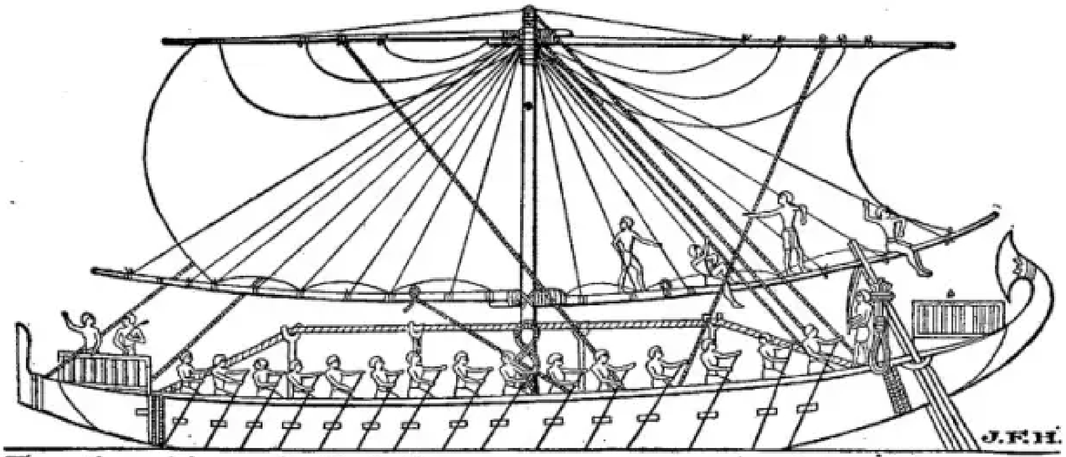


Figure 5 “Huff ship ” unearthed under the pyramid of Giza, 43.6 meters long. Quoted from Wiki "Gizeh Sonnenbarke BW 2" by Berthold Werner-Own work. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons-https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gizeh_Sonnenbarke_BW_2.jpg#/media/File:Gizeh_Sonnenbarke_BW_2.jpg

In 2013, archaeologists discovered the port 4,500 years ago along the Red Sea. The size of the port convinced archaeologists that ancient Egyptians could carry out ocean shipping. In more than 4500 BC, a 43.6-meter-long “ Huff ” ship once sailed into the Khufu pyramid construction site in Giza. It is worth pointing out that in the Ming Dynasty more than 600 years ago, the famous main vessel used by Zheng He Xiaxi “ two thousand materials ” ship, with a length of about 61 meters. In the course of seven times to the Atlantic, Zheng and many times went to East Africa and the Red Sea. Some even think that Zheng He once crossed the Cape of Good Hope and entered Europe. Columbus was a hero who discovered the American continent. The ship used by Columbus was only 23 meters long. As another example, the South China Sea One, which is now sensational, is a ship in the Song Dynasty engaged in ocean trade. So far, tens of thousands of cultural relics have been excavated. But the ship is only 21 meters long. A 21-meter-long ship can be shipped ocean. The 43.6-meter-long ship discovered by the Huf pyramid shows that the ancient Egyptian navigation technology has reached a very high level.



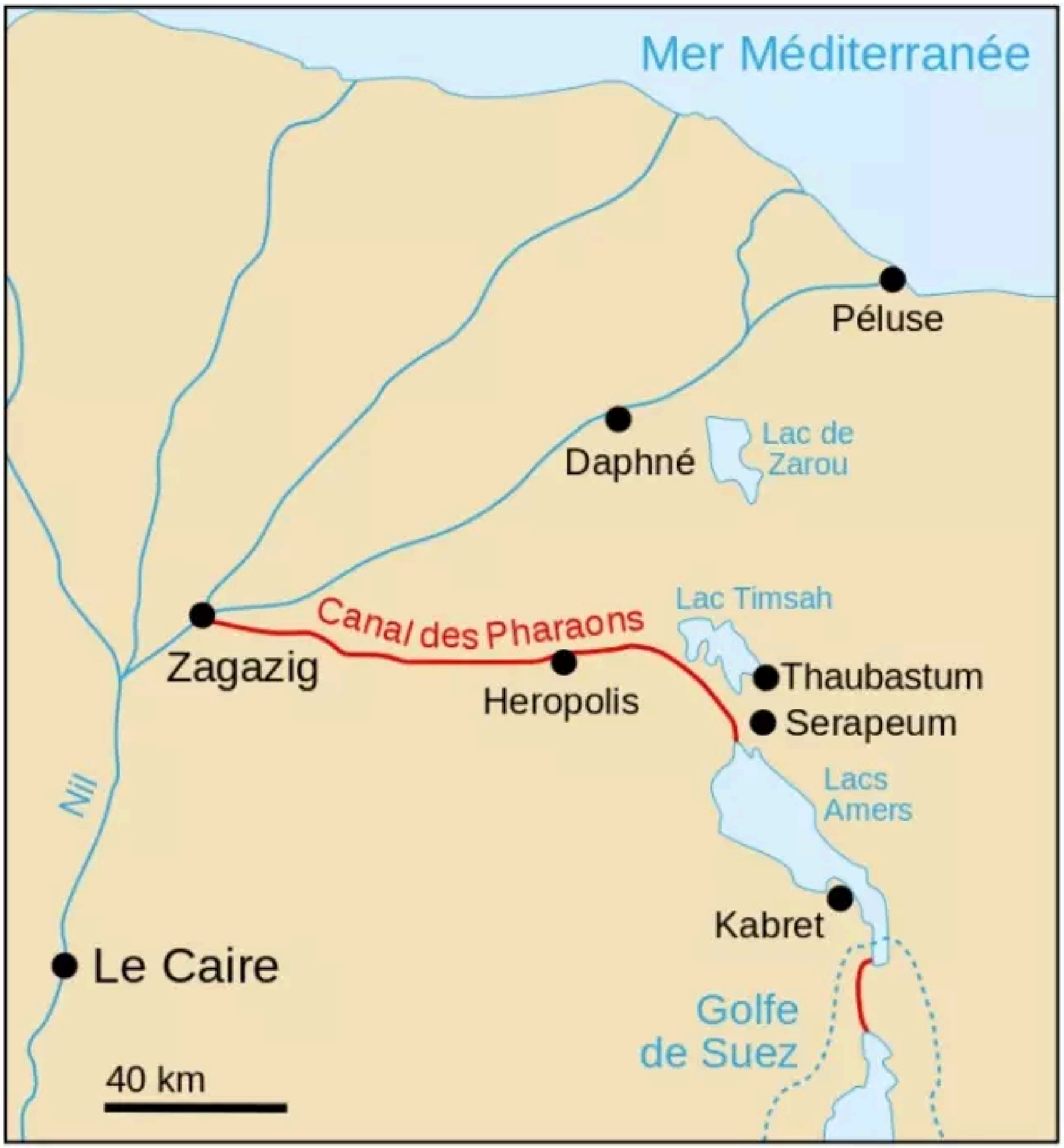
Egyptian ship on the Red Sea, about 1250 B.C. [From Torr's "Ancient Ships."]
Mr. Langton Cole calls attention to the rope *truss* in this illustration, stiffening the beam of the ship. No other such use of the truss is known until the days of Modern engineering.

Figure 6 Schematic diagram of large ships in ancient Egypt.

This is enough to show that ancient Egypt is not only very good at manufacturing large ships, but also good at digging canals and driving ships to pyramid construction sites. The stone materials for the construction of the pyramid may be mainly transported by ship.

Ancient Egyptian obelisk is often tens of meters high and weighs hundreds of tons. These obelisks are processed on the banks of the Nile River and then shipped to the destination by boat. To transport hundreds of tons of obelisk, the required vessel should be at least dozens of meters long. Some archaeologists believe that ancient Egyptians used dozens of tugboats (Figure 6), and each tug had more than 20 rivals to tow a barges weighing hundreds of tons and transport obelisk.

By the time of the Kingdom of China (2133 —1786 BC), Egypt's shipbuilding technology had developed significantly and could sail in the open ocean. In particular, the ancient Egyptians also dug the canal between the Nile and the Red Sea (Figure 7). The Haybus people are using developed navigation technology and the waterway between the Red Sea and the Nile River to reach the east and west, carrying out commercial activities between ancient Egypt and countries along the Red Sea, and gradually developing and growing.


Mer Méditerranée
Péluse
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Lac Timsah
Canal des Pharaons
Zagazig
Heropolis
Thaubastum
Serapeum
Lacs Amers
Nil
Kabret
Le Caire
Golfe de Suez
40 km

Figure 7 The canal dug in ancient Egypt connects the Nile with the Red Sea. " Canal des Pharaons" by annie brocolie-Inspirée d'une carte du livre Suez & Panama de Benoît Heimermann aux édition Arthaud. Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.5 via Wikimedia Commons-https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Canal_des_Pharaons.svg#/media/File:Canal_des_Pharaons.svg

According to archaeological data, during the Yin Shang period, the commercial dynasty seemed to belong to the landlocked country. The main body is near Henan. But their capital has always been near the Yellow River. According to the 《 Scripture 》: “ is very strong in the carols, and there are sentences of ” intercepted overseas, indicating that as early as the business as a prince country, the business can not only sail, but also reach overseas. These instructions indicate that the merchant has a long voyage. The aforementioned cargo shells, Malay turtles, and bronze bronzeware all support the merchants to have good nautical skills, they come from ancient Egypt.

Guo Mo Ruo's editor-in-chief 《 General History of China 》 believes that the ancestors of the merchants are from Toyi. Tohoki is Kiyoi, and there are currently different versions of its composition. However, there is an important fact that in the process of commercial soup defeating the Xia Yi, “ Jiayi ” was once a key issue. When Merchant Tang stopped to test its response to Xia Lang Nagon for the first time, Xia Ling mobilized Jiayi's teacher to crush the merchant soup. Merchant soup immediately “ plead guilty and return to work ”; soon, the Xia Dao slay killed the heavy officials and the traitors left, the merchant soup stopped the tribute again, and the Xia Dao mobilized “ Jiuzi's teacher ”, Jiuzi did not obey his orders. At this time, the merchant soup decisively launched a crusade against Xia Ling, thereby winning. It can be seen from this point that the business is obviously not Toyi. In fact, the sphere of influence of the Commercial Dynasty has not reached what historians call Toyi. The merchant king was sent to Dongyi for a large number of troops, and the song was empty. Slaves can only be used to defend King Zhou Wu’s army. As a result, the slaves fell, and were easily defeated by Zhou.

Since the business community still belongs to the landlocked country surrounded by “Tony ”, “Huaii ” during the peak period, how could the business dynasty have first-class navigation technology? How about “ overseas interception ”?

The main sphere of influence in ancient Egypt is in the Nile River Basin, north to the Mediterranean, and east to the Red Sea. As mentioned earlier, ancient Egyptians could build large ships four or five thousand years ago. And a canal connecting the Red Sea and the Nile was built to connect the waterways of the Red Sea, Nile and Mediterranean. If the merchant was developed in the east of ancient Egypt, then it is a good understanding of the merchant’s record in navigation: “Overseas ”.

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Sun Wei Dong

Do By

Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

This article was published by the author Sun Wei Dong authorized the Cool Bird Platform

酷鸟专栏

在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编
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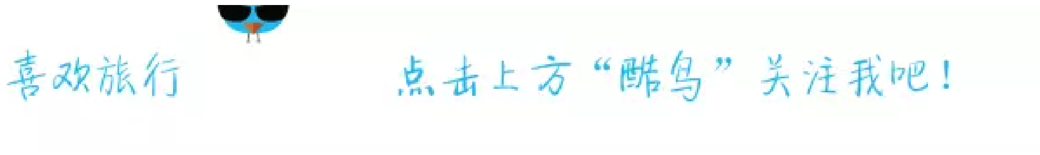
Cool Bird Column | Commercial Empire in the Yellow River Basin

Original Sun Wei Dong **Cool Bird Travel Network** January 19, 2016 23:59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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

0012: Commercial Empire in the Yellow River Basin

Foreword

Previous articles: Cool Bird Column | Where was the early city and tomb of the business district?

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5.2 Kyhan and Dajia

Previous articles: Cool Bird Column | Who is the first pharaoh of Hayes?

5.3 Yin

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5.5 The annihilation of the Hayes dynasty

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5.6 Escape from ancient Egypt

Previous articles: Cool Bird Column | What evidence can support the merchant to come to the Yellow River Basin from the sea?

5.7 Climate change, shipbuilding and navigation

Previous articles: Cool Bird Column |After the annihilation of the Hayes dynasty, is nautical technology far enough to travel across the ocean?

5.8 Commercial Empire in the Yellow River Basin

The business dynasty has moved to the capital many times in history. According to the 《 bamboo age 》, the commercial dynasty has “m ”, “ arrogance ”, ” Xing“, ”Dim “, ”Nanmen<TAG Most of the metropolitan sites have no conclusive evidence to demonstrate. Often based on place names, there are too many ingredients attached.

From the perspective of Yin Shang culture, it is now more certain that “ Erligang culture ” represented by Yinjun, Henan, and “ Yin Commercial culture ” represented by Yinjuan, Henan. The second mile of Heinan Luoyan was determined by the archaeological community as the capital of summer “ ?? ”, which is considered to represent the ruins of the civilization of the summer dynasty. But at present, the attributes in the two miles are very controversial.

First, the carbon 14 age in the first phase of the second mile is more than 3,400 years (less than 1500 BC). This era clearly entered the middle stage of the business (the business dynasty was actually about 1650 BC).

Secondly, the second mile is a long-lasting site. The cultural relics belong to the Yangshao culture and Longshan culture that span the Stone Age until the period of East Week and East Han.

In addition, the second-mile site did not have written records such as Oracle, which was found in the Anyang Yin commercial site.

More importantly, the two-mile building is not luxurious, which is in stark contrast to the historical record of the luxury of the summer dynasty. And the scope of cultural influence in the middle is very small. There have been few bile cultural sites discovered so far. In the 1970s, the excavation and research on the ruins of Dongxian Feng and Xiangfen Tao Temple in Xia County were considered to belong to the Xia Dynasty. But there is a clear difference between the two. Recently, some people think that the site of Tao Temple is “Yaodu ”. These all need further verification.

In my opinion, the second-mile site is actually the first place where the ancestors of the commercial dynasty landed in the Yellow River Basin. At that time, the main inhabitants of the eastern part of the Yellow River Basin and even the Yangtze River Basin were the ancestors of the Altai family. Because of this, the range of cultural influence in the second mile is very small. The Altai language family has been a shed-style round building living in the ground for a long time. After the ancestors of the business dynasty came to the Yellow River Basin, they brought bronze, text and square houses and cities.

If the era of the turning point of the stone age into the bronze age and the turning point of the circular shack to the square building in the bronze age is designated as the era when the ancestors of the commercial dynasty landed in the Yellow River Basin, it should be around 1450 BC.

From about 1540 BC to about 1450 BC, there is a history of nearly 100 years. During this hundred years, the ancestors of the Commercial Dynasty lived in the Malay Peninsula for decades. Due to the inability to adapt to the hot geothermal climate, he further took the boat north and reached the Yellow River. The ethnic groups who have long lived in the Delta of the two rivers and the Nile Basin have naturally chosen the alluvial plains of the Yellow River.

As mentioned earlier, the work done by National Geographic to trace human migration with genes shows that there is a migration path that comes to China from the Malay Peninsula by sea.

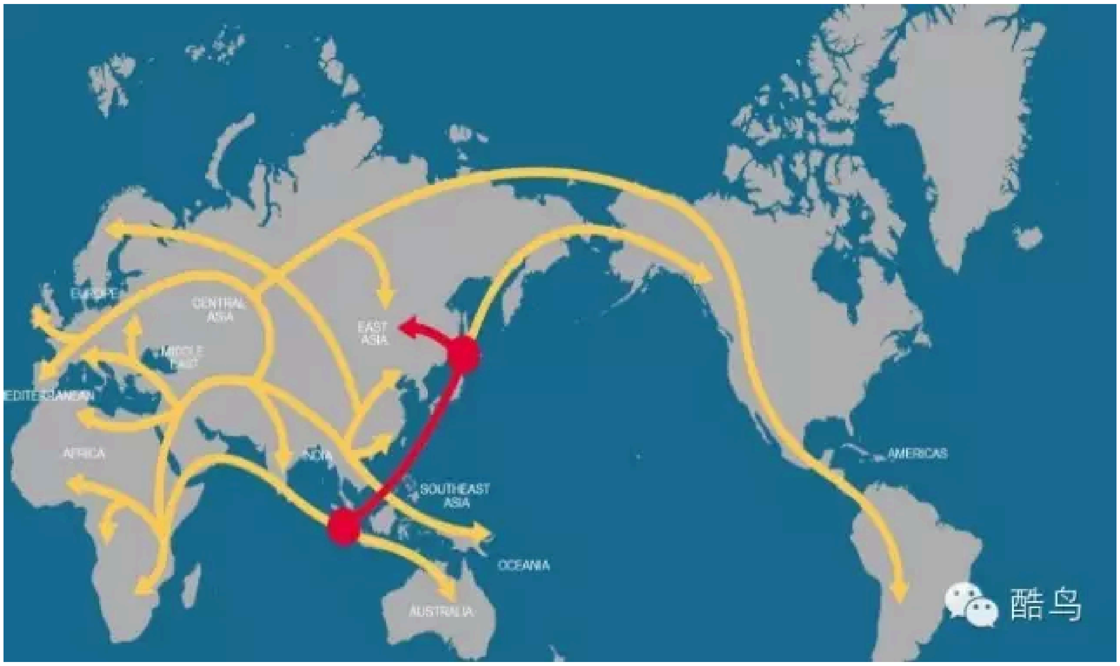
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Figure 1 is changed from the US National Geographic website. Among them, the red lines are the migration routes of single bodies G, M, O, D, C genes. https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/human-journey/

Another migration route is inland. As shown in Figure 2. This migration route was taken by Zhou Chao ancestors. People in the Altai language family also migrate from a similar path. People from the Altai language family came early, and Zhou Dynasty ancestors migrated around 2000 BC.

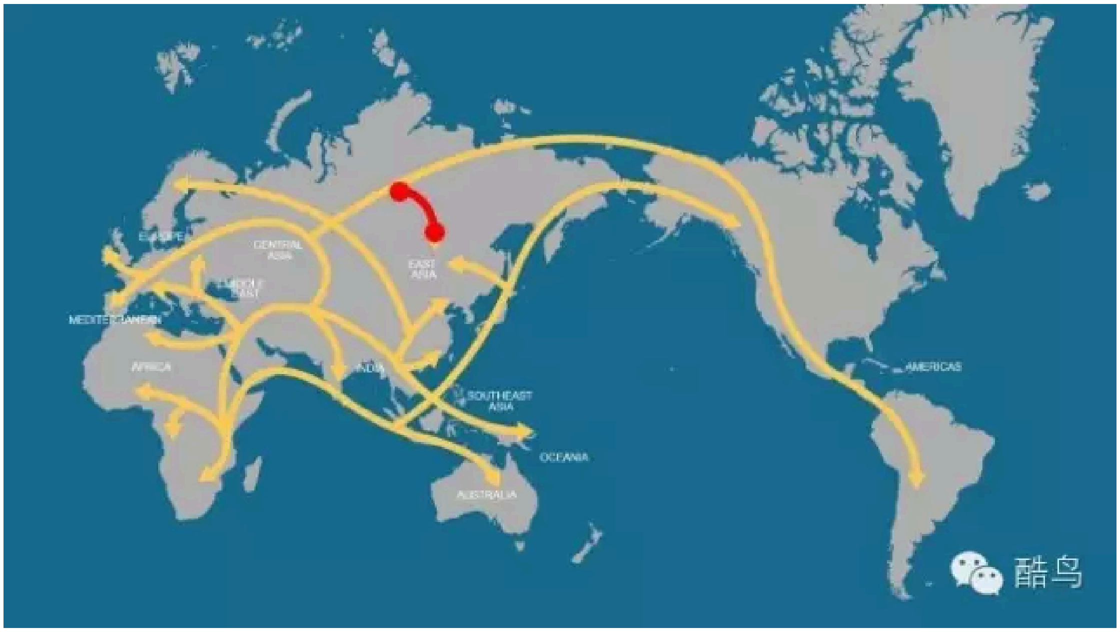
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Figure 2 is changed from the US National Geographic website. The red lines are the migration routes of single-fold A, B, C, D, Z, Q genes. https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/human-journey/

The single F gene comes from the Indian region. Mainly engaged in rice cultivation (Figure 3). These people also belong to the Han Tibetan language family. Including the southwest minority. This gene also has a certain proportion among the Han people.

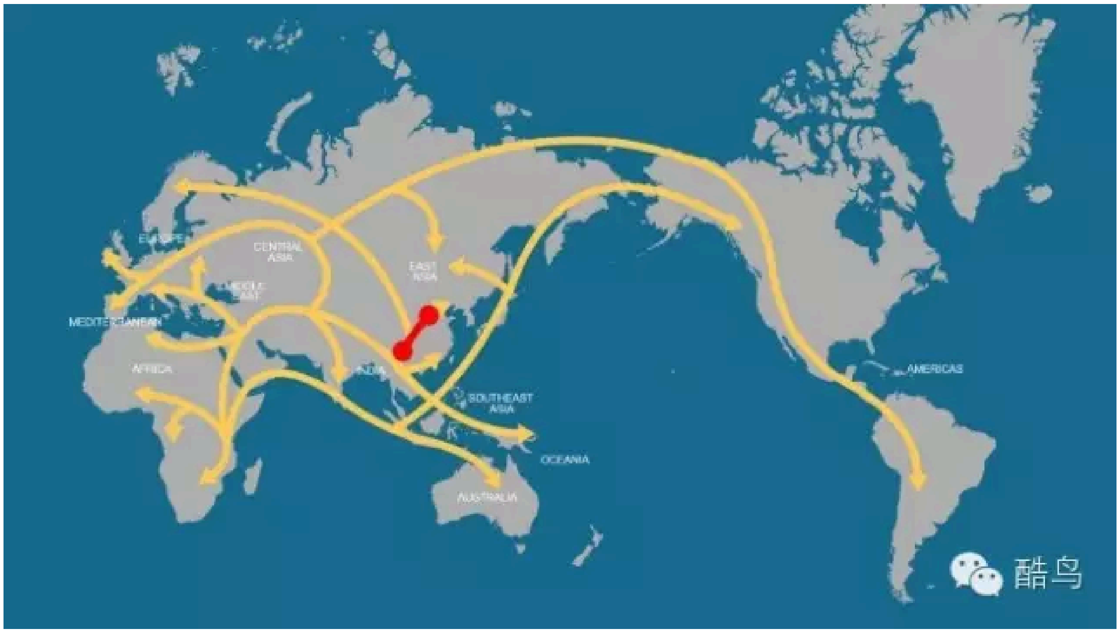
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Figure 3 is changed from the US National Geographic website. The red line is the migration route of the single F gene.

https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/human-journey/

The fourth main path is migration along the coast of India and Myanmar. This one is most likely to reach Zhejiang. They are mainly Malay. The time of migration was 60,000 years ago. Some of them went south to the Southwest Pacific Islands and Australia about 40,000 years ago. But the Chinese are generally of relatively few origins.

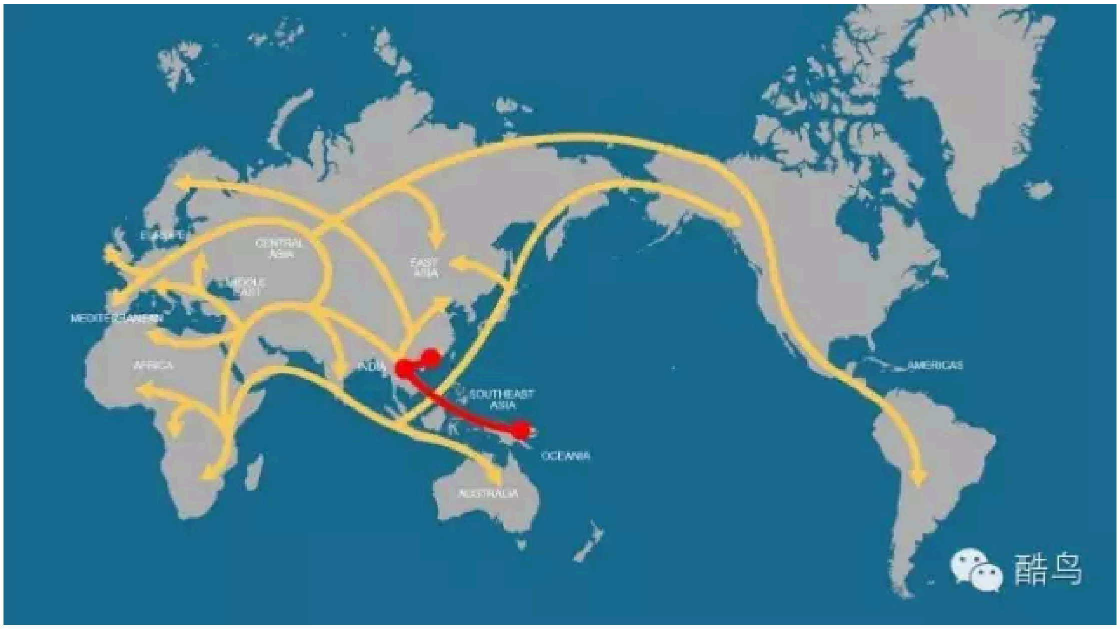
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Figure 4 is changed from the US National Geographic website. The red lines are single-fold: B4, N, O, P, R, S, Y, M gene migration route. https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/human-journey/ There are differences in the era of these genetic migrations.

There are a small number of Q genes in the Chinese, which can account for about 2%. Figure 2 is how the Q gene enters China. The Q gene is a relatively widely distributed gene that spans the bitter cold zone in the north and reaches the Americas. It is a typical gene of the Huns and Altai languages. In addition to the migration path to China shown in Figure 2, there is also a migration route to leave China. This should be the same as when Ran Min issued “ Killing Hu Ling” after Ran Min's path from northern China.

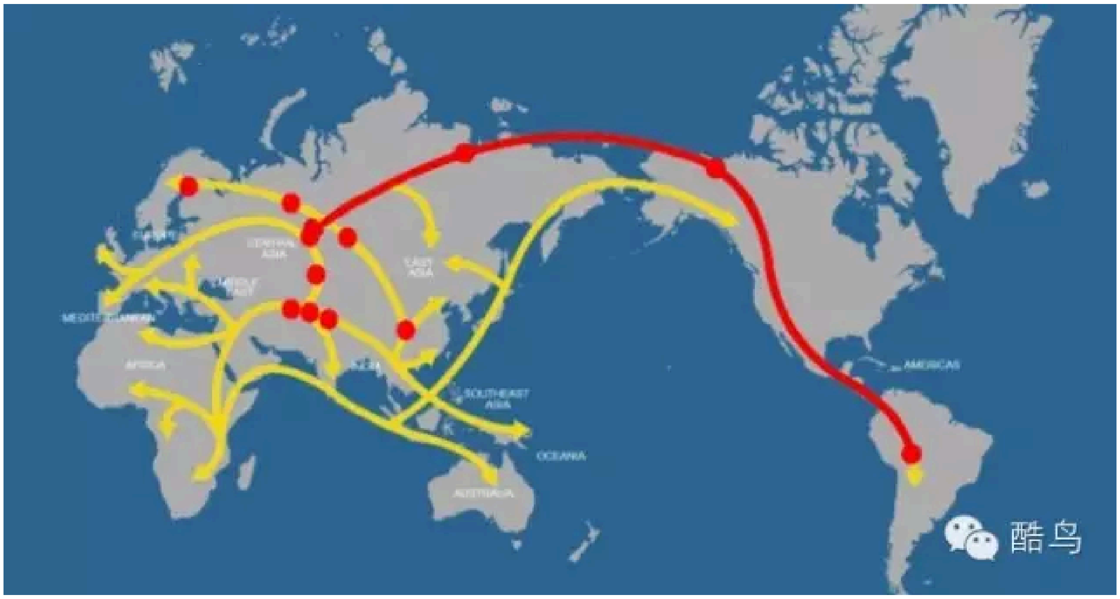
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Figure 5 The migration route of Q genes.

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Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

Sun Wei Dong

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This article was published by the author Sun Wei Dong authorized the Cool Bird Platform

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中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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Cool Bird Column | Chapter 6 Preface: The Relationship between Ancient Egypt and Zhou Dynasty Ancestor

Original Sun Wei Dong Cool Bird Travel Network January 27, 2016 00:00

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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter Six: Ancient Egypt and China

6.1 Introduction

The claim of the origin of Chinese civilization has long dominated China's archaeological world. However, not everyone has this view. For a long time, there has been a well-known international view that Chinese civilization came from ancient Egypt or Bylon, Cuba, the so-called “ Chinese Civilization ”. Early related works can be traced back to the seventeenth century. The basis is mainly text and customs. These claims have been strongly opposed by Chinese scholars, and many people believe that they have obvious racial discrimination.

The Swedish geologist Antson, who introduced modern field archaeology to China, also advocated the Western civilization of China. Anterson came to China in 1914, the first time he discovered the ruins of Li Zhoukou Store and Yang Shao culture. Antson proposed that the main basis for the Chinese civilization of West is Yang Shao culture. However, Yangshao culture is left by the ancestors of the Altai language family and cannot be used as evidence for “ Chinese civilization ”.

Many netizens questioned the content published in the previous period, and many questions were very thoughtful. The most typical of these is: Did our ancestors migrate as a whole or did a few people bring advanced technology from ancient Egypt and Sumerians? Where did the original “ indigenous people ” go? Is the subject of our genes mainly in ancient Egypt + Sumerians, or “ Aboriginal ”?

The biggest difference between my point of view and the traditional “ Chinese civilization West is that I think our ancestors have migrated to the Yellow River Basin twice as a whole, and only a small number of people have spread advanced technology. The main body of the Chinese Han gene is from ancient Egypt and Sumer. Among them, the vast majority of people came from the first migration, that is, our ancestors migrated from ancient Egypt through the Black Sea Basin, Afghanistan, and Xinjiang to Qishan; the second was the business-DPRK ancestors mentioned in the previous chapter from the sea. To the Central Plains. Between these two times is a large-scale migration into the Yangtze River Basin.

Language is one of the simplest and direct indicators to judge the way people migrate. It can be confirmed, supplemented, and corrected with genes, surnames, and other archaeological evidence. The Yellow River Basin once belonged to the area where the people of the Altai family lived first. If a small number of ancient Egyptians and Sumerians brought advanced technology to China, we should now speak a certain language of the Altai language family, not the Han Tibetan language family.

Language is controlled by the majority. Even if the overall migration is too small, the language cannot be dominated. There are many examples of this. The most typical example is that since the ?? sub-Korean period in more than 1,000 BC, Chinese-speaking Chinese people have continuously emigrated to the Korean peninsula and have been in a dominant position for a long time. The genetic composition of South Korea and North Korea is now almost the same as that of the Chinese. But Korean belongs to the Altai language family. In addition, the Qing Dynasty ruled 300 million Han people and ruled China for 267 years since Nurhachi, but did not change the language of the Han people to the Altai family. On the contrary, the vast majority of Manchuans no longer speak Full-fledged language, but Chinese, that is, from the Altai family to the Han Tibetan language family. In sharp contrast to this, Europeans emigrated to the Americas and Australia on a large scale. Almost all of the Americas and Australia are in the Indo-European language family (India-Europe), and the languages of the indigenous people quickly retire to a secondary position or even become extinct. The indigenous population fell to about 1% of the total population.

The key here is Whether the foreign people are integrated with the local " indigenous " ethnic group Once integrated, the language of a large number of ethnic groups will dominate; if not integrated, the two languages can develop independently. It can be seen from the existing historical data that the ancestors of the Commercial Dynasty and Zhou Dynasty have long wars with the people of the Altai language family around them. Most of the time it can be said that you are dead and the degree of integration is very low. Even during the period of chaos, Mongolia and full-scale rule, the integration of the Han and Altai ethnic groups is not high. This can be verified from genes.

In addition to language and genes, Surname is also an important indicator , Can give key information, which is conducive to fully and accurately reducing the true face of history. There are two main surnames of the Han people. One is the surname of the business dynasty. At present, more than 20% of the Han surnames come from the surname; the second is the Ji surname of the Zhou Dynasty. More than 60% of the surnames come from the surname of Ji. As mentioned earlier, the ancestors of the Commercial Dynasty came from the sea, while the ancestors of Zhou Dynasty came from land.

A lot of space was spent on the relationship between the Sumerians and the ancestors of the business dynasty. Starting this week, we will talk about the relationship between ancient Egypt and Zhou Dynasty ancestors.

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Sun Wei Dong

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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This article was published by the author Sun Wei Dong authorized the Cool Bird Platform

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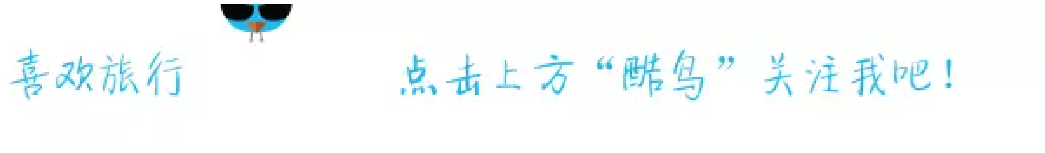
Original Sun Wei Dong **Cool Bird Travel Network** February 03, 2016 03:00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This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter 6: Ancient Egypt and China

6.1 Introduction

Cool Bird Column | Chapter 6 Preface: The Relationship between Ancient Egypt and Zhou Dynasty Ancestor

6.2 Grass and wheat

The Zhou Chao appointment began in 1054 BC. As times are relatively new, historians have a better understanding of Zhou Dynasty's history. But the early history of Zhou is not clear. For example, 《Historical × Zhou Ji 》 stated that starting from the beginning of the week began with the latter Ji, and then Ji was his mother Jiang Yuan who saw the footprints of the giant in the wild. Curious, stepped on the footprints, and became pregnant. After the child was born, Jiang Yuan felt unknown, so he threw him in the alley, and the horses avoided stepping on it; he threw it on the ice, and the bird protected him with wings. As a result, Jiang Yuan felt that the child was a god and was raised, named " abandoned ". This is obviously an ingredient in mythological legends. Some people think that it may be at a time when the matrilineal society turns to the patrilineal society, only knowing that there is a mother and not knowing who the father is. There is also a saying that Jiang Yuan is the original lady of the emperor. The emperor's son also has deeds (ancestors of the business dynasty) (The emperor who inherited the emperor's position was abolished due to absurdity after nine years in power) and Yao (who was elected by the people to replace the famous monarch of the emperor's name) were born to the emperor's other ladies. Although Abandoned (Qi Ji) was born by the emperor's wife, he was not appreciated by the emperor's teacher, and Yao promoted his reuse. I personally prefer the latter statement.

According to records and legends, Hou Ji is a god engaged in agriculture. He used to be a farmer in the Yao Shun era and taught the people to cultivate. He was the first to start planting Ji and Mai.

There is an interesting problem here. Historical legend believes that "Mai" was first planted by Kai, but archaeology shows that wheat originated from "Near East"(, that is, the two river basins to the present Turkey . The earliest wheat unearthed so far in the crescent fertile soil area was around 8800 BC, and wheat from 9600 BC was unearthed in Turkey. This shows that more than 10,000 years ago, humans began to grow wheat. This is obviously much earlier than the era of Chiji. There is a possibility that the wheat is “Ji” instead of the latest planting of the latter. Later generations confuse Ji with Kui Ji.

China has no wild wheat, so it is certain that wheat is an alien species. The earliest wheat in my country is the carbonized wheat unearthed in Xinjiang, and the carbon 14th year is about 2000 BC. The wheat unearthed in Anhui Mozhou was around 1500 BC. Overall, wheat may have entered the Xinjiang region from the two rivers through Afghanistan and then spread to the Central Plains region. The most likely is that our ancestors came to China with wheat.

Is it wrong for us to say that Sheji was the first to grow wheat? Or was Kaiji not in the Central Plains, but in the origin of wheat?

According to 《 History × Zhouchen Ji》: “ Jiezu, subproper not established. In the last year, after the summer, the government of the aftermath of the summer is declining, and it is not necessary to run between Rongdi by losing his official. ”

This passage tells us two important things, One is that after the decline of the summer dynasty, no ?? left the summer! Second, after the son of Sheji did not lose his official position, he migrated to “ between Rongdi ”. Since Sima moved to Mo Ruijin, he didn’t tell us many important questions: Where did not migrate from “Jondi ”? Where is Rongdi? The more serious problem is that before the summer dynasty, the era in which Kiki lived was Yao's brother. His son died in summer? One possibility is that the official positions of the latter Ji are passed down from generation to generation. When the father is not, the summer is declining, and the officials are not hereditary.

The division of Rongdi in the history may be based on Zhou Dynasty's statement. Zhou Dynasty divided residents into Hua Xia and Siyi: the so-called Nanban, Kitty, Toyi, and Xijong.

According to this division, the powerful businesses located in the Central Plains are once called Toyi, so it is difficult to determine the exact location of Rongdi. However, the record of 《 History × Zhou Benji 》 about “ Ancient Father ?? TAG1> can provide us with some references: ” Ancient Father ?? After the restoration of Ji, Gong Liu's cause, Ji Deyi, everyone wears it. Kaorongdi attacked him, wanting property, giving it. It has been repeated, and it is desirable to communicate with the people. The people are angry and want to fight. Ancient Gong said: “ There will be a civil king, which will benefit. In order to attack the war, Jongdi took the land and the people. The people are with me, how different it is from the other. The people want to fight for my sake and kill fathers and sons. ” It was with private individuals that went to ?? , to paint, to frustrate, to Pass Liangshan, and stopped at Qi. ”

This passage was translated into white text: Ancient Father ?? Father rebuilt Kai, Duke Liu's great cause, Ji Dejing's righteousness, which was loved by the Chinese. At this time, Rongdi's Kaunyu clan came to invade and snatch property, and the ancient father gave them. Then came the aggression, to rob the land and population. The people are very angry and want to fight back. Ancient Gong said: “ The people support the monarch in the hope that he will benefit everyone. Rongdi is now committing crimes, the purpose is to seize my land and people. What is the difference between people following me and following them? People must sacrifice to go to war for my sake. If I were to sacrifice the fathers and sons of others to guarantee me to be their monarch, I really couldn't bear it. ” So he led the family to leave the ?? land, crossed the paint water, depressed water, turned over Liangshan, and lived at the foot of Qishan.

Several place names are given here: paint water, flush water, Liangshan. Today's paint is the tributary of the Wei River. Ju Shui is inside Qin Ling and the tributary of the Han River. Today's Liangshan is in Shandong. If according to this route, Gu Gong's father seems to be from Shaanxi to Qinling to Shandong. This is obviously contradictory to their last arrival at the foot of Qishan. It is likely that these place names are not the place names today.

In fact, in the process of national migration, place names are often taken away. Many place names like the United States and Australia have traces of Europe.

According to archaeological data, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Gansu and other places have successively discovered bronze cultural sites in more than 2,000 BC. As mentioned earlier, Research Fellow Lu Houyuan of the Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and others discovered the earliest noodles in the world at the site of the new stone device in the Qinghai Province (Figure 1) before 2000 BC. If you are interested, you can consult the research work of 《Natural》 magazine“Milletnoodles in Late Neolithic, China” on October 13, 2005. The Chinese were the first to eat noodles. Zhou Chao Xianmin is the inventor of the noodles. Interestingly, these noodles discovered by Research Fellow Lu Houyuan were made of millet and millet. Similar to rice noodles in the south now. Since wheat flour fibers are longer than rice flour, noodles should be made of wheat flour first. Noodles invented alternative rice noodles in the absence of wheat.

There are two important revelations for this kind of noodle discovery. One is that the owner of the noodle likes to eat noodles very much. This nation is likely to have been dominated by wheat cultivation; second, our ancestors were in Gansu in more than 2000 BC. , Qinghai and other places have not planted wheat, or wheat is not the main crop due to climate and other reasons.

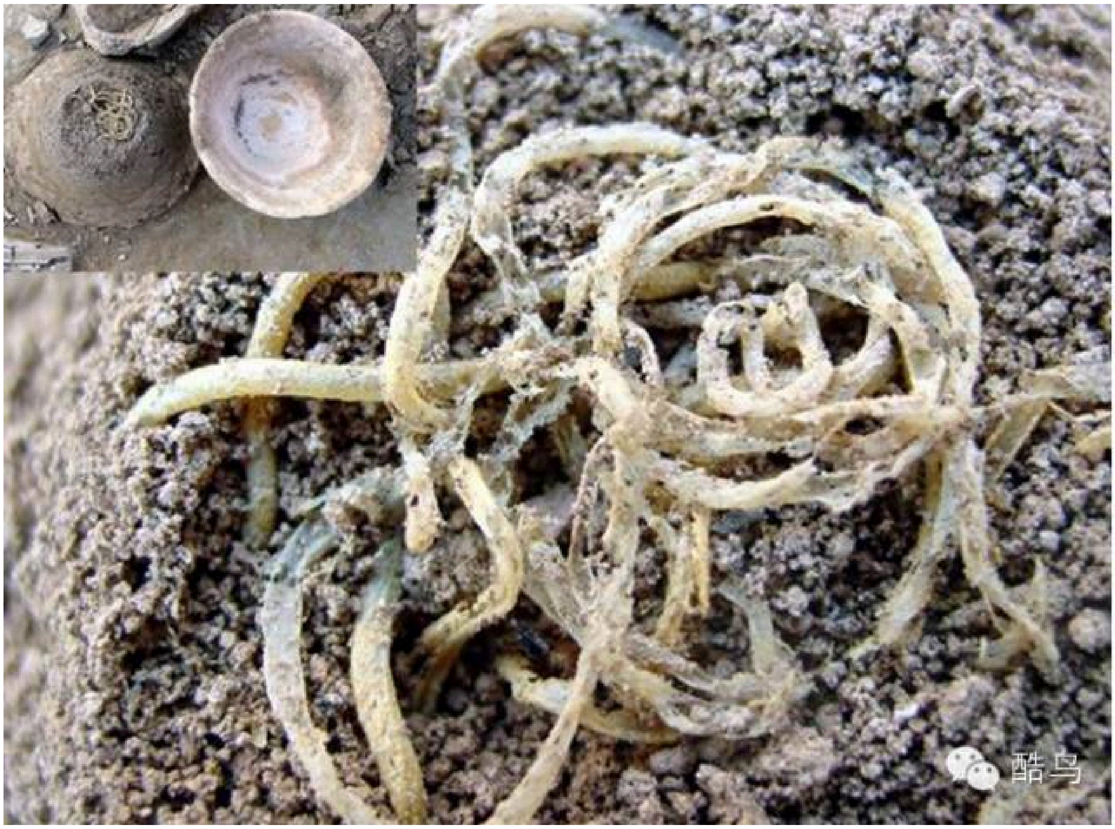
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Figure 1. The noodles unearthed at the site of the new stone device of the Lama family in Qinghai Province were mixed with millet and millet (according to Lu Houyuan, etc.). See above.

All of this implies that the Sheji and the Xia Dynasty are not in today's China.

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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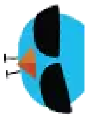

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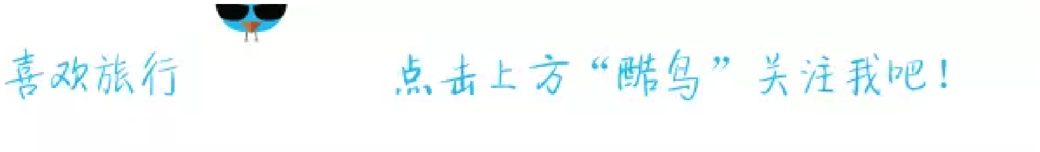
Original Sun Wei Dong **Cool Bird Travel Network** February 10, 2016 01:59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Chapter 6: Ancient Egypt and China

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6.3 Emperor's father

Legend has it that the father of Gigi is an emperor. The emperor is a famous king in the history of our country and one of the three emperors and five emperors. According to legend, his four wives gave birth to the next step (name abandoned). Emperor's second son, Ji's first ancestor, Zhou's ancestor), Emperor's best (the chief of the emperor, the tyrant, was abolished for 9 years), and Diaoyao (the fourth son of the emperor, the famous benevolent) and Qi (the emperor's third son, the ancestor of the business). According to 《 History × Fifth Emperor Book 》: " Emperor married Chen Feng's daughter and gave birth to her. Marry ?? Zi's daughter, sincere. Emperor's collapsed, and sincere. Emperor Shenli was not good, and his brother was honored for Emperor Yao. ", the honor is Yao. There is no such thing as Kaiji and Chi. The things of Gigi and Chi are described in 《 Zhou Ji 》 and 《 Yinji 》. Since 《Historical 》 does not give references, these can only be regarded as legends. However, legends often have their true side.

Is a famous emperor like an emperor leaving traces in ancient Egypt? According to my test, the emperor is the famous former Pharaoh emperor "Ka" of the ancient Egyptian Abydos.

Some people online think that Ka is Shun Di. I myself have thought this for a long time since 2009, but I am often puzzled by some details, such as cemeteries, ruling areas, etc., which are inconsistent with Shun's records and legends. But the reason is always not found. Recently, the major alumni of Chengke, the teammate of the school track and field team, Xiong Wanjun, helped to provide a large number of books about the history of ancient Egypt's former Pharaoh period. After a detailed comparative study, I found that the international archaeological community has long confused Ka with Sekhen.

In fact, the international archaeological community is controversial about Ka’s era, largely because of the confusion between the two. For example, there is an important clay pot, both before and after the Ka period, but not during the Ka period. This implies that Ka's era was earlier than they inferred.

In fact, Ka and Sekhen are different people. Ka should be the emperor's teacher, and Sekhen should be the emperor's Shun (see below for details).

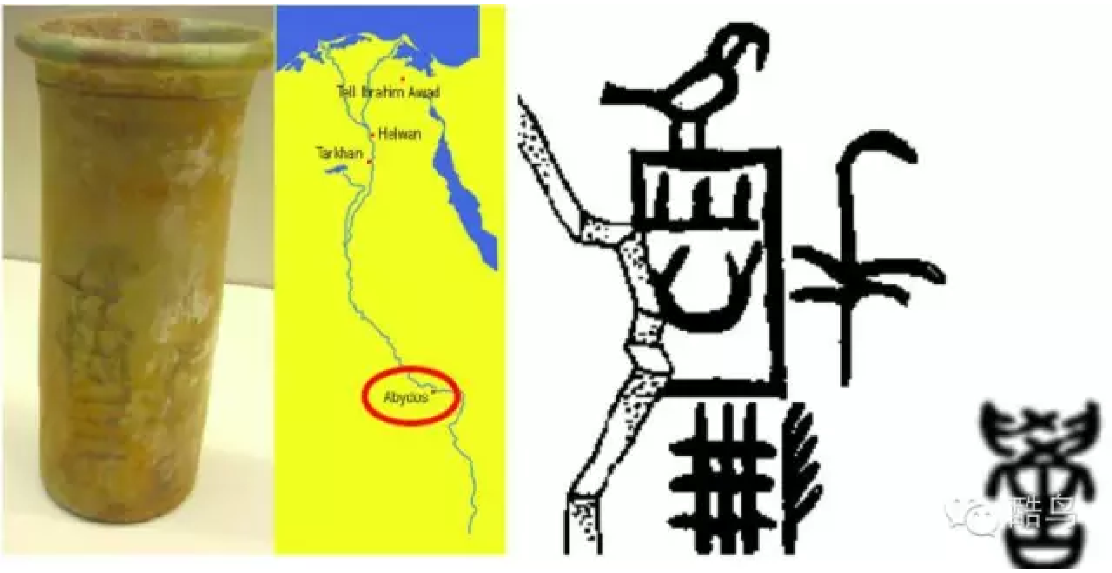


Figure 1 is a pottery unearthed by the Umm el-Qa'ab king of Abydos, with the name of Ka written with ink on it. In the middle is the geographic location of Abydos. The right picture is the seal of Ka. The emperor is Ka, the famous king of the former Pharaoh period in ancient Egypt. The capital is in Abydos, organized from Wikipedia.

Legend has it that the emperor's office is both. In ancient Egypt, Ka Jiandu Abydos. The foregoing has been verified, and Mo should be the famous capital of ancient Egypt, Bydos. Figure 1 is the name of the famous ancient Egyptian pharaoh Ka, who was unearthed by Abydos. Note that the left picture is a pot with Ka's name written in ink. After more than 5,000 years, the handwriting is still clearly identifiable. It should be the use of ink juice similar to our tradition (the ingredient of traditional Chinese ink juice is elemental carbon as the main body, and the existing ink records can be traced back to Zhou Dynasty at the earliest). From a pronunciation perspective, (ku) is closer to Ka. It is far from Shun(shun). From the writing method, I did not find the Oracle writing method, but the writing of Jinwen has a high similarity to the Ka seal in Figure 1.

From the location of the cemetery, Ka was buried in Abydos, adjacent to the cemetery of the famous pharaoh Iry-Hor (aka Ro) (Figure 2). Iry-Hor (Ro) is the famous Diaoyo (see below for details). According to the 《 Mountain Strait 》, the emperor and the emperor Guo were buried together: “ Dishan, the emperor was buried in the sun, and the emperor's (kù) was buried in the yin”. Dishun was buried in a place with Danju, the son of Diaoyao, far from Diaoyao's cemetery.

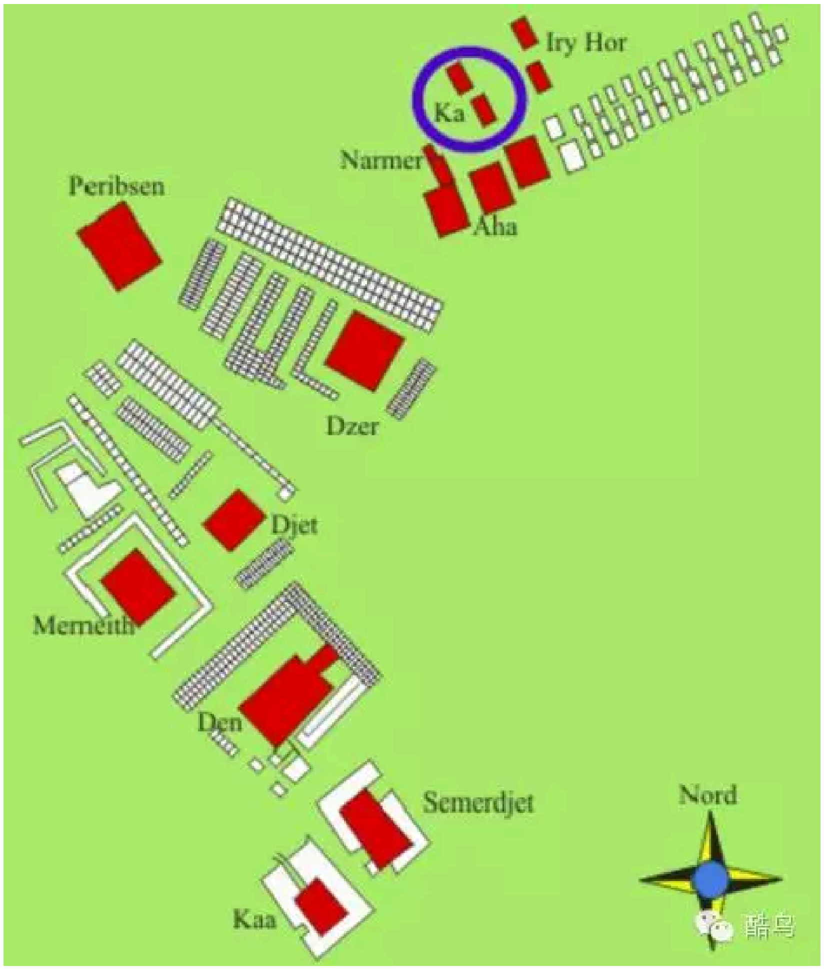


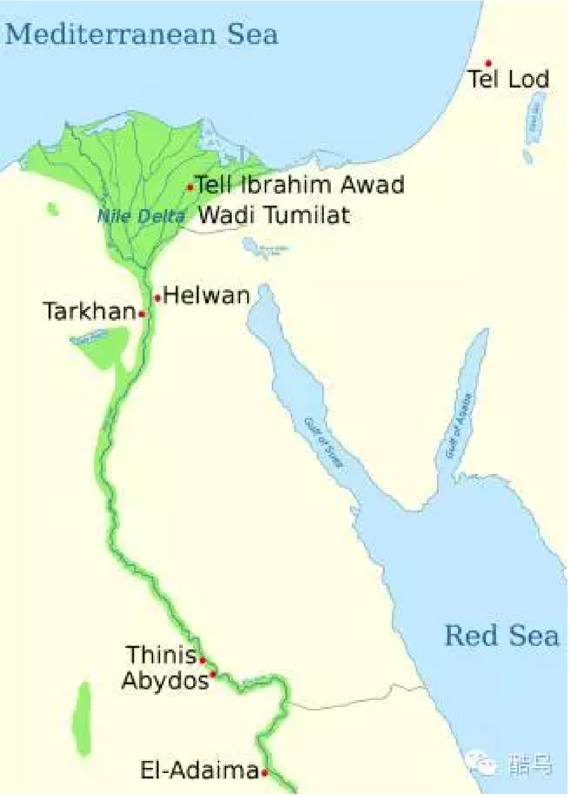
Figure 2 Umm el-Qa'ab Wangling map of the famous ancient capital city of Abydos. According to Wikipedia. The tomb of Ka in the blue circle consists of two tombs, one 6.0´3.2´1.9 meters, and the other 5.9´3.1´1.8 meters. The two cemeteries are 1.8 meters apart.

A careful reader may find a problem: there is no mountain in Figure 2. How to say “ Emperor Yao buried in Yang, and Emperor buried in Yin”? In fact, the entire cemetery is on a hill. It's just that the mountain cannot be seen in the range of Figure 2. In addition, the Shanghai Bible was originally a atlas, and the text was added by the descendant “ viewing the picture ”. But then the picture was lost, and only the text remained. There are often some deviations when looking at pictures. Another possibility is that Dishan is a place name.

“Dishan, Emperor Yau is buried in Yang, and the emperor (kù) buried in Yin” can be understood as that Diaoyao was buried in the sun of Dishan, and the emperor was buried in Yin Dishan. It can also be understood that both Dieyao and Emperor's staff were buried in Dishan, Diaoyu was in the sun, and the emperor was in Yin.

Our ancient left is yin and right is yang. As can be seen from Figure 2, Ka and Iry-Hor (Ro) are in the first row, Ka is on the left, and Ro is on the right. It is consistent with the record in the 《 Mountain Sea Classic 》. Our country has been left-handed since ancient times. If Ka is Shun, his tomb can also be side by side with Yao, but it should not be on the left side of Yao.

In the lower left corner of Ka (second row) is the famous pharaoh Narmer (or Dayu, as detailed in). To the south is the emperor behind. This design shows that Ka's seniority is higher than Ro, and Ro's seniority is higher than Narmer.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Tell Ibrahim Awad
Nile Delta
Wadi Tumilat
Helwan
Tarkhan
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Red Sea
Thinis
Abydos
El-Adaima

Figure 3 Discover the archaeological location of the Ka seal. Note that Tel Lod in Canaan also found Ka's seal. Explain that Ka has a large influence. Quoted from Wikipedia.

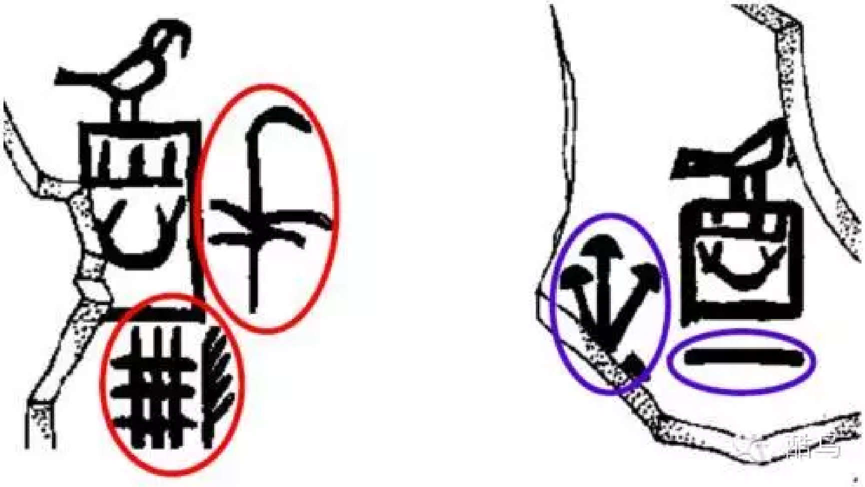

Figure 4 The seal of Ka (Emperor) unearthed by Abydos. The meaning is to collect taxes in Upper and Lower Egypt

Archaeologists believe that Figure 4 is a record of Ka's taxes levied on and off Egypt. This is by far the earliest tax record. It is also the earliest reference to upper and lower Egypt. This also supports Ka as an emperor rather than Shun. Now ancient Egyptian scholars believe that Ka and Sekhen are alone, and his successor is Narmer (Namai, Dayu), the founder of ancient Egypt. But one of Namai's credits is to unify Upper and Lower Egypt (see Namai's drawing board for details). If Ka is Namai's predecessor, and he has begun to collect taxes from Upper and Lower Egypt, Namai does not need to unify Upper and Lower Egypt.

In summary, Ka should be an emperor, not Shun.

Sun Wei Dong

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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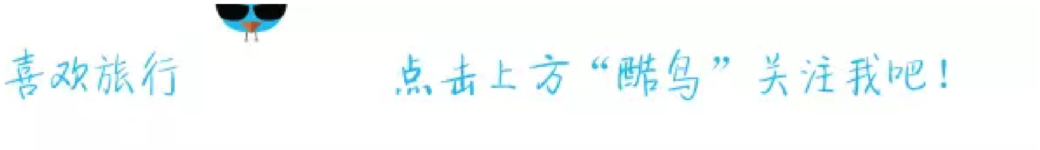
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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,

Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter 6: Ancient Egypt and China

6.1 Introduction

Cool Bird Column | Chapter 6 Preface: The Relationship between Ancient Egypt and Zhou Dynasty Ancestor

6.2 Grass and wheat

The cool bird column | is not in the present China?

6.3 The father of Jiji —— Emperor

Cool Bird Column | The father of Ji Ji —— Emperor's Talking

6.4 The brother of Sheji —— Emperor Shen

The previous section discussed the emperor's role as the former French dynasty of ancient Egypt (Dynasty 0)Emperor”Ka”. Pharaoh Ka's pronunciation is actually an Egyptian pronunciation of “Soul” (ancient pronunciations may be different). This is because Ka’s seal is similar to the hands extended upwards, like the ancient Egyptian god Ka. Some archaeologists believe that in a strict sense, Ka's symbols are not words, so they tend to call Ka “arms”. By the way, in ancient Egypt, the human soul consisted of “Ka” and “Ba”, similar to what we now call “Soul”, “Courage”. At this point, we have a consistent taste with the ancient Egyptians.

Who is Pharaoh after Ka? One of the most likely people is Crocodile, the crocodile pharaoh or the crocodile king.

Many pottery (Figure 1) and seal or mud seal (2) with crocodile pattern have been unearthed in the cemetery of the former dynasty in ancient Egypt. Archaeologists call it Crocodile King (Crocodile). Despite little understanding of the crocodile king's life experience, ancient Egyptian archaeologists generally concluded that the crocodile king is an apparently pharaoh.

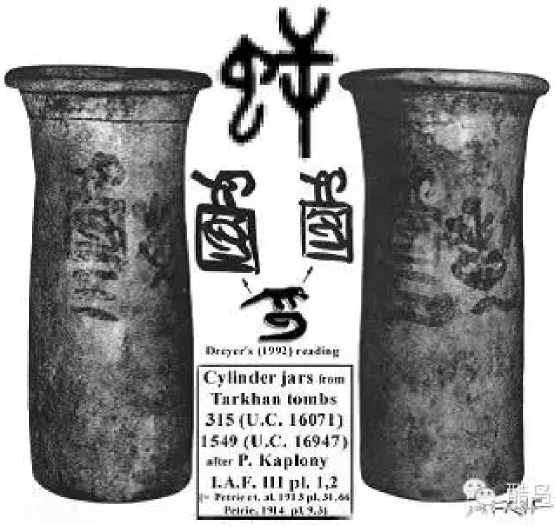

Dreyer's (1992) reading
Cylinder jars from
Tarkhan tombs
315 (U.C. 16071)
1549 (U.C. 16947)
after P. Kaplony
I.A.F. III pl. 1,2
(= Petrie et. al. 1913 pl. 31,66
Petrie, 1914 pl. 9,3)

Figure 1 1913–1914 Archaeologists such as Petrie unearthed pots in the Tarkhan 315 tomb. The ink can used to write the name of Pharaoh Crocodile (a water pattern under a crocodile?). The picture was changed from Ancient Egypt: Dynasty Zero by Francesco Raffaele. Some people think that the pattern on the left is a scorpion. At the top of the middle is the “ crocodile ” word I added to the golden seal. The side on the left seems to be somewhat similar to the name of the crocodile king.

In the archaeological world, the specific era of crocodile pharaoh has not been recognized. Francesco Raffaele believes that the crocodile pharaoh is between Ka and Ro. There are also ancient Egyptian archaeologists who believe that Pharaoh Ka may be in front of the Crocodile King, but then it may be the Scorpion King. Dreyer believes that the crocodile king is before Ro and Ka.

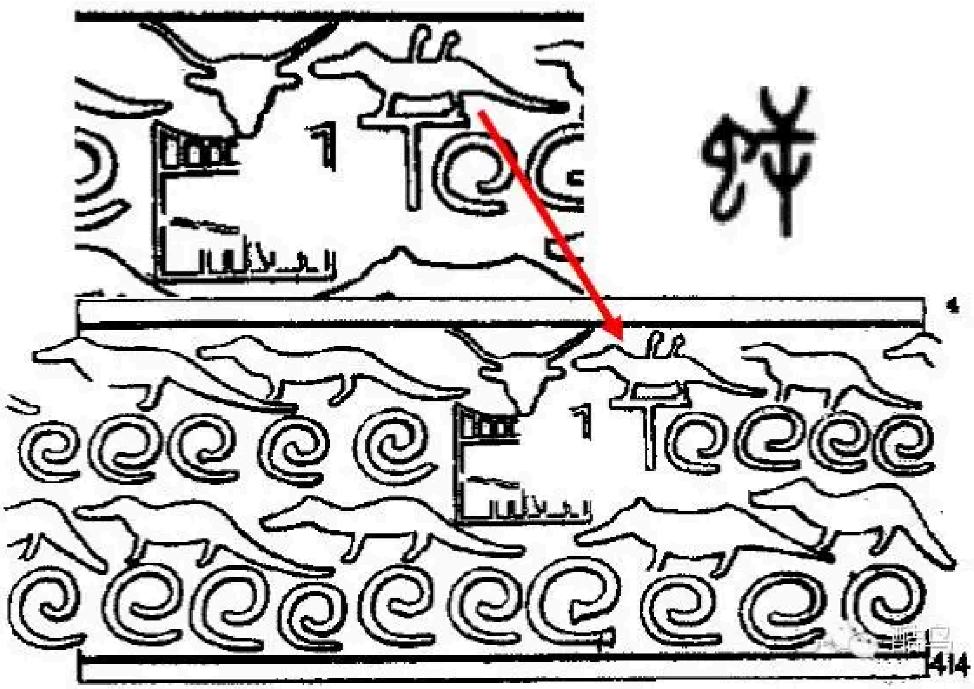


Figure 2 The mud seal unearthed by Tarkhan is a bull head in the middle, surrounded by crocodiles. There is a pharaoh's seal under the bull's head. Unfortunately, the pharaoh's name is damaged, and it is impossible to identify which pharaoh is. Archaeologists believe that this

seal is Pharaoh Crocodile. Some people think that the circle at the foot of the crocodile may represent water, but if the name of Figure 1 is compared, there is a similar circle. Quoted from Ancient Egypt: Dynasty Zero by Francesco Raffaele. Note that the crocodile on the right side of the cow head is standing on a T-shaped table with two upright objects on his back, showing that he is different from other crocodiles. The upper right corner is the word “ crocodile ” in the golden seal. If the circle below the pattern is placed on the side, this belt “ corner ” crocodile plus T-type station is very similar to the golden seal of the crocodile.

I think that the reason for this controversy may be that the ancient Egyptian archaeological community mixed Ka with Sekhen. As mentioned earlier, Ka and Sekhen are two people, Ka is the emperor, and Sekhen is the emperor Shun (see below for details). If this Pharaoh Crocodile is in front of the emperor, he is followed by the famous Iry-Hor (Ro) Pharaoh, which is our Diaoyle, not the Scorpion King.
A brief summary: If Ka is an emperor, and the crocodile king is Emperor Shen, and then Yao, it will coincide with the history secretary. According to the history of Sima's 《 History 》: “ Emperor's collapse, and he is sincere. Emperor Shenli, not good, and Emperor Xunli is for Emperor Yao”. In this way, the period of the ancient Egyptian former dynasty can be matched with several emperors behind our three emperors and five emperors. Sincerely writing “ prey ”.

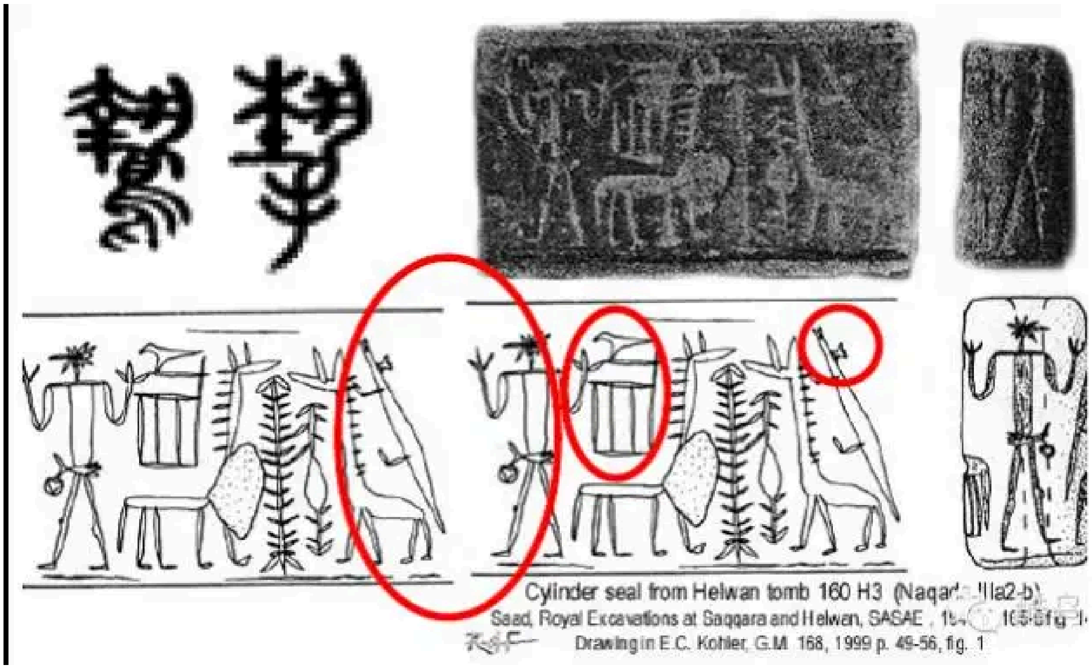

Cylinder seal from Helwan tomb 160 H3 (Naqar... IIa2-b)
Saad, Royal Excavations at Saqqara and Helwan, SASAE , 1... 165 fig. 1
Drawing in E.C. Kohler, G.M. 168, 1999 p. 49-56, fig. 1

Figure 3 is the roller seal unearthed in Helwan's tomb 160H3, with marks on it and a sketch below. In order to let everyone accurately grasp the actual appearance of the roller print, I connected the sketch picture at the end. This seal has the image of Ka and crocodile. Note similar to Figure 2, there are two objects on the head of this crocodile image, showing that this is not a simple animal graphic but may be a name. The two animals in the middle may be giraffes. There are two trees between the giraffes. Some people think that this represents upper and lower Egypt. The “ prey ” and “ sincere ” are sealed in the upper left corner. There does not seem to be these two words in the cultural relics related to the Crocodile King. In addition, the roller seal is very common in Sumerian (Mesopotamia) civilization, but it is very rare in ancient Egypt. Was Ka's roller seal because he also ruled the Sumerian region? Or, as some archaeologists believe, the ancient Egyptian rulers originally came from the two rivers? It is also possible that this roller seal was made by future generations, telling the story of the emperor and the emperor. Picture changed from Ancient Egypt: Dynasty Zero by Francesco Raffaele

How to infer whether the crocodile king was before Ro after Ka or Scorpion (Scorpion King) after Sekhen?

Figure 3 is a roller stamp of the ancient Egyptian former dynasty. A.J. Serrano believes that the character image in this roller is Ka. I also personally tend to think that the person in it is Ka, the emperor. But not Sekhen (ie Shun). (See later period for details).

Because it is a roller seal, Ka can also be seen as connected to the image of the crocodile on the right side of the screen. Note, the person in Figure 3 (Ka, Di?) One hand is on a pharaoh's seal, close to the place where the seal writes the name. Unfortunately, due to the damage, it is still inconclusive as to which pharaoh this seal belongs to. Others believe that this pharaoh seal did not write a name. C. Koehler believes that the person represented by the seal may be a pharaoh older than Ka. I infer that this crocodile may be what Western scholars call the crocodile pharaoh.

Figure 4 may be a seal of Pharaoh Crocodile. Save it is good. Considering that the era of the former dynasty can be presumably determined with pottery, the number of pharaohs is not large. Presumably from the structure and size, this seal may be the same as Ka's handheld seal (far from other pharaoh's seals). If this is the case, considering that archaeologists recognize that the crocodile king is later than Ka, the picture given in the roller seal in Figure 3 may record that Ka passed the throne to Crocodile. Note that Ka here is an emperor, not Shun.

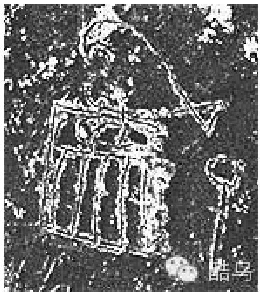


Figure 4 The name of Horus of Pharaoh Crocodile. " Dynasty 0", in: AH 17, (S. Bickel-A-Loprieno eds.), 2003, p. 99-141 Kaiser and Kaplony interpreted this seal as “ Scorpion ”, the Scorpion King. Dreyer believes that it is “crocodile ”, the crocodile king.

It is worth noting that some people think that the crocodile king is actually the scorpion king. Scorpions and crocodiles are inferred from the shape. For the same seal, some people think it is a crocodile, and some people think it is a scorpion (Scorpion). The core basis of the debate is that the animals in Figure 1 head over there. Head to right is like a crocodile, head to left is to scorpion. Some archaeologists believe that the head of the animal representing the name Pharaoh should be contrary to the head direction of the eagle on it. Therefore, the pattern in Figure 1 is more like a scorpion. Everyone should pay attention to this when reading the literature.

Logic is sometimes powerless before archaeology, and it is difficult for a mistress to cook ricelessly. One-sided reliance on logic and excessive reasoning are likely to turn archaeology into novels. The best answer is archaeological excavation. There is a very important archaeological fact: archaeologists found a sign in an early temple site in Bydos, Ka, Scorpion (?), Ro three memorized people (Pharaoh) name. A. Jiménez-Serrano believes that this order represents the order of the emperor at that time, but only has doubts about whether the scorpion king is between Ka and Ro. This order once again supports my point of view: Ka is earlier than Ro, and there is an emperor between the two. Combining the previous information, Ka and Ro should be the crocodile king.

For a long time, like some netizens, I thought Ka was Shun. If so, the crocodile king of ancient Egypt stated that there was an important emperor between Shun and Yu, but our ancient literature did not record it. In particular, things like 《 History 》 and 《 Shangshu 》 have recorded things since Yao Shun. Why is there no record in the history book of the emperor between Shun and Yu? Is this missing from our ancients? Or did the ancients deliberately erase this king? It stands to reason that some abandoned or even usurped emperors appear in the literature, and there is no reason to just remove an emperor. Especially the story between Shun and Yu is so continuous, **If an unknown king is added between Shun and Yu, then all the legends of Shun and Yu become awkward. Many of our netizens broke the logical chain linking our country with ancient Egypt.** This is an important reason why I have never published my story about Yao and Shun and ancient Egypt. Even in the initial background introduction to Wei Jianfa, the cool bird, I just followed some of the online statements about Yao Shun without detailed investigation.

For a long time, I have always wanted to prove that the archaeological statement of the Crocodile King is a mistake. After all, Petrie’s archaeological excavation of this tomb was more than 100 years ago around 1913-1914. At that time, the level of scientific research was still greater than it is now. Big gap. I always wanted to prove that the archaeologist confused the crocodile king with the scorpion king and made the crocodile-scorpion dispute. But with the deepening of research, my worship of Petrie is increasing day by day. More than 100 years ago, the old gentleman's conclusion or hypothesis at the first time was often more reasonable than the interpretation of post-archaeologists. I know that I must take his point seriously.

Since the end of 2015, with the help of important documents sent by the Xionghua Army, after I separated Ka from Sekhen, things have become very smooth and reasonable, which is also consistent with Petrie's point of view: the order of the emperors in the Aydos temple is consistent with our legends and history Waiting for the recorded order of the emperors is the same: Shin-Yao.

But another important problem that followed was that, as shown in Figure 1, archaeologists such as Petrie dug out pots in the Tarkhan 315 tomb from 1913 to 1914. The name of the crocodile king on the pot was the same as the golden seal. The word “crocodile” is very similar, but not like <2G1> The sincere meaning is that “ cling to ” by hand, and it does not mean crocodile. Why is this?

Everyone may have noticed another interesting phenomenon, and many crocodile pharaoh's seals have been damaged. It is normal for the seal damage of ancient Egyptian pharaohs. After all, after more than 5,000 years of ups and downs. Strangely, among the multiple seals of the crocodile pharaoh, the name was partially damaged, and the rest was well preserved. This is unlikely to happen by accident.

In this case, my intuition is likely that these seals have been artificially damaged. Does this imply that Pharaoh the crocodile was eventually abandoned? Correspondingly, there is no crocodile pharaoh's tomb in the sacred king's cemetery of Abydos, and it also supports the inference that the crocodile king was abandoned. If this is the case, then this Pharaoh Crocodile has more similarities with Emperor Shen: as stated in 《Shi Ji 》“, Emperor Shenli is not good, and Emperor Zunli ” (Zhong Xun is Yao).

In this case, a possible explanation is that the crocodile king excavated in Tarkhan 315's tomb is the Emperor's ?? number. In this way, it can explain why the names of the two pots unearthed in the same cemetery are quite different (Figure 1, which at least shows that the writing is very careless), and the result is an endless argument for the international archaeological community. In fact, such examples were common in ancient times in our country. For example, the last king of the summer dynasty, “, the surname after the summer, and the name of Gui, a Cui Gui ”, the ?? number after death is “ Xia Jing”. Most of us now only know Xia Yao, not knowing “ Xia Yi Gui”. As in the last king of the commercial dynasty, “Zixin”, the ?? number after death is “ Merchant ”. We only know today that the help is abusive, and we don’t know who Dixin or Zixin are. The most recent example is Sui ?? Emperor Yang Guang. Yang Guang's year number is “ Great Business ”. But the ?? number after death is “ Sui ?? Emperor ”.

A common feature of these waste emperors is that the ?? numbers are relatively poor names. For example, the word “ ” in the summer label means “ violent ”; the word “ ” meaning “ horse ?? ”; the “ ?? ” The word means sunken, it is burning. The ?? number marked with “ crocodile ” may be similar.

In addition, some of these abandoned emperors in Chinese history can also be well buried. For example, after calming the world, the Tang Dynasty changed Yang Guang to Lei Tang with the gift of the emperor for five years. After all, the later king and the abandoned king were relatives: Emperor Ming was Yao's eldest brother; Yang Guang was Li Yuan's cousin and Li Shimin's cousin.

Combining the above information, I infer that the pharaoh “ crocodile pharaoh ” in the former dynasty of ancient Egypt should be Emperor Shen.

By the way, Shangyang Emperor Xin is a big injustice in Chinese history. Guo Mo Ruo also said: (Changyang Wang) “ This person is an amazing talent, and his contribution to the Chinese nation is very great... The ability of the Chinese nation to develop to the southeast is a credit to the king. (《Current sword》) P.178). Although this statement is not accurate enough, I still support it overall. One of the simplest reasons is that Dixin’s father was Emperor B, who had been in power for 37 years (16 years) and died at the age of 76. Then Emperor B's son took the throne, which was Shangyang Wang Xin. Dixin has been in power for 52 years (1st 32 years). According to ancient practice, the eldest son has priority, then Dixin may have been around 40-50 years old when he was in place. For such a long time in position, he may have been over 80 when he was overthrown. Many snowy and brutal stories don't seem to be on him. There is a saying that the story of the merchant king is actually that the Zhou Dynasty married the story of the merchant king to the merchant king in order to show the rationality of its overthrow of the commercial dynasty, consolidate its rule. I tend to support this statement: I have always felt that the similarities between the two are too high: it is just that Xia Rou and Shuixi were replaced by businessmen and Dazhi; Xia Rou's “ Ting Palace, Yao Tai, Joan Room, and Liyumen ” expansion of the commercial “ palace, sand dunes and garden platform”.

What needs to vomit is that archaeology is a very difficult science, between natural and social sciences. Professor Zhang Zhuzhong, a well-known archaeologist in China, said that archaeology is reading “ the wordless book ”. Very appropriate. My understanding is that archaeology should organize fragmented information into a chain of evidence that is interlocking, and it is best not to add any personal emotions and imagination. This requires not only rigorous logic, but also repeated research and meticulous entry, often requiring a little luck. If it weren’t for chatting with alumni such as Sun Xiaoyan, Xiong Wanjun, and Wei Jian last year, I might never understand this “ Crocodile King ”.

In short, every step taken is a lot of effort, not something that can be made in a day or two. It is for this reason that I said from the beginning: this is not archaeology (these I wrote have no way to fully achieve the rigor required for archaeological research, after all, I did not explore it, and I have credibility for Wikipedia and some literature. The degree is not fully grasped). So I said: This is to find the root and ask the ancestor. It is my heart for more than 20 years. I suggest more archaeological professionals to intervene in Sumer and ancient Egyptian archaeology. It is recommended that more natural scientists be between archaeology.

My bronze lead isotope research mentioned many times before continues. After the previously written articles were rejected by Nature and Science, they once wanted to wait for retirement. After all, most people in the archaeological community did not want to see this conclusion (it took some time to change traditional thinking). After writing this column, I revised the article several times to try to weaken my conclusion and cast it out again. Perhaps through peer review soon, please wait patiently.

Sun Wei Dong

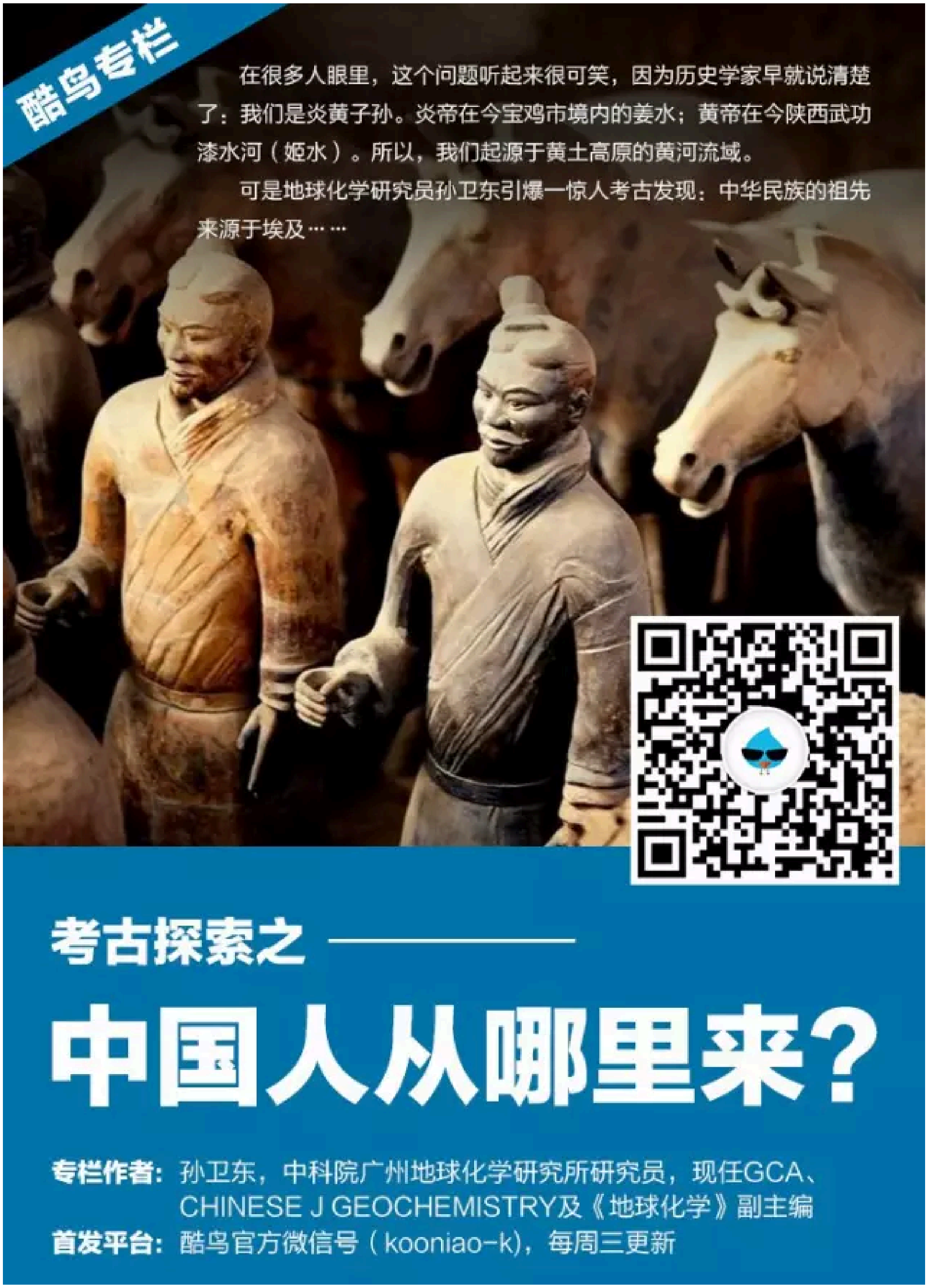
Do By

Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

This article was published by the author Sun Wei Dong authorized the Cool Bird Platform

Reply 【Sun Weidong】 Check the previous article of the Cool Bird column



在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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Chapter 2: Oracle

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Chapter 4: Sumer and China

Chapter 5: Shangtang and Yiyin
Chapter 6: Ancient Egypt and China
Chapter 7: Legend of Yao Shunyu and the Ancestor of Humanity
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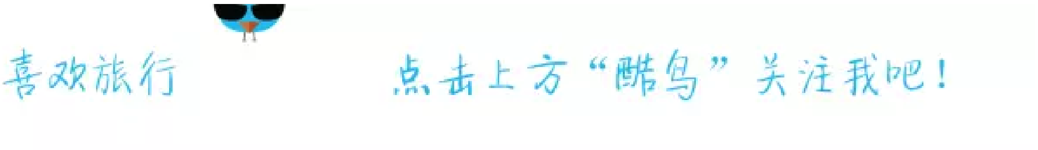
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This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter 6: Ancient Egypt and China

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Cool Bird Column | The father of Ji Ji —— Emperor's Talking

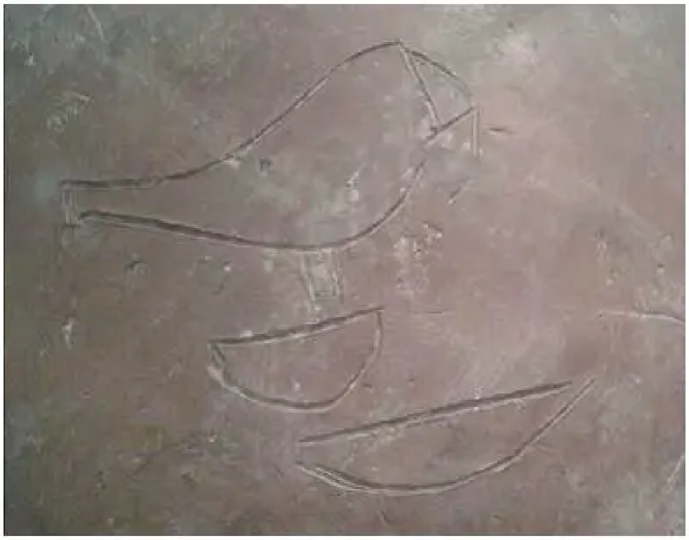
6.4 The brother of Sheji —— Emperor Shen

Cool Bird Column | Brother —— Emperor Shen

6.5 Hou Ji's younger brother —— Emperor Yao

Many netizens believe that Emperor Yao is the pharaoh Iry-Hor of the former dynasty of ancient Egypt, based on word comparison. As mentioned earlier, Ka in ancient Egypt is the emperor, and the crocodile king is the emperor. The ancient Egyptian pharaoh after the Crocodile King is the famous Iry Hor (aka Ro). Iry-Hor is said to be interpreted by archaeologists based on the pronunciation pattern of ancient Egyptian characters generally accepted in modern times. Ro is the pronunciation established by Petrie when he discovered the Iry-Hor tomb in the 19th century. The key to the difference between the two is whether to use “Eagle” as part of the name. The ancient Egyptian word “ ”and Chinese characters mean one meaning, representing the mouth. The pronunciation is Ro.

Note that as shown in Figure 1, the eagle's feet are actually two “ words. I tend to think that Iry-Hor is the pronunciation of the word “Eagle”+“, and the pronunciation of the word ” “ below is the pronunciation of Ro. ” Ro” has a high pronunciation similarity to “Yao”. Iry-Hor is also similar to Yao's surname Yi Qi. Taken together is “Yiqi ”.



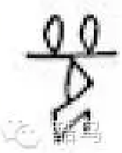


Figure 1. The left picture is Iry-Hor (Ro) in ancient Egypt. Quoted from Wikipedia. The right picture is the writing of Ayao in Oracle.

My inference was supported by some evidence. Figure 2 is some seals of Ro. There is usually an independent + “ word on the side of the pattern at the mouth of the eagle ”, indicating that this combination can be written in the upper and lower structures or the left and right structures, which means that it may be two different Words, Yao and Yi Qi.

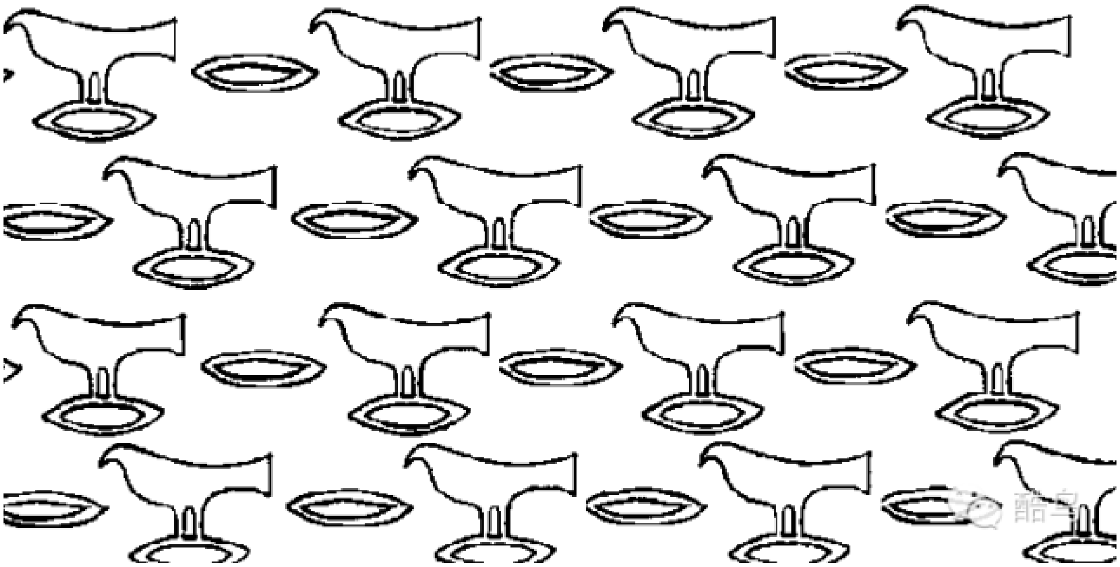


Figure 2 Ro Pharaoh's clay seal. Quoted from Wikipedia. By Weneg-Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=18782294

Of course, there are exceptions. Some seals only have eagles standing on a “ mouth ” (Figure 3), and sometimes there are three vertical bars on the side, or other patterns. This also shows that Ro and Iry-Hor are two separate words: “Yiqi ”.

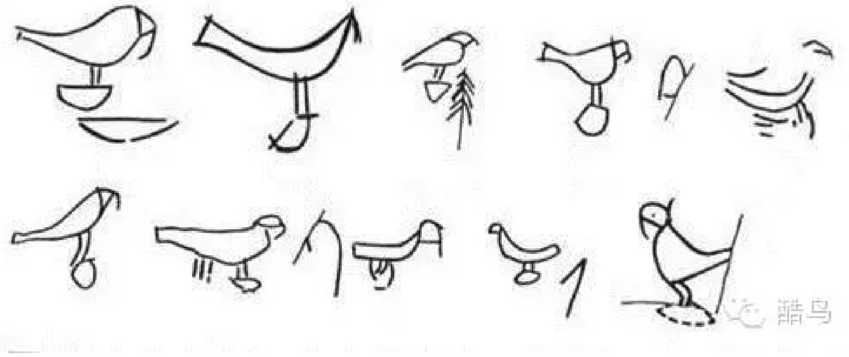


Figure 3 The name of Ro discovered by Abydos. Quoted from Wikipedia. By Trae-Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=18841294

Ro is the most famous pharaoh in ancient Egypt's former Pharaoh. 27 pottery engraved with Ro's name was unearthed in the ancient Egyptian tomb of Abydos. Among them are 22 engraved names, 5 ink written names, and a roller seal. In the desert near Giza, the same roller seal was also unearthed in the Z401 tomb at the Royal Cemetery of Zawyet el'Aryan, who was in the estrangement of Memphis. As mentioned earlier, the roller seal is common in Sumerian civilization and is rare in ancient Egypt. But Ka (Emperor's), Crocodile (Dimian) and Ro (Diyao) appeared on the roller seal, indicating that the early ancient Egyptian dynasty was in contact with Sumer. From the ruling area, today's places in Palestine and Israel often have the mark of ancient Egyptian pharaohs. At least it shows that there have been close exchanges between the two ancient civilizations. The Haykes mentioned above trade between the two for a long time.

Interestingly, the name of Horus in the ancient Egyptian pharaoh (similar to the year of the late emperor) is an eagle. Below is a box. The name of the pharaoh is written in the box. Ro Pharaoh's name is Eagle standing directly on the word “. In this regard, some archaeologists believe that during the Ro period, the Pharaoh’s seal has not yet taken shape.

The problem is that Ka (the emperor) and the crocodile (the emperor) before Ro have seals that symbolize the name tag of the emperor. Why doesn't Ro have? Because of this, there have been long-term debates in the Western archaeological world regarding the historical status of Iry-Hor. Some archaeologists believe that Iry Hor (Ro) is also the so-called “ former dynasty ” quasi-pharaoh “ Pre-Pharaoh”(, and its authority has not reached the point of Pharaoh. Another group of people believed that he was indeed the pharaoh who ruled all of Egypt because of the high specifications of his cemetery.

Until 2012, an inscription was unearthed on the Sinai Peninsula, in which Ro's name had an empty emperor's seal on the right. Archaeologists thus determined that Ro was the pharaoh of the former dynasty. It is likely that Ro's name is the eagle + 2 mouths. In this case, drawing another eagle seems uncoordinated. So someone wrote the name of Ro next to the empty pharaoh seal. The Sinai Peninsula is the northernmost point where Ro's name comes out. This inscription documents Ro to visit the city of Sinai. Shown during Ro's reign, Sinai was the territory of ancient Egypt. This shows that the area ruled by Ro is no smaller than that of later generations. In addition, on a boat, Ro's name and “Ineb-hedj” (meaning the white wall, the ancient name of Memphis). Explain that Ro also ruled Memphis in Lower Egypt.

Considering that Ka began to levy taxes on Upper and Lower Egypt, and the name also appeared in archaeological discoveries such as the Canaan region of Israel today (see the aforementioned emperor's office for details). Ro's name appeared in the Sinai Peninsula suggesting that his area of rule was larger. Not a regional “ king ”.

In my opinion, the tomb of Iry-Hor (Ro) is the key evidence for establishing his status as king (Figure 2).

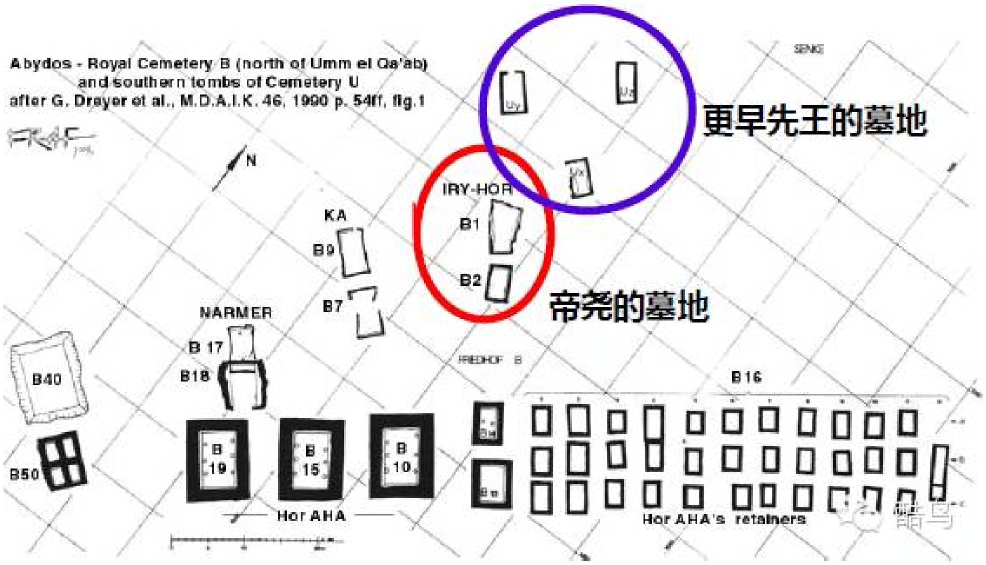

Abydos - Royal Cemetery B (north of Umm el Qa'ab)
and southern tombs of Cemetery U
after G. Dreyer et al., M.D.A.I.K. 46, 1990 p. 54ff, fig.1
N
SENKE
Uy
Uz
Ux
更早先王的墓地
IRY-HOR
B1
B2
帝尧的墓地
KA
B9
B7
NARMER
B 17
B18
B40
B50
FRIEDHOF B
B 16
B 19
B 15
B 10
Hor AHA
Hor AHA's retainers

Figure 2 A brief map of Umm el-Qa'ab Wangling in the famous Egyptian capital city of Abydos. According to Wikipedia. In the red circle is the double tomb of Iry-Hor (Ro). The bricks used are not burnt, but dried bricks (sun dried bricks, and we still use) in rural areas. The top of the tomb has been destroyed, or there is no cover at first (the strength of the mud brick is not enough, it is difficult to make the tomb of the arch structure of the Sumerians). Inside the blue circle is the tomb of the early emperor. Quoted from Late Predynastic Egyptian Royal Names by Francesco Raffaele, a famous ancient Egyptian archaeologist Petrie excavated the tomb in 1902.

Archaeologists judged their times to be close to Pharaohs such as Ka (Emperor's), Crocodile (Dimen), Sekhen (Shun, see later), and Narmer (Dayu, see later) based on the buried pottery. Most archaeologists believe that Ro was before Ka, but Petrie, a famous archaeologist who discovered the tombs of Ro and Ka (B1, B2 Tomb of the Royal Tydos Tomb) from 1901 to 1902, believed that Ro was behind Ka. His important reason is the shape and texture of the instrument. For example, the seal of Ro is printed on yellow mud, just like the one after it; and the seal of Ka is printed on black mud. In addition, there is no special pot of Ro and later Pharaoh in the Ka tomb.

As stated in the third section on Ka as an emperor, the relationship between Ro and Ka can also be seen from the location of the tomb. Ro's right head in Ka is consistent with the records of the Shanghai Bible, and ancient China was left. If Ro is Emperor Yao, and Ka is the emperor, according to ancient Chinese customs, this tomb arrangement shows that Ro has a lower grade than Ka. More importantly, the order of the emperors in the Aydos temple described in the previous section 4 (Emperor's Sincere) is also Ka-Scorpion (?)-Ro, which may be due to our emperor-Emperor's Sincere-Emperor Yao.

According to ancient documents and legends in my country, Yao is the emperor in front of Shun. Yao Yi's surname is Qi. One of the five emperors. The 《 Shangshu 》 compiled by Confucius has a large record of Yao. And 《 Shi Jiwu Emperor's book 》 has long text, including: “ Yao Li was Shun for seventy years, and he was 20 years old. Yao Pai collapsed in 28 years. ” According to historical records, Yao opened the precedent of Zen Jean.

In ancient Egypt, the former Pharaoh period was called Dynasty 0. Why not call it Dynasty 1, but number from 0? Many people, including archaeologists, take it for granted that Pharaoh's power during the former dynasty was not large enough, and the scope of rule was not large enough to reach the dynasty. But this is not the case. As mentioned earlier, Ka's rule has reached at least the current Palestine and Israel.

It turned out that the ancient Egyptian archaeological community used the dynasty (Dynasty) to distinguish the period of different family rule; or at least the pharaohs were in the same place (both cities). Simply put, if you change your family and/or the capital, use the new dynasty number. From 3100 BC to 332 BC, there were 31 dynasties in total.

Unlike the family-ruled dynasty, a major feature of the ancient Egyptian dynasty is that Pharaoh's capital has always changed. More importantly, several Pharaohs who are relatively clear now seem to have no father-son relationship. For this reason, everyone calls it the former dynasty (According to Naqada III Dynasty 0 by Jimmy Dunn<TAG This is exactly the same as the “ under the sky ” to the summer business week's “ home world ” during our three emperors and emperors. This supports the view of our ancestors from ancient Egypt from one side.

踏乌

Figure 5 Petrie in 1902 was excavated in the tomb of B1, the king of Abydos in ancient Egypt. Note that there are three vertical lines next to this Ro's name. Quoted from Late Predynastic Egyptian Royal Names by Francesco Raffaele

By the way, the ancient Egyptian archaeological community believed that Iry-Hor (Ro) was the first person to be recorded. What about the names of Ka and Crocodile King we mentioned earlier? At present, ancient Egyptian is translated using the famous “Rosetta stone (ca 196 BC)”. This stele was carved in time by the ancient Greek rule, and the same words were engraved with monks, secular bodies and ancient Greek letters. Therefore, it has become a magic weapon for the archaeological community to interpret ancient Egyptian script. But the problem is that the early texts of ancient Egypt are different from those after more than 3000 years. In particular, ancient Egyptian has changed from the original “ synthesis language ”(synthetic language) similar to the Indo-European language to the “analytic language”(similar to the Indo-European language. Therefore, it is very difficult to interpret the early ancient Egyptian script. In addition, the main experts currently engaged in ancient Egyptian research are Westerners, and the language difference is too large, so even many pharaohs of the ancient Egyptian dynasty have not been interpreted. The name of Pharaoh after the dynasty was interpreted mainly because of the constant repair of the Imperial Companies in future generations.

Experts engaged in ancient Egyptian archaeology believe that the symbol of the Crocodile King is obviously an animal, not necessarily the real name of Pharaoh (I think it is the ?? number). Ka means soul and pronunciation (Figure 7), not necessarily his real name. I think that the crocodile king and Ka are both their real names and early hieroglyphs.

Here, I call on the domestic archaeological community, especially experts engaged in ancient languages, to join the ancient Egyptian archaeological research. Hope to interpret the early history of ancient Egypt as soon as possible.

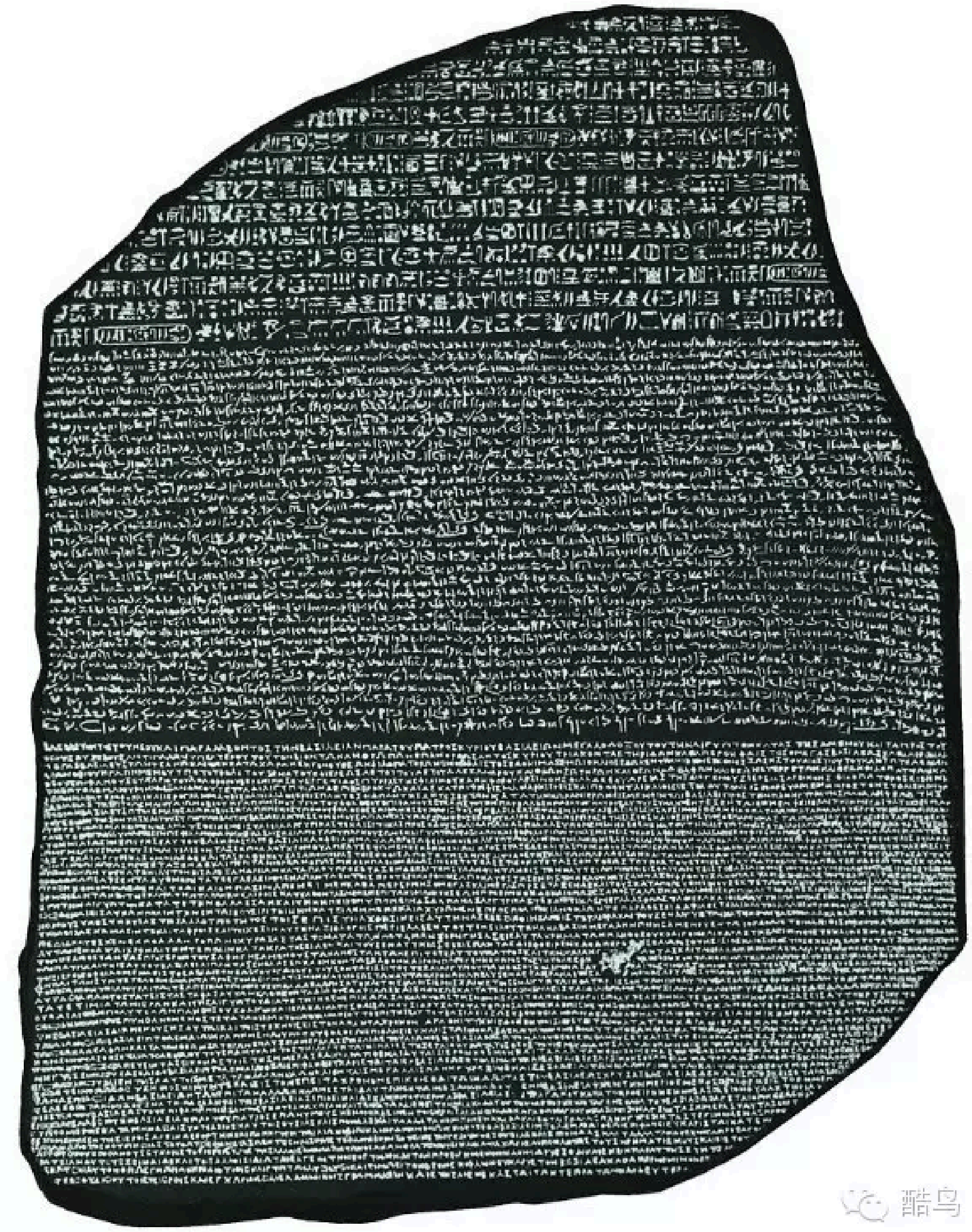


Figure 6 The famous ancient Egyptian stele Rosetta stone (ca 196 BC). The same text was engraved with monks, secular bodies and ancient Greek letters. It is the key to the interpretation of ancient Egyptian script by the modern ancient Egyptian archaeological community. Quoted from Wikipedia. The website of the European Space Agency (ESA) [1], Public Domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2819693

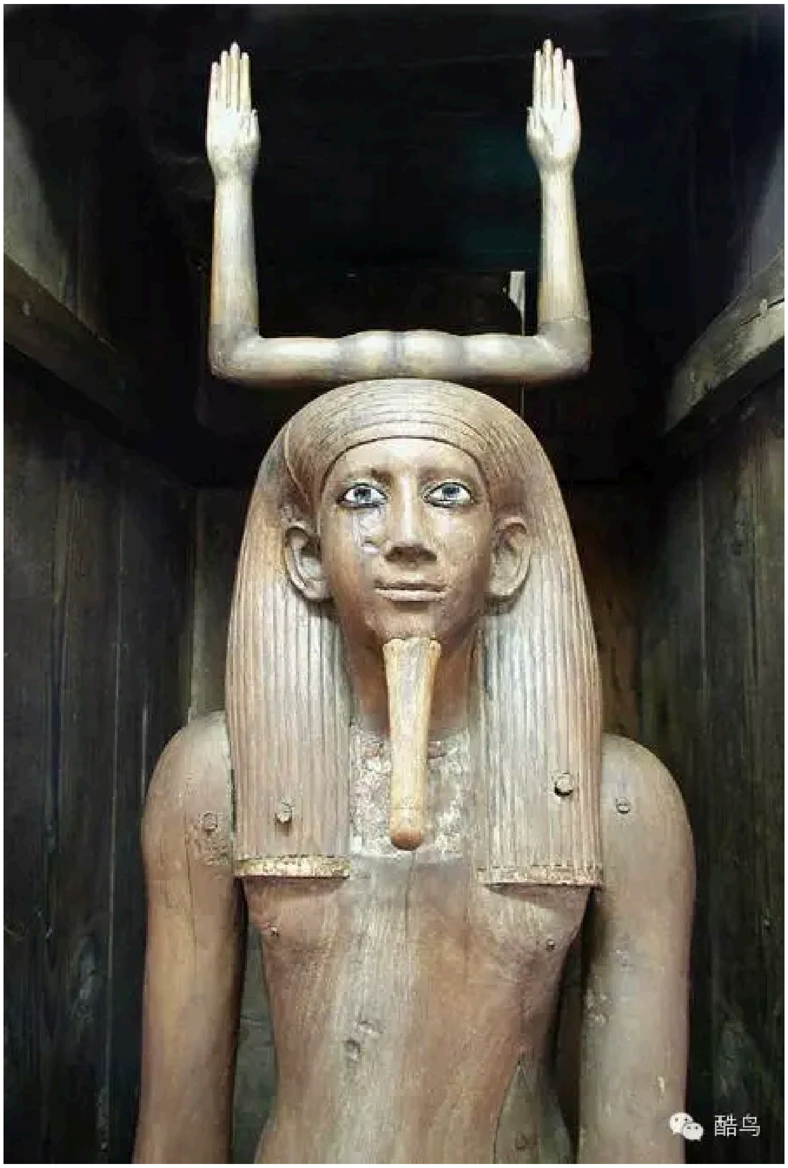


Figure 7 The ancient Egyptian symbol “ soul ” god Ka. The emperor was interpreted as Ka. Quoted from Wikipedia. By Jon Bodsworth- http://www . elementarchive.co.uk/html/cairo_museum_24.html, Copyrighted free use, https:// commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php? curid=3209733

Finally, let me introduce you to the famous ancient Egyptian archaeologist Sir William Matthew Flinders Petrie (3 June 1853 — 28 July 1942). This predecessor of archaeology is an ancient Egyptian scientist in the United Kingdom. He is a pioneer in systematic archaeology and cultural relic protection. He has established methods for studying chronological sequences using ceramics and porcelain cultural relics. Together with his wife Hilda Petrie, he discovered a large number of important ancient Egyptian archaeological sites. Petrie was elected a member of the Royal Society in 1902. Many people, including Petrie himself, believe that the most important discovery of his life was Merneptah Stele, where the name Israel was recorded for the first time. But in my opinion, his most important archaeological work is the systematic excavation of the King’s Tomb of Bydos (an alternative saying is that this guy dug the tomb of our ancestor of the Yellow and Child). In addition, Petrie belongs to the right-wing and has a strong sense of racial superiority. Perhaps it is against this background of superiority that he believes that ancient Egypt was founded by white people. This is clearly inconsistent with the facts.

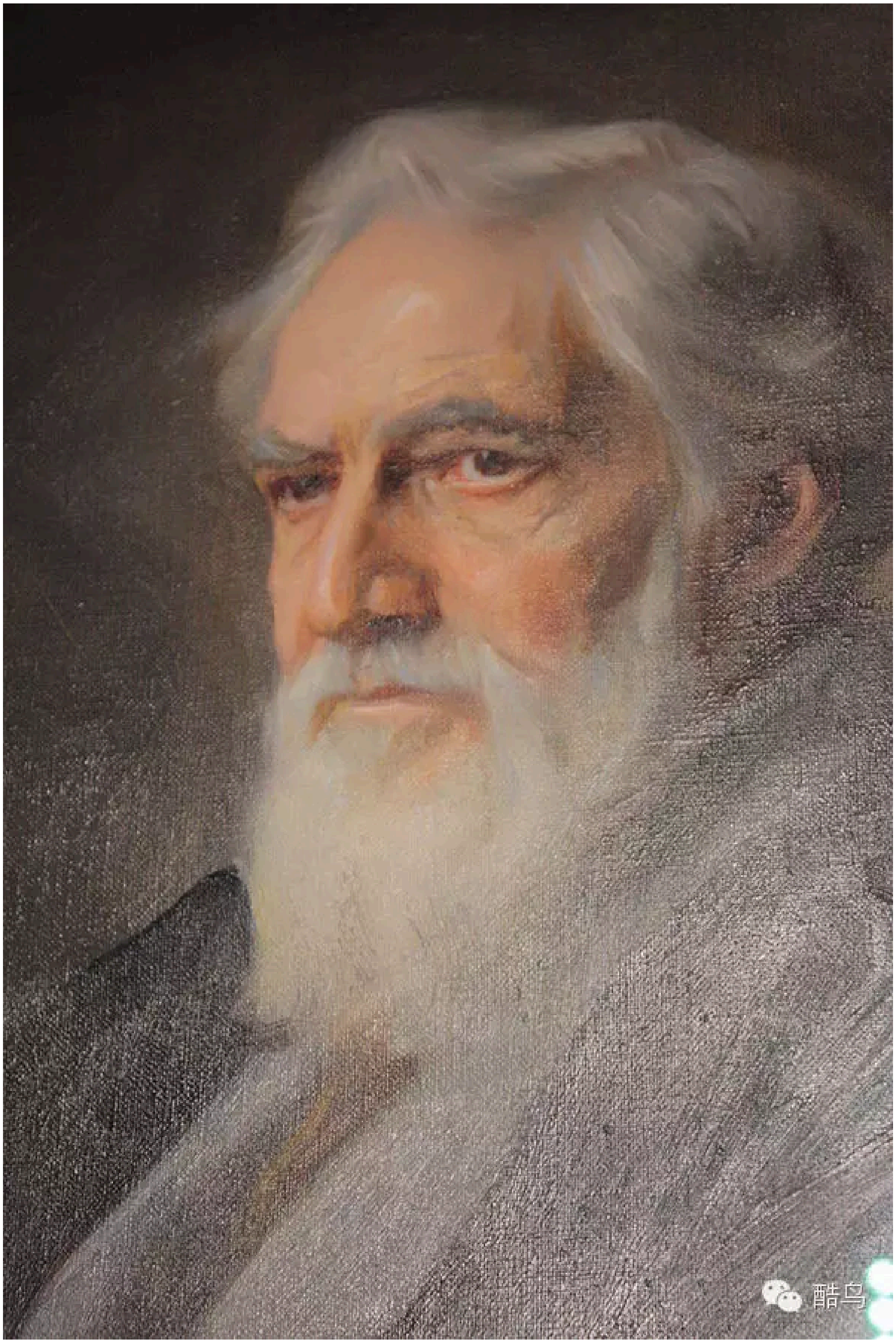

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Figure 8 Portrait of Sir Flinders Petrie by Philip Alexius de Laszlo, 1934. Quoted from Wikipedia.

Sun Wei Dong

Do By

Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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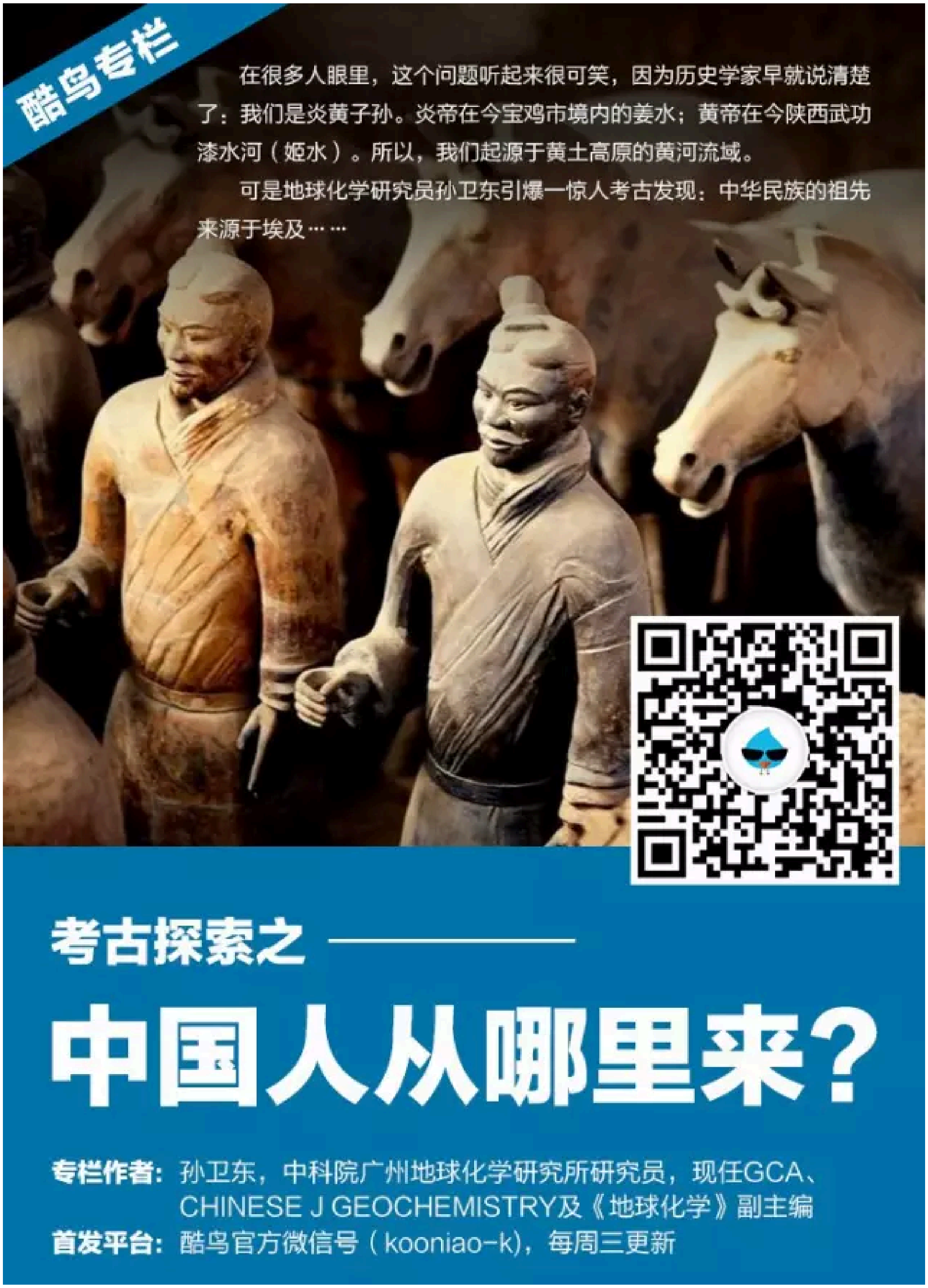

酷鸟专栏

在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

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专栏作者： 孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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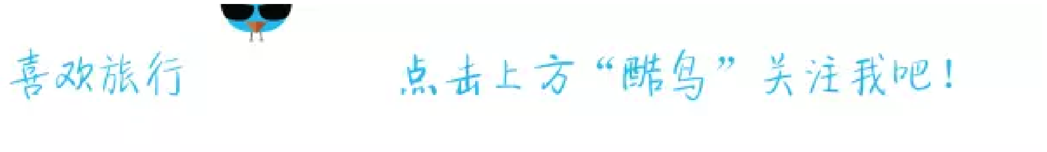
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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
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This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter 6: Ancient Egypt and China

6.1 Introduction

Cool Bird Column | Chapter 6 Preface: The Relationship between Ancient Egypt and Zhou Dynasty Ancestor

6.2 Grass and wheat

The cool bird column ｜ is not in the present China?

6.3 The father of Jiji —— Emperor

Cool Bird Column | The father of Ji Ji —— Emperor's Talking

6.4 The brother of Sheji —— Emperor Shen

Cool Bird Column | Brother —— Emperor Shen

6.5 Hou Ji's younger brother —— Emperor Yao

Cool Bird Column | After talking about my brother's brother: Hou Ji's brother —— Emperor Yao

6.6 Emperor —— Emperor Shun from civilians

As mentioned earlier, some netizens believe that Ka, the famous emperor of the former Pharaoh in ancient Egypt, was Shun. I have thought so. After repeated examination and verification, I now think that Ka should be the father of Emperor Yao, and Shun should be the former Pharaoh Sekhen of ancient Egypt (Figure 1).

For a long time, the international ancient Egyptian archaeological community regarded Ka and Sekhen as one person. The reason is that Western archaeologists believe that these two pharaohs are close to each other and their names have a high similarity. But in fact it is not. Figure 1 is the two large pots excavated by the Royal Archaeological Team in Helwan in northern ancient Egypt from 1941 to 1945. The era of pottery was the late period of the former dynasty. There is a famous chapter for pharaoh. According to the interpretation of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, this symbol is read as Sekhen, which means hugging (to Embrace). This is the Sekhen seal that the Western archaeological community has always considered to be similar to Ka's seal. They think the two patterns are the same, but the direction is reversed. I am very puzzled by this logical reasoning: since it has been interpreted that the pronunciation and meaning are different, how can it be turned into a person?

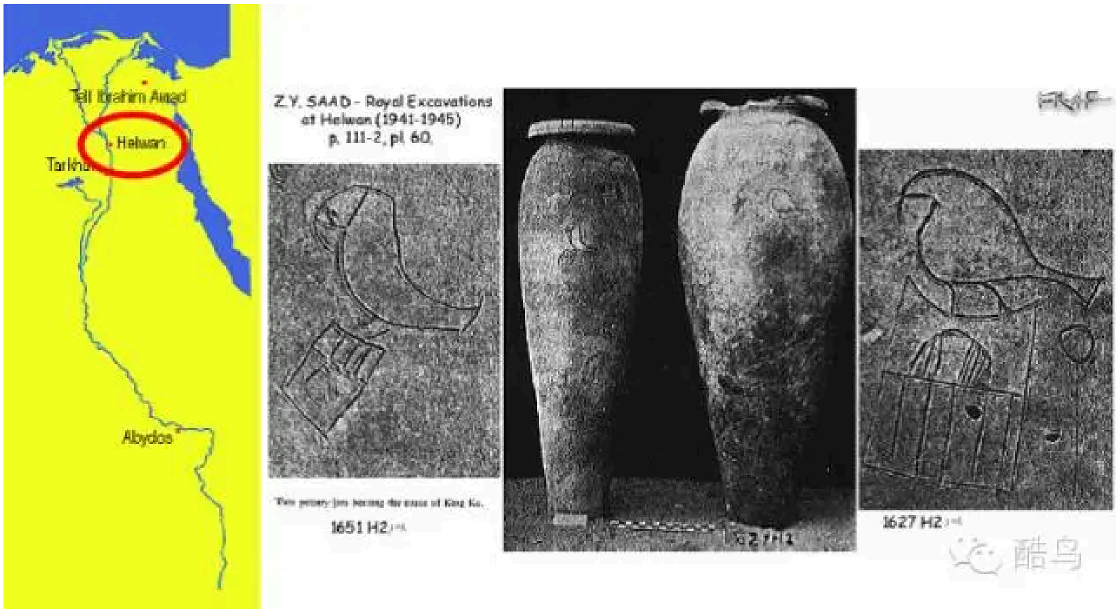

Tell Ibrahim Awad
Helwan
Tarkhan
Abydos
Z.Y. SAAD - Royal Excavations at Helwan (1941-1945) p. 111-2, pl 60.
Two pottery jars bearing the name of King Ka.
1651 H2
1627 H2
FRAF
酷鸟

Figure 1 Pottery with a name unearthed in Helwan from 1941 to 1945. Organized from Wikipedia Ancient Egypt: Dynasty Zero by Francesco Raffaele.

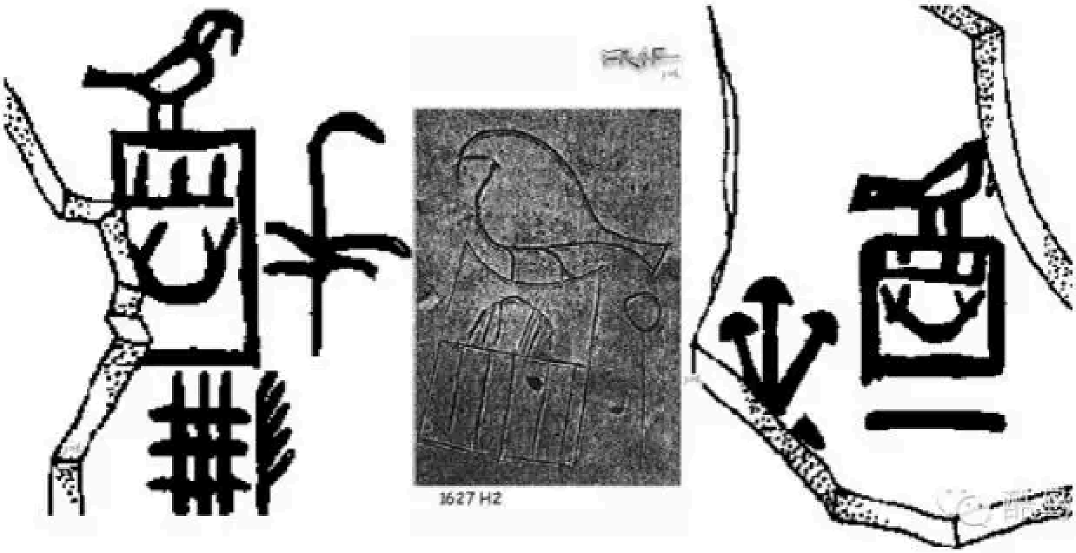
I think Ka is an emperor (see the discussion about the emperor in the third section above), and Sekhen is Shun. My main reasons are:

(1) Ka and Sekhen are completely different.

As shown in Figure 2, there is a clear difference between the two. It's not simply reversed (in turn it must be a different word). Sekhen's seal is a half-round with a buckle, which contains 6 parallel vertical lines. The second half is a parallel 5 vertical lines. The upper part of Ka's seal is a parallel three vertical lines, and the lower half is a half round with forks at both ends, symbolizing open hands.

(2) The cemetery is different.

Ka's tomb was in the Royal Greenhouse of Bydos and was excavated by the British Petrie from 1901 to 1902; in Figure 1, the two large pottery cans were unearthed in Helwan.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1627 H2
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Figure 2 is a seal of Ka (Emperor's) unearthed by Abydos; the right picture is the seal of

Sekhen (Sun) unearthed by Tarkhen. There is a clear difference between the two. Not simply the other way around.

According to the record of 《 Shiji Shun Shun 》, " Shun Nian twenty was filial, and he was held in 30 years, and he was doing things in his 50th year. Thirty-nine years after trampling the throne, the south patrol broke into the burly wild. Buried in Jiangnan Jiuzu, it is Zero Ling. " In this way, Shun lived a hundred years old.

《Mountain and sea longitude 》" Wandering Mountain, Emperor Shun was buried in the sun, and Didanju was buried in Yin". Dan Zhu is the son of Yao. Legend has it that after Yao passed the throne to Shun, Dan Zhu was dissatisfied and became king. But the princes all embraced Shun. In fact, the country may be divided into two.

Where is the burly mountain?
《Among the mountains and seas 》 are: " Burly in the southwest of Paiyu Mountain, all in the west of quicksand, south-east of Kunlunxu. "《 There are also: 》 the burly hills of the south, the burly abyss in the mountains and seas, among which there is the Jiu Song "yí(mountain, buried by Shunzhou. " in the Changsha Zero Ling boundary.

Note that " Changsha" here is not our current Hunan Changsha City. It's the desert. This is the main reason why we have always regarded Jiuwa Mountain as Shun's tomb.

So, where is the Corn Mountain? In the south, on the west side of quicksand, southeast of Kunlunxu.

quicksand is generally considered a desert. When it comes to Africa, many people immediately think of the Sahara Desert. More than 5,000 years ago, it is unclear how big the Sahara Desert is. At least not connected. Today's Sahara Desert includes many deserts such as the Libyan Desert, the Rebyanay Desert, the Obari Desert, and the Algerian Desert. 5,000 years ago, when the rain was abundant, the Sahara Desert should not be so big or so many. It is likely to be several isolated deserts.

To figure out this problem, it is necessary to figure out where Kunlunxu is. Where Kunlunxu is a very big problem. I will announce the relevant content next time. Because someone on the Internet accused me of copying. So all I want to publish is systematic announcements, not just words, so as not to misunderstand by readers, and I don't know how I came to the relevant conclusions. Please wait patiently.

Sun Wei Dong

Do By

Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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考古探索之 ——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者： 孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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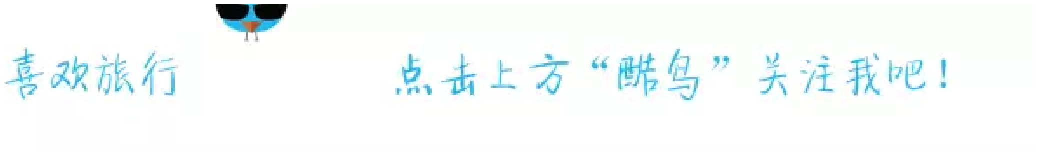
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6.6 Emperor —— Emperor Shun from civilians

Cool Bird Column | This issue to talk about the emperor —— Dishun from civilians

6.7 Which river is Dayu governing?

Dayu is the last of the three emperors and the founding monarch of the Xia Dynasty. Dayu, Surname, fame and fortune, dense words. His main credit is to cure water and create the summer. At the same time, as mentioned above, water conservancy projects can often go through thousands of years. Like the Spirit canal and Dujiang weir built by the Qin Dynasty more than 2000 years ago, they can be used so far. But Dayu is so cured by the history of the history that he cannot find a water conservancy project ruin in China.

More importantly, many of the place names in the ancient books about Dayuji water are not comparable to rivers.

1. Dayu is a bug?

If you want to say Dayu, you have to talk about the Chinese archaeological community. As an ashes voter in archaeology, I divided China’s archaeology into two categories. The first category was the introduction of “ by Swedish geologist Antson in China in 1914. **Field Archaeology** ”. The introduction and development of field archaeology directly links China's archaeology with international standards. Its most prominent achievements were the archaeology of the Heinan Anyang business site led by Fu Sian in 1928, and the corresponding Oracle interpretation (see 《 Oracle 》 above). The contribution to China's archaeological community can be said to be great. The other category is “ represented by Hu Zhi and Gu Jiangan **Ancient archaeology** ”. Among them, Hu Zi mainly did research such as the irrelevant 《 Red Building Dream 》, which was not harmful. And another representative, Gu Jiangang, was the founder of the so-called “ ancient history discrimination school ”. He and Hu Zhi strongly believed that the summer and previous Chinese history were forged. This negative impact on China's archaeological community has been difficult to eliminate so far.

Gu Jiangan believes that Yu does not exist. In his 《 and Mr. Qian Xuan Tong's Ancient History Book 》, 《 Ancient History Discernation 》 Volume 1 P62, he clearly said: “ Yu or an animal cast on Jiuding, There must be many strange shapes. Yu is the most powerful man on earth; Boxianyun, Yu or Dragon, the legend of Dayuji Water is similar to the horror of the King of Water Gods.) After the spread, it became a real king. ” In this passage, his main basis is “ **Yu, 《Speaking 》Cloud, Worms also** ”. It is said that this view was first proposed by Gu Jiangan's teacher Cui Qi. Gu Jiangan carried it forward, and inferred that Dayu “ was about ” like a lizard.

Only “ in this passage **Yu, 《Speaking 》Cloud, Worms also** ”is a fact, but it cannot be counted as evidence, or at most it is weakly related “ evidence”. Because the meaning of the person's name and the corresponding Chinese characters cannot be used to prove what this person is. For example, the word “Jie” means that the bird flies up and down. Can we infer from this that “Gu Jiangang” is a bird flying around and watching? Obviously not. As for other words, it is basically imagination or presumption, not even a solitary certificate. No one has seen it because of what Jiuding looked like.

In 1922, when writing 《 Middle School National History Textbook 》 for the Business Printing Pavilion, Gu Jianjiang made it clear: What about “ Upper History? **The system of the three emperors and five emperors is of course overthrown** . The history of ancient Chinese history in archaeology has just moved, and it is far from being able to get a simple conclusion. After thinking for a long time, I thought that only the legends of the ancient history in the 《 poem 》 《 》 and 《 theory 》 could be sorted out, and the first legend of the ancient history of 《 was drafted into a 》 Is appropriate. I looked at the ancient history concepts in these three books, and suddenly I saw a big doubt about the status of ——Yao Shunyu! ... 《 The Scriptures 》 and 《 Shangshu 》 (except the first few) did not mention Yao Shun, and they didn’t seem to know that they were there; 《 They are there, but there is no clear fact; they are only in the 》 Yao Dian《 Because of this instruction, in my mind, I felt that Yu was there when Xi Zhou was there. Yao Shun did not get up until the end of spring and autumn. The more you get up, the more you are in front. After having Fu Xi Shennon, Yao Shun became a junior again, not to mention Yu. I have established a hypothesis: ancient history is caused in layers, and the order of occurrence and the system of arrangement are just a backhand. ”(See Gu Jiangan 《 Ancient History Identification 》 Volume I 《 Self-order 》P51—52, Shanghai Ancient Press, 1982 edition). Obviously, Gu Jiangang denied Yao Shunyu together because of an occasional suspicion when reading the book.

Gu Jiangan's above reasoning looks logical. However, the basis is wrong . He believes that there is no Yao Yushun in the book 《 in the book 》, and it only appeared in the 《 Yaoxiang 》. But 《Yao Dian》 is a chapter of 《 Shangshu 》. It is worth pointing out that archaeology needs to organize fragmented information into a chain of evidence that intersects. Simple logical reasoning alone is obviously not enough, and sometimes even leads to fatal errors. One of the simplest archaeological principles is that what you see can be said to be there, and what you don't see may not necessarily be considered there. Multi-party analysis is needed, after all, many things have died in the slow river. Especially for " Literature Archaeology ", since the literature can be historical records or edited by future generations, there are possibilities for deletion or addition. Therefore, there is also a principle of "isolate and independent " in the archaeological world. In fact, this " principle of unlicensed " is far from scientific requirements. To truly draw a reliable conclusion, what is needed is a systematic evidence chain.

Gu Jiangan's reasoning for overthrowing Yao Shunyu is based only on his sudden whimsical " a big sinus ", not even " lonely certificate ". There is clearly a lack of evidence chain. Gu Jiangan overlooked a key issue: the ancient books he analyzed were compiled by future generations. For example, 《 The Scriptures 》 and 《 Shangshu 》 are both greatly reduced by Mr. Kong. Among them, 《 the 》 originally had more than 1,000 songs, and 305 songs were left after being edited by Confucius, and there were only 5 chants of previous poems. 《 Shangshu 》 has multiple versions in parallel. Against this background, it is clear that the basis for Gu Jian's sudden whimsical reasoning is even more unreliable. Besides, writing poems may not pull out the ancestors all day long. And 《 Shangshu 》 contains a special chapter of Yao Yushun. Not consistent with what Gu Jian just said.

Nevertheless, Gu Jiangan's conclusion so hastyly was supported by many celebrities such as Hu Zhi. An important reason is that, as mentioned many times before, there are many ridiculous accounts in ancient books, especially those related to Dayu. Once Dayu was " demonstrated " and " interpreted " as a worm or lizard, the story of the three emperors and five emperors was naturally overturned.

Hu Shi is respected as a master, and one of his major contributions is to put forward the bold assumption of " and carefully verify the principle of ". However, in the examination of the three emperors and the five emperors, his application of this principle was completely wrong. According to Guo Mo Ruo's article, Hu Zhi said: " The summer nation centered on Shanxi, all our historical materials are really not enough at this time, so we have to put it between " mythology " and " , With the discovery of future historical materials. " Obviously, Hu Zhi reversed the argument. What they need to prove is that " the three emperors and the summer dynasty do not exist ", not their existence. In this case, it should be admitted temporarily, because the ancients have said that there are five emperors of summer and three emperors.

Why did Hu Zi make such a low-level mistake? Because he was confident that he found a loophole in the history code.

2. Which river does Dayu govern?

I personally think that the key to Dayu's water control is “ River control ”. This is also the most incomprehensible and critical issue regarding Dayu’s water control. According to the history of 《 Xia Yuan Ji》: Dayu governed nine large rivers and large rivers, of which the governance description of the “ River” clearly stated that the “ River” **Flow north before entering the sea And it is divided into nine tributaries** : “ Daohe Jianshi, as for Longmen, south to Huayin, east to the mainstay, and east to Aizu, eastward ?? , as for Dao Xia, north over precipitation, to the mainland, **The north broadcasts to the Nine River, which is also the reverse river and enters the sea** .” Meaning: “ River ” was channeled in Jishi Mountain, to Longmen Mountain, south to Huayin, then east through the mainstay mountain, continue to the east to Mengjin, and then pass through Luoshui to the east until Da Pi; Go north and precipitate to the mainland, and then divide into nine crosses, all of which go against the river and flow into the sea.

It is generally believed that the “ River ” mentioned in ancient classics refers to the Yellow River. but **The Yellow River flows into the sea in the east, how can it flow into the sea in the north? How can the Yellow River have nine estuaries?** Some people say that the Yellow River may have been diverted many times, leaving nine rivers. However, in fact, due to the large sand content of the Yellow River, the sedimentation speed at the estuary is large, and the diversion is frequent. In the recorded history, it is basically two changes in three years. The ancient road of the Yellow River should be many. In addition, as can be seen from the text in the history of 《 above, these nine rivers exist at the same time, and no nine rivers have been formed in the history of the Yellow River.

《This account of the history 》 is similar to 《 Shangshu Xia Book 》: “ guide river stones, to Longmen, south to Huayin, east to ?? pillars, and east to Mengjin, east Pass the Luo ?? , to the Grand ?? ; **After precipitation in the north, as for the mainland, it broadcasts north into the Nine River, which is also against the river and enters the sea.** .”

From the text, Sima moved almost copied the original text of 《 Shangshu 》. 《 Shangshu 》 was compiled by Confucius according to 《 Gu Shangshang Book 》 about 500 BC. Did Sima move from Mr. Kong to misinformation? Are they all wrong? 《 The ancient book 》 is a classic of history. Such a detailed description is unusual for ancient people who cherish ink like gold. Are these priests made up to deceive people?

When studying ancient books, one of the potential assumptions of people is that the things recorded in the ancient books all happened on our land in China today. Because of this, some ancient books are considered ridiculous.

Imagine that if Americans test their ancestors based on historical books about Europe after 5,000 years, there are some shadows of place names, but the specific descriptions are often plausible rather than even quite different. “ This is a fatal weakness of the ancient archaeological ” faction.

We believe that the “ River ” in the upper classical book should refer to “ Nile River ”. This view has been discussed online, but there is no systematic argument. Here is a more detailed argument.

In the world, there are few rivers flowing north. The Nile is the only large river flowing northward in the mid-latitude region of the world. More importantly, the Nile River divides 9 major river channels in the delta area (Figure 1. Due to the division of the river channel, in fact, if some secondary divisions are counted, 11 forks can be counted today. According to historical records, in 25-79 AD, the Nile Delta region was the main branch of 7). More than 5,000 years can produce changes in the vicissitudes of the sea. It is entirely possible to have 9 channels into the sea during Dayu. In fact, the sign representing the Nile is 9 petals. If Dayu manages the water of the Nile, the problems mentioned above are all solved.

The “ in the history book is also the reverse river ” is usually translated as (9 rivers) and merged into one reverse river. This translation is wrong. Reverse river refers to the section of the river with the tide of the sea. For rivers with low altitudes in the delta, it is very common for rivers to be affected by tides, and the range of influence can be found hundreds of kilometers along the river. This is what the ancients called the river. The overall altitude of the Nile Delta region is close to sea level (is mainly in the range of 0-10 meters), from a fork starting point to about 160 kilometers in the Mediterranean. The nine entrances to the sea are typical anti-river. “ Also counter-river ” can be translated into these 9 rivers, not into “ and merged into a counter-river ”.

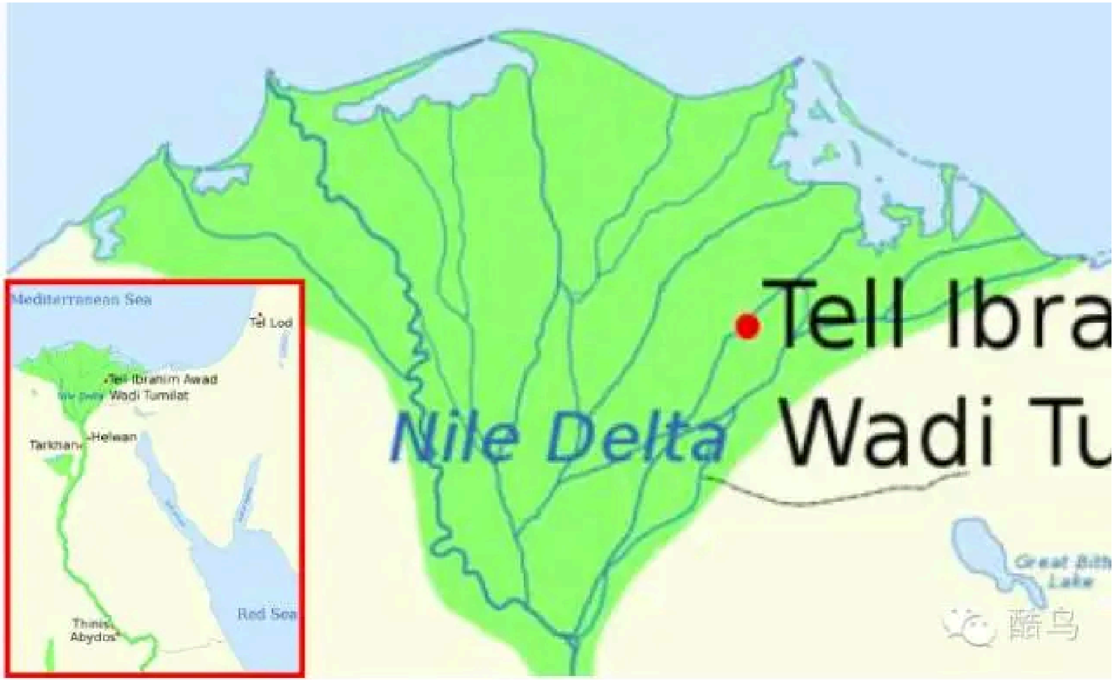


Figure 1 Brief map of the Nile Delta. The Nile is flowing north. In the delta, it is divided into nine main tributaries. Change from Wikipedia.

Our inferences are supported by other codes. Earlier than 《Historical Notes》 and 《Shangshu》, 《 the Shanghai Vision》 also recorded a lot of things about Dayu's water treatment. For example: 《Mountain Strait》 Volume XI 《Hainesi Vision》 Description of the source of " River" **The river is out of the northeast corner, traveling north, southwest into the Bo Sea, and overseas, that is, west and north, into the stone mountain directed by Yu.** "

If these words are interpreted in the Chinese territory, it is obviously absurd. **: (Huang) The river flows from the northeast corner of (Kunlun's Void), continues to flow north, then enters the Bo Sea southwest, then flows from the Bo Sea, first west and then north, and enters the stone mountains directed by Dayu.** What river came out after entering the Bohai? This is obviously impossible.

However, if Kunlun's false reference is Kunlun Mountain, and then the Bo Hai is replaced by a Great Lakes, it seems to be interpretable. The problem is that there is no big lake at the source of the Yellow River.

The Yellow River originated in the Kareg Valley and the ancient Pulie Basin in the north foot of the Bayan Kara Mountain. Although it is not far from Kunlun Mountain, it is across the basin.

Initially, the Yellow River source was a trickle flowing to the northeast. There are some small wetlands and lakes halfway, such as stars and seas. Replacing the Star Sea with Bo Hai can barely explain the sentence of " River into Bo Hai". It's just that the Star Sea is a narrow plateau lake, dominated by shallow lakes and wetlands of varying sizes. It is not appropriate to call it “Bohai”. Moreover, since the ancients called it “Bo Hai”, why change to “Star Watto ”?

Our ancients, especially those engaged in “ ancient archaeology ”, often have a good ability to interpret (sometimes it is too good to become an attachment).

In fact, after the ancient books such as the 《 Mountain Classic 》, 《 History 》 and other ancient books, the first time to record the origin of the Yellow River was the Tang Dynasty: During the Tang Dynasty View, Li Jingjun, Li Daozong, etc. “ **Xingxingjukawa, Dabai Sea, Wangjiushan, looking at the river source. ”**

Note that this historical material does not describe Star Sea as a sea, but rather as “ Stargawa ”. Probably because the starry sea wetland is too small and there is too little water (see the picture in the appendix). Moreover, this may be the first time that the remote plateau basin wetland of Star Sea has been named.

Note that “Jishi Mountain” is mentioned here, but “Bohai” is turned into “Baihai”. “ What is Baihai ”? I guess it should be a large pine forest. During the Tang Dynasty, the forest coverage rate was high. Is it worth seeing the forest?

My inference is that the ancestors of the Tang Dynasty really couldn't find “Bohai”, so they inferred that the ancients said “Bohai” was a clerical error or used a fake word. So change “Bohai” to “Baihai”.

As for the Rocky Mountains, it is estimated that it is also inferred from ancient books. This seems to explain the source of the Yellow River almost perfectly.

But the problem is that the source of the Yellow River is above 4,000 meters above sea level, and the water is very small and trickle. What we need to worry about is not to stop the flow, not the flood. Is it necessary for Dayu to make great efforts to channel Jishi Mountain? The ancient forest coverage rate is high, and the woods are not uncommon at all. Why should we emphasize “Baihai”? In addition, the source of the Yellow River did not flow southwest.

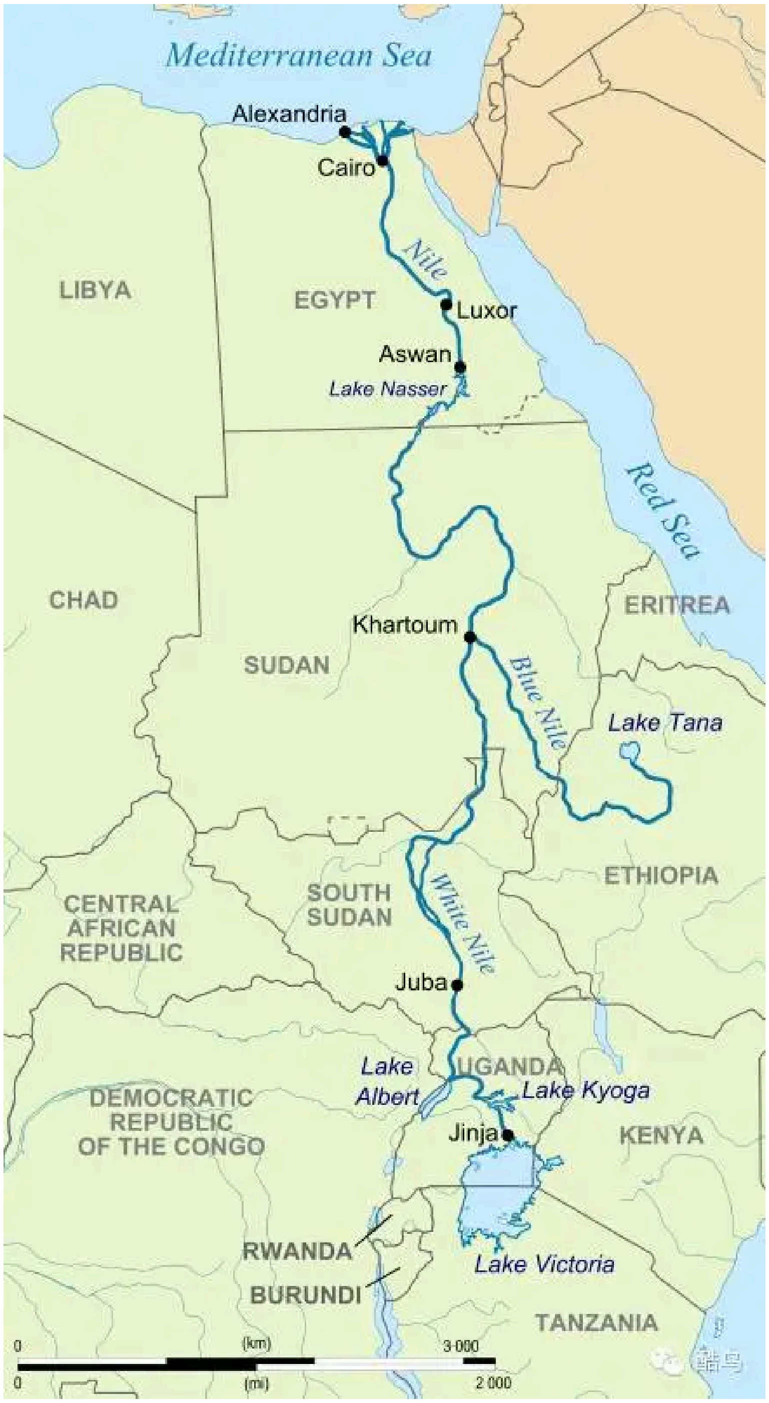

Mediterranean Sea
Alexandria
Cairo
Nile
LIBYA
EGYPT
Luxor
Aswan
Lake Nasser
Red Sea
CHAD
ERITREA
Khartoum
SUDAN
Blue Nile
Lake Tana
ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SOUTH SUDAN
White Nile
Juba
Lake Albert
UGANDA
Lake Kyoga
Jinja
KENYA
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Lake Victoria
TANZANIA
0
(km)
3 000
0
(mi)
2 000

Figure 2 Map of the Nile River Basin. Lake Victoria is the Great Lakes in the source area of the White Nile. Quoted from Wikipedia. By Hel-hama-Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=27624659

If you put this description on the Nile, it is very appropriate: the Nile has two major tributaries, the White Nile and the Blue Nile. Among them, the White Nile River is a dry flow, flowing through Lake Victoria, passing through Uganda, and going north through Sudan (Figure 2). If Lake Victoria is called “Bohai” and the Nile River is called “ River”, all the descriptions above about Dayu Governance“ River”, from 《 Mountain Strait》, 《 Shangshu》 《 to 》

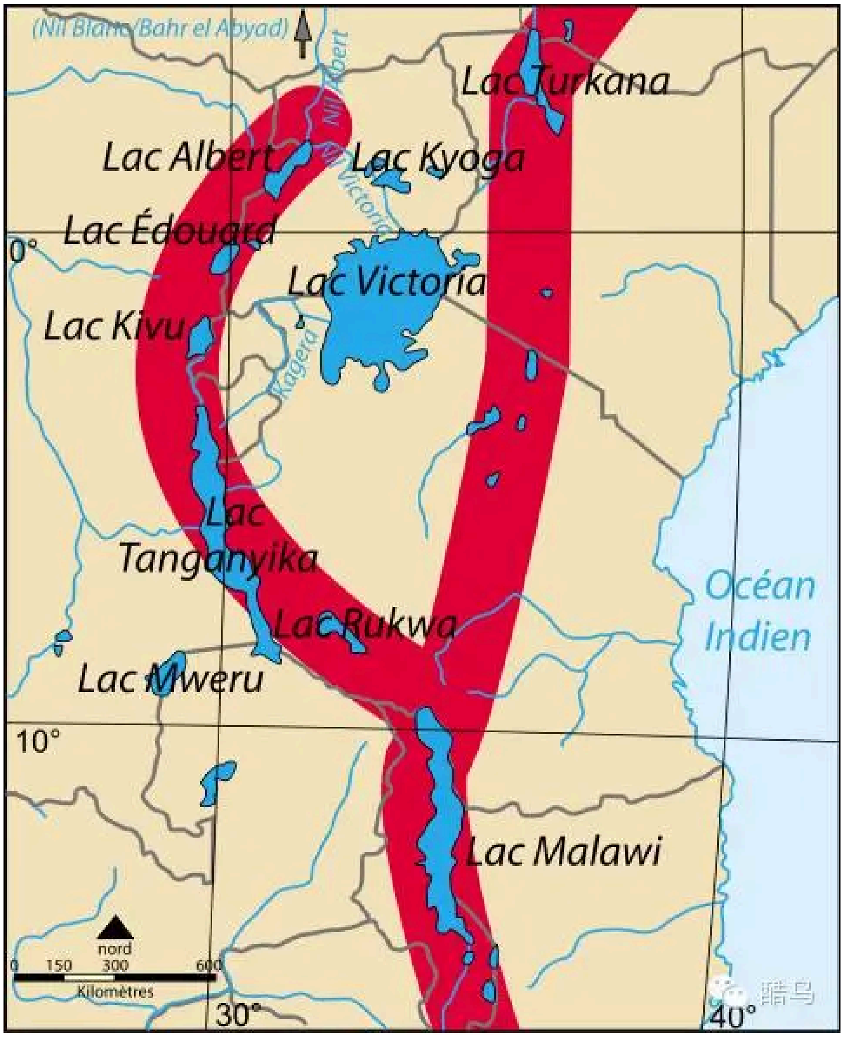

(Nil Blanc/Bahr el Abyad)
Nil Albert
Lac Turkana
Lac Albert
Lac Kyoga
Nil Victoria
Lac Édouard
0°
Lac Victoria
Lac Kivu
Kagera
Lac Tanganyika
Lac Rukwa
Lac Mweru
Océan Indien
10°
Lac Malawi
nord
0 150 300 600
Kilomètres
30°
40°

Figure 3 A brief picture of Lake Victoria. The origin of the Nile River, the Kagra River, flowed into Lake Victoria, and the lake became the Victorian Nile. Quoted from Wikipedia. By Kimdime69-Image: Great_Rift_Valley.png made by En rouge. Blank map: Image:Africa map political.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org /w/index.php? curirid=1446792

The White Nile River originated in the tropical Central African mountains at an altitude of more than 2,600 meters, called the Kagra River (Kagera). As shown in Figure 3, after the river came out of the mountain, it first flowed hundreds of kilometers north, then a huge " a few " word-shaped turn, and then flowed south to Lake Victoria. Lake Victoria is the largest lake in Africa and the second largest freshwater lake in the world. It covers an area of 69,400 square kilometers. It is comparable to our Bohai area today and is the main source of water in the upper White Nile. It is completely understandable that the ancients called it "Hai".

Interestingly, as described by the Shanghai Scripture, the Nile River then flows north along the Victorian River from Lake Victoria to the northwest. There was a flow to the west, turned north, and finally turned to the southwest.

Continuing to compare is even more surprising. Many of the characteristics of the Nile are basically consistent with those described in the Shanghai Bible. The only slight discrepancy is that after the “ few ” type bends, the river flows almost south, and eventually flows southeast into Lake Victoria, not the southwest of the “ said in the Shanghai Scripture. ”. Of course, this does not exclude the diversion of rivers. After all, more than 5,000 years have passed. If you change your mind, if “ southwest and into Bohai ” means “ injection ” southwest of Bohai, it is consistent with the actual situation.

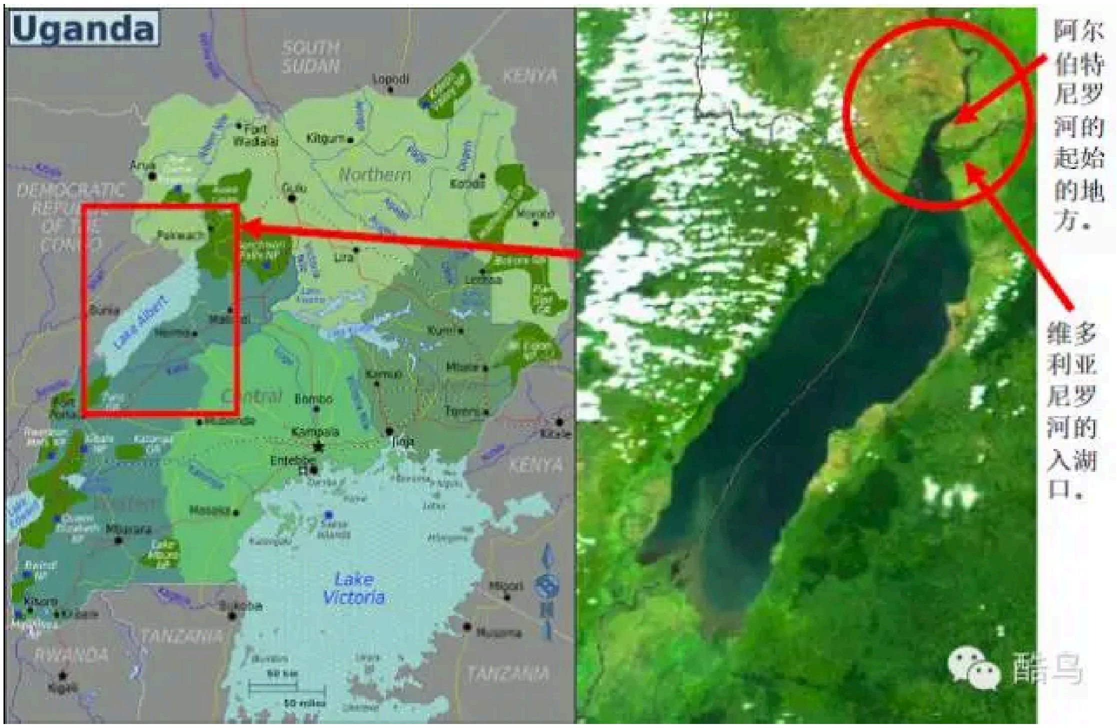


Figure 4 Maiji Mountain and Xingchao. The left picture is Uganda, and the center below is Lake Victoria. The red box on the left is Lake Albert. The right picture is a close-up picture of Lake Albert. The upper right red circle is where the Victorian Nile River enters Lake Albert and the Albert Nile. Note that before the Victoria River enters the lake, it flows southwest.

Rocky Mountain and Longmen

Where is Jishi Mountain? It is inferred from the aforementioned records that the Rocky Mountain should be north of Lake Victoria. 《 The Shanghai Pass 》 has such a description “ three hundred miles west, called the Stone Mountain, under which there are stone gates, and the river is rushing **Southwest** .” This passage shows that the river has another big turn in the “ River” in the Rocky Mountains: **From northwest to southwest.**

Translate: “ Stone Mountain, under which there is a stone gate, the river rises **Southwest** ”means, **The river reached the stone mountain, and when it met the stone gate, the river was raised, forming a waterfall and flowing southwest.** .

Before the Victorian Nile entered Lake Albert, the Victorian Nile did have a big turn (Figure 4), from northwest to southwest. This entrance to the lake used to be a large waterfall named Bugari (Bujagali) Great Falls. For thousands of years, local residents have been regarded as holy places. But why do they regard this place as a holy place, they are not very clear. Now, the waterfall has become much smaller due to the construction of the cloth armor dam (Figure 5).

These are all corresponding to the records in the 《 Mountain Strait 》 above: first, the description of the river turn is completely consistent, from the northwest to the southwest; second, the stone mountain has a stone gate, which blocks the river water, so a waterfall is formed. Here “ counterfeit ” means “ cover, beyond ”. We now often say “ topped ”, that's what it means.

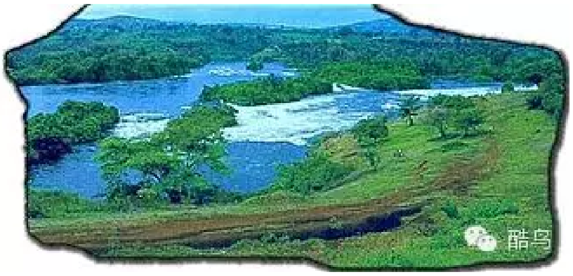


Figure 5 Bugari Falls, an important location on the Nile. I think it is Shimen Falls in Jishi Mountain. Quoted from Wikipedia. Hannes Schindler, 1995 In fact, this Albert Lake also found corresponding records in ancient historical materials in my country.

Corresponding to this is the 《 Mountain Strait 》 Volume 17 《Great Wild North Vision 》: “ Great Wilderness, with the name of the mountain, the first threshold, the river, and the north of the sea. There is a mountain in the west, named Yueyu Stone. ” It also shows that Jishi Mountain is north of Lake Victoria.

The Great Falls in Bugar is the stone gate when Dayu heals the water. The mountain where this waterfall is located is the Rocky Mountain.

Xingbao-Artificial Lake

Back to 《Shihui Xiaji 》, there are such accounts: “Yu Jing, Hefu Yuzhou: Yi, ?? , 涧进, **Xingbao both** , Dao Heze, Yumdu. Its soil, lofting under the grave. Tanaka, Fu Shangzhong. Gong paint, silk, ?? , ?? , its ?? fiber wool, Sigong chirping wrong. Floating, reaching the river. ”

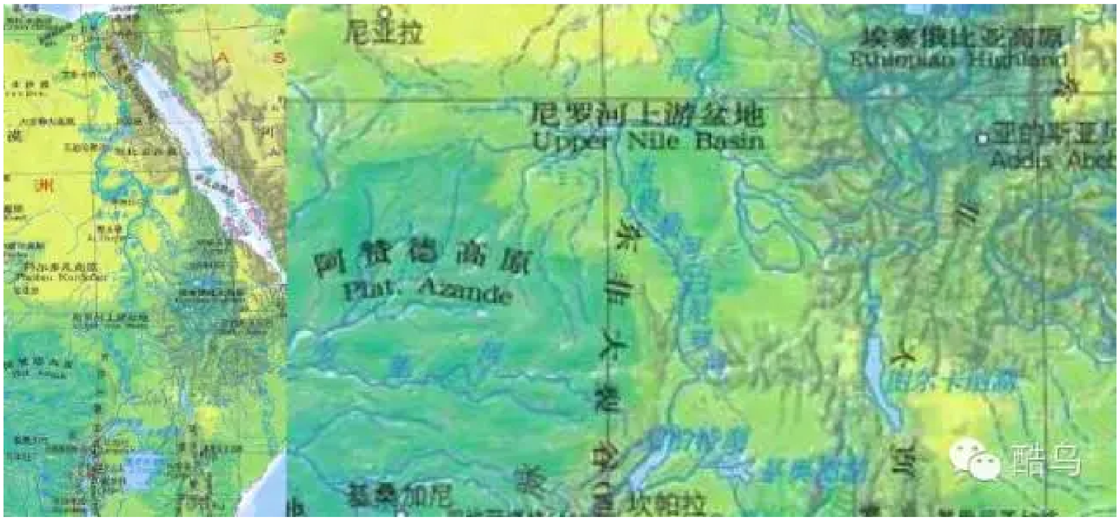


Figure 6 Location of the upper Nile Basin. Changed from Baidu Encyclopedia.

The “ spectacle here is ” both “ and ” both “ means ” irrigation “. This sentence is translated as: ” Xingbao also merged into a lake . This lake should be Lake Albert in Uganda today. It's just that this lake is now bigger due to the construction of dams.

Heze

After Xingbao, he talked about He Ze. “ Dowheze ” means to channel the swamp called “He ”. This Heze is obviously not our Shandong Heze today. Because Heze is a yellow soil unique to the Yellow River Alluvial Plain. In the above paragraph 《 Shi Ji Xiaji 》, it is mentioned that this place is black soil: “ its soil, the loft of the grave ”, which means: the soil here is inferior fertile and solid Black soil. Among them, the grave means fertile; the meaning of the loft, according to the interpretation: “ loft, the loft also ”. Duan Yulai of the Qing Dynasty believes that the loft is black and rigid. This passage is very worth recalling, because there is no black soil in the Yellow River Basin. my country's black soil is mainly distributed in the northeast. In addition, the black soil like Heze should not be simple black soil, because, in 《 Shi Ji Xiaji 》, there is “ its earth-black grave ”, which should refer to the fertile part similar to our northeast. Black soil. And “Black Steel Soil ” should refer to “Black Calcium Soil ” in our current soil science.

Black calcium soil is dark, rich in humus and carbonate. In Africa, this soil can be seen in the bend from the west of Sudan to the middle of the Niger River, and this soil can also be seen in East Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.
If Uganda's Lake Albert is “ Xingchao”, it will enter the upper Nile Basin in the current Sudan more than 200 kilometers north. 《 Shi Jianxi's summer book 》 says “ its earth grave loft” is completely right. Heze should refer to the upper basin of the Nile.

In addition, the place where the stagnant water needs to be discharged should be the plateau basin. The current terrain in the Heze region of my country is flat, and there is no possibility that a large amount of water will need to be channeled. It is also difficult to channel with water.

Dayu's greatest credit for water control is forage. It is likely that one of the major guided projects is in the upper Nile Basin.

Mainstay

Interestingly, in the 《 history of the summer book 》, several consecutive references were made to the " River "" east to the mainstay: " east to the mainstay, and to the east of the ally, to the Great Pibi " passes, meaning: "

This description is likely to indicate that Dayu has a relatively large amount of work toward the east during water control. The turning point is at "Benz " Mountain. Interestingly, at the exit of the upper basin of the Nile, the Nile turned a large turn of more than 90 degrees, from northwest to east (Figure 2, 6). Is this a key part of Dayu's guidance? It is worth further study.

Quinlan's Virt

Another very important question is where is Kunlun's emptiness? Many netizens believe that Kunlun's emptiness is the pyramid of Giza according to various writing methods of Kunlun. This is obviously problematic. The Pyramid of Giza was built by Pharaoh Huff in 2560-2540 BC. At this time, ancient Egypt has been founded for more than 500 years, far later than the era of Yao Yushun. The name Kunlun is clearly earlier than the pyramid of Giza. In addition, although the pyramid of Giza is large, it is only 146.5 meters high. It is impossible to become Kunlun Mountain. And the pyramid is Huff's grave, how can it become "Under the Emperor "? More importantly, how can the pyramid have a place of origin for rivers?

In summary, Kunlun Mountain should be a mountain or more likely an important mountain. Because according to the mountains and seas, five rivers originated from Kunlun's emptiness and flowed into different seas. So where is this Kunlun's virtual?

As mentioned earlier, 《 the mountain longitude 》 volume eleven 《the sea's west longitude 》 has " **The river is out of the northeast corner** ". The subject is omitted before this sentence. What is the subject language? Is " **Quinlan's Virt** ". If we believe that the " River " here refers to the Nile River, then Kunlun Mountain should be the birthplace of the Nile River-the main watershed in Africa " Ruwenzori" Mountains.

The Ruwenzori Mountains (Ruwenzori, formerly known as Rwenzori, should be translated as Lunzori) located at the border between Congo (Kinshasa) and Uganda. Its highest point is Margarita Mountain (Margherita Peak, named after the British), 5119 meters high, the third peak in Africa. The longest river in the world, the Nile River and the second largest river in the basin, the Congo River, originated in the mountains. Among them, the origin of the Nile River originated in the northeast corner of the mountain range. In this way, " **Northeast corner of the river** "implies that Kunlun's emptiness is actually the Ruwenzori Mountains.

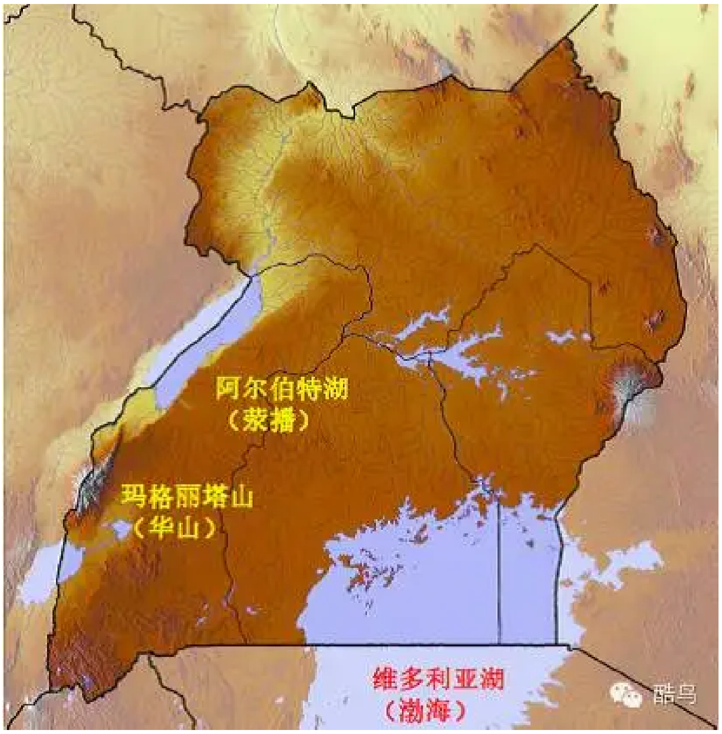


Figure 7 is changed from “ Africa's largest watershed-Ruwenzori Mountains”.

http://www.maps-for-free.com boundaries

Huayin

《History notes that the summer discipline 》 and 《 Shangshu Xia Book 》 have “ river stones, as for the Longmen, south to Huayin, and east to mainstay ”. Every time I read it here, I was a little confused. After the river flowed to the Dragon Gate, I suddenly came to “South to Huayin”: Huayin to the south. Then there is “East to Main ”. At first, my understanding was that the ancients cherished the gold and did not want to be verbose. Just click out a few big place names. But my heart is always a bit mutter. What is important to go south to Huayin? How do you look back at Nanliu?

Later, when I saw the cloth Gary Falls and Lake Albert (Figure 4), I suddenly realized that because Dayu channeled the Rock Mountain, the river flooded “ Xingbao”, forming Lake Albert. The lake reached the north slope of Margarita Mountain southward. The north of the mountain is yin, so Huiyin here should refer to the north of Margarita Mountain (Figure 7). If this inference is established, it seems that Africa’s third peak, Margarita Mountain, is what our ancestors called Huashan: the main peak of Kunlun Mountain is Huashan. According to the description of 《 Mountain Strait 》, the hills of Huashan and Kunlun should be very close. It also supports this inference. Further demonstration work requires the participation of professionals.

Ivory

In the process of water control, Dayu stipulated the level of taxation in different regions and the types of tribute items according to land and local specialties. Many places require tribute to ivory. This is actually an important basis for many archaeologists to believe that our Central Plains region had elephants more than 4,000 years ago. However, as I demonstrated earlier, only a few beautifully decorated ivory products have been unearthed in the tomb of the commercial dynasty, showing that ivory is not only small but also very precious. And because the merchant king used ivory chopsticks that someone paid tribute, his uncle was very angry, indicating that ivory is not common. None of the excavations of other early cultural sites in my country have seen a large number of ivory products.

But if Dayu treats water in the Nile River Basin, ivory is too common. This is supported by the results of archaeological excavations: since ancient Egypt's previous dynasty, a large number of ivory products were unearthed in the tomb.

Jizhou

Back to 《Shi Ji Xiaji 》: “ Jizhou: both carrying the mouth of the pot and treating Liang and Qi. Both repair Taiyuan and Yueyang. Qin Huai made a contribution to Zhang Zhang. It's white. Wrong, Tanaka. Chang and Weiwei, **The mainland is both** . Bird skin suit. Right tar, into the sea ”.

The first half of this passage is mainly about the scope of Jizhou. If according to the current place name, Gansu-Shaanxi-Shanxi-Hebei is basically included. If “Yueyang” is interpreted as the current Yueyang, it will cross the Yangtze River. This is obviously repeated with other states. So many people think that Yueyang refers to the south of Shanxi Taiyue Mountain. There is also “Hang Zhang”. The archaeological community generally believes to refer to Hengshui and Zhang Shui. But the problem is that Zhang Shui is from the Yangtze River Basin. Obviously “ cross-border ” again.

So where is this Jizhou?

Note that there is “ in this passage **The mainland is both** ”. We also mentioned the place “Continent ” in the front: 《Shi Ji Xia Ji 》 has “ **After precipitation in the north, as for the mainland, it broadcasts north to the Nine River** . **Also in the river, into the sea** .”. From this passage, it can be seen that the south side of the mainland should be “ precipitation ”, or waterfall. There are several large waterfalls on the Nile River, distributed in the area south of Aswan. Explain that “Mainland” is north of the famous Aswan. To the north, the Nile River is divided into nine bifurcations. This shows that the mainland is south of the Nile Delta. “ Entering the sea ” indicates the estuary of the river. It is inferred from this that Jizhou is likely to refer to a part of the Nile Delta.

There is also a key here, “ right tar ”. Some people think it is “ tar to turn right ”. I think it should refer to the area east of tar. Looking north from the upper Nile, the east is the right head.

One supporting evidence is that the soil here is “Whiteyang”. “ **It's white. Wrong, Tanaka** ”means that the soil is Baiyang, and the grade to be paid is first-class, and their land is fifth-class. The land is not very fertile, but the tribute is first-class, indicating that in addition to farming, other properties are abundant.

The soil in the general delta area is very fertile, so this area may not be a delta, but east of the delta. The Mediterranean soil generally lacks corrosive quality because the temperature does not match the rainfall, which delays chemical weathering and slows the chemical process of turning the root leaves of casualties into corrosive. In addition, the land near the Nile Delta is seriously salinized. Salinization may be the key to “Belong”. Combined with the Ka (Emperor's), Ro (Emperor Yao) and other people's ruling areas reached Canaan and other places, it can be inferred that this area may include Palestine today, the Canaan area where Israel is located, or even further north.

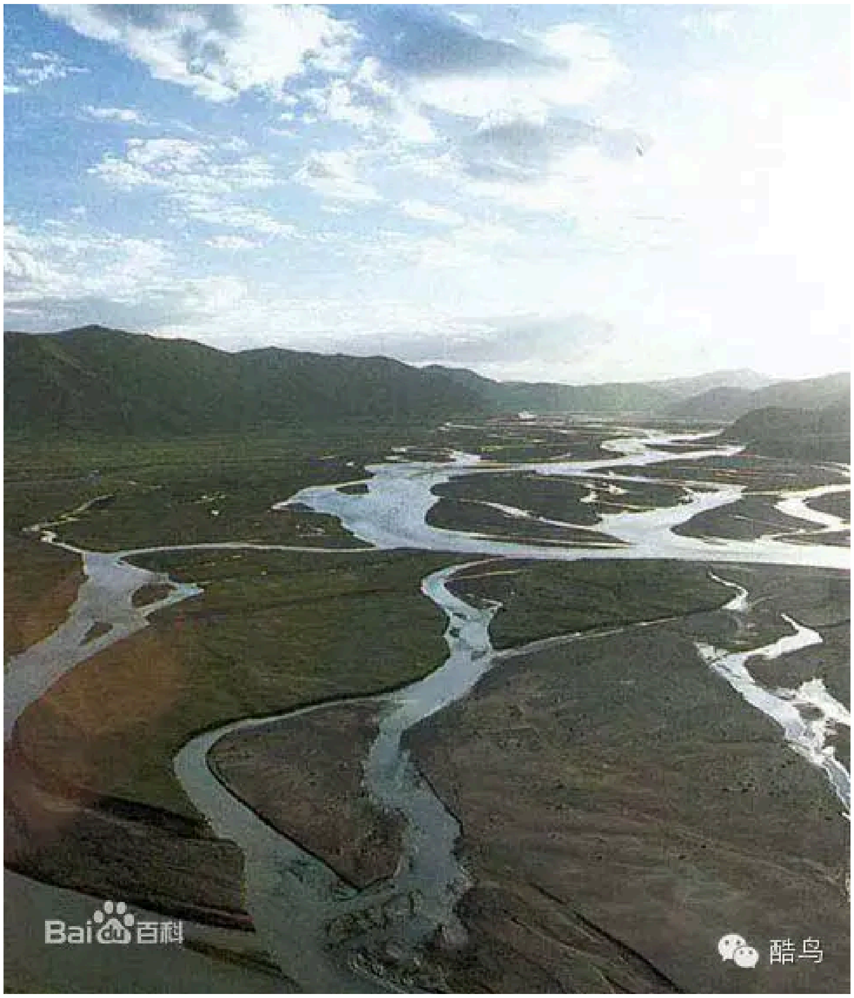
The more important evidence is “Bird Ripper ”. There are nine rays in the summer, all living in the east or east of the summer. Moreover, the relative latitude is higher and you need to wear leather clothes. It is possible to reach the current Black Sea Basin.

appendix

By the way, in my opinion, “ **Field Archaeology** ”and “ **Ancient archaeology** ”Each has advantages and disadvantages. How to combine the two is a key. Today, when everyone talks about big data, the development direction of archaeology is **System archaeology** . It is possible to break through the old shackles by carefully studying the ancient books and combining them with archaeological discoveries.

In addition, it has been mentioned many times before that many people think that 《 the Shanghai Bible 》 is an absurd ghost story. So there is no credibility. I think the description of the mountain river in the 《 Mountain Vision 》 may be quite accurate. 《 The Shanghai Vision 》 was originally an atlas, with pictures first and then text. Later, the anecdotes were lost, and the rest were illustrated by the legends left by the picture. Due to the understanding of the original picture, many descriptions have mythological ingredients. In addition, it may be due to the problem of the picture length that the description of the space location sometimes contradicts before and after the different chapters.

Photos of the stars don't look like the sea.



(To be continued)

Sun Wei Dong

Do By
Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

This article was published by the author Sun Wei Dong authorized the Cool Bird Platform

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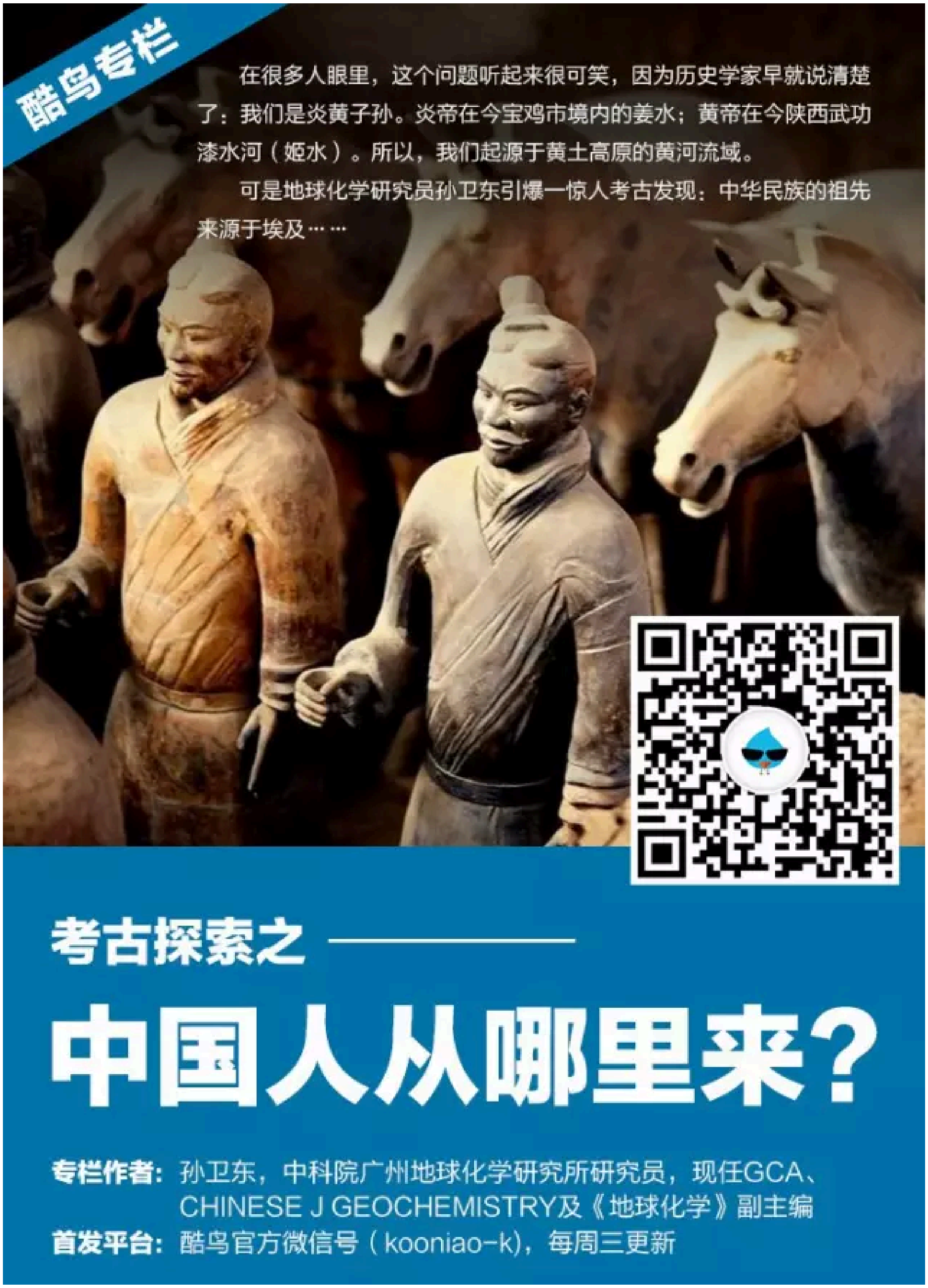

酷鸟专栏

在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者： 孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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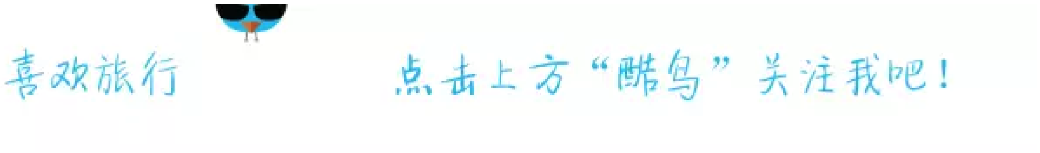
Cool Bird Column | Do you know which river Dayuji Water “ Governance ”? (medium)

Original Sun Wei Dong **Cool Bird Travel Network** March 16, 2016 08:18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Where do the Chinese come from?

This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,
This is the way of a scientist.

Chapter 6: Ancient Egypt and China

6.1 Introduction

Cool Bird Column | Chapter 6 Preface: The Relationship between Ancient Egypt and Zhou Dynasty Ancestor

6.2 Grass and wheat

The cool bird column ｜ is not in the present China?

6.3 The father of Jiji —— Emperor

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6.4 The brother of Sheji —— Emperor Shen

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6.7 Which river is Dayu governing?

Last article: Cool Bird Column | Do you know which river Dayuji Water “ Governance ”? (on)

mid-chapter:

As mentioned earlier, Dayu is the Nile that governs water. From this, it can be assumed that Dayu is the founder of the ancient Egyptian dynasty; Xia is the ancient Egypt. As discussed in previous articles, the pharaohs of the former dynasty of ancient Egypt correspond to our first emperors: Ka is an emperor; Crocodile is an emperor; Iry-Hor (Ro) is an emperor, and Sekhen is an emperor Shun. The pharaoh behind should be Dayu.

But the problem is that archaeology discovered that there are three pharaohs behind Sekhen: Scorpion (Scorpion King), Narmer (Namai), and Menes (Mennes). The times are very close and overlap. Among them, Narmer and Menes are considered to be the founders of the first dynasty in ancient Egypt. The Scorpion King is considered to be the last pharaoh of the ancient Egyptian dynasty. Who is Dayu?

Between 2009 and 2012, when the alumni of Ke University and I discussed the topic of “Where the Chinese came from ” on the Kunzhou Internet, there were more than 8,000 discussions. Among them, some netizens proposed that Dayu is the Scorpion King. This view resonated with me. It was recently discovered that a similar point of view was mentioned in the cause of 《

spanning three thousand years published by Rogerling 2012. This view was introduced in the background material I wrote about a cool bird. Many readers may have seen it.

As mentioned in the previous section, Gu Jiangang demonstrated that Dayu is a worm as early as 100 years ago, based on " **Yu, 《Speaking 》 Cloud, Worms also** ". The main reason why Dayu is King Scorpion is the same as Gu Jiangang. Personally, I also think that the original meaning of the word "yu" may be " Scorpion": From the structure of the word "Y", it is the word " and " " and "冂"

Scorpion King

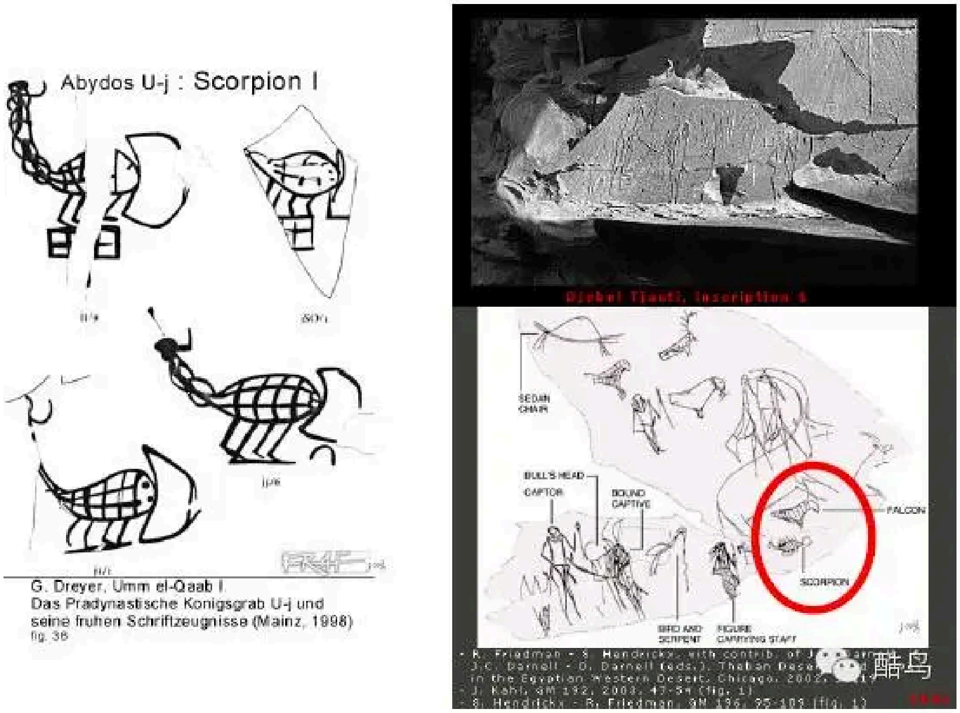
Abydos U-j : Scorpion I
G. Dreyer, Umm el-Qaab I.
Das Pradynastische Konigsgrab U-j und
seine fruhen Schriftzeugnisse (Mainz, 1998)
fig. 38
Djebel Tjauti, inscription 1
SEDAN CHAIR
BULL'S HEAD CAPTOR
BOUND CAPTIVE
FALCON
SCORPION
BIRD AND SERPENT
FIGURE CARRYING STAFF
- R. Friedman - S. Hendrickx, with contrib. of J.
J.C. Darnell - D. Darnell (eds.), Theban Dese
in the Egyptian Western Desert, Chicago, 2002,
- J. Kahl, GM 192, 2003, 47-54 (fig. 1)
- S. Hendrickx - R. Friedman, GM 196, 95-109 (fig. 1)
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Figure 1 Scorpion King. The international archaeological community called it Scorpion I, which was unearthed in the U-j tomb in the ancient Egyptian royal cemetery in Abydos. The red circle shows an eagle above the scorpion pattern. It was inferred to be a pharaoh of the former dynasty. But the problem is that the scorpion is not in the box. Quoted from "Dynasty 00" Naqada IIc (IIC)-IIIa2 (IIIA2) by Francesco Raffaele.

In the early days of ancient Egypt, there were at least two scorpion kings. The pattern of the first scorpion (Figure 1) was unearthed at the U-j tomb (Tomb J in U Cemetery, Figure 2) in the ancient Royal Cemetery of Bydos. The pattern on the left does not explain the meaning of the scorpion. Archaeologists noticed that in the pattern in the red circle on the right, there was an eagle directly above the scorpion. In addition, judging from the specifications of the tomb, the owner of the tomb must be Pharaoh. But the relationship between Scorpion and Pharaoh cannot be knocked to death.

Generally, the seal of the ancient Egyptian pharaoh is written in the box, and there is an eagle above. The archaeological community believes that this habit only started after Ro (Tiyo). The reason is that Ro's name is a bird stepping directly on the word ". In fact, Ka (the emperor) before Ro had this habit. Even earlier double falcon was in Pharaoh. The name of Ro (Diyo) has no box may be because there is an eagle in his name, and placing another eagle on top seems a bit repetitive (see the aforementioned Diao).

I personally think that the specific meaning of this scorpion pattern is unclear. First, although there is an eagle in Figure 1, there is no box. In addition, the head of the animal in the general seal is opposite to the head of the eagle. This pattern faces the same direction. Considering that there are many other animals in the pattern on the right, this eagle is not necessarily used to instruct Pharaoh. In other words, despite the high specifications of the pharaoh's tomb, his name is not necessarily Scorpion King.

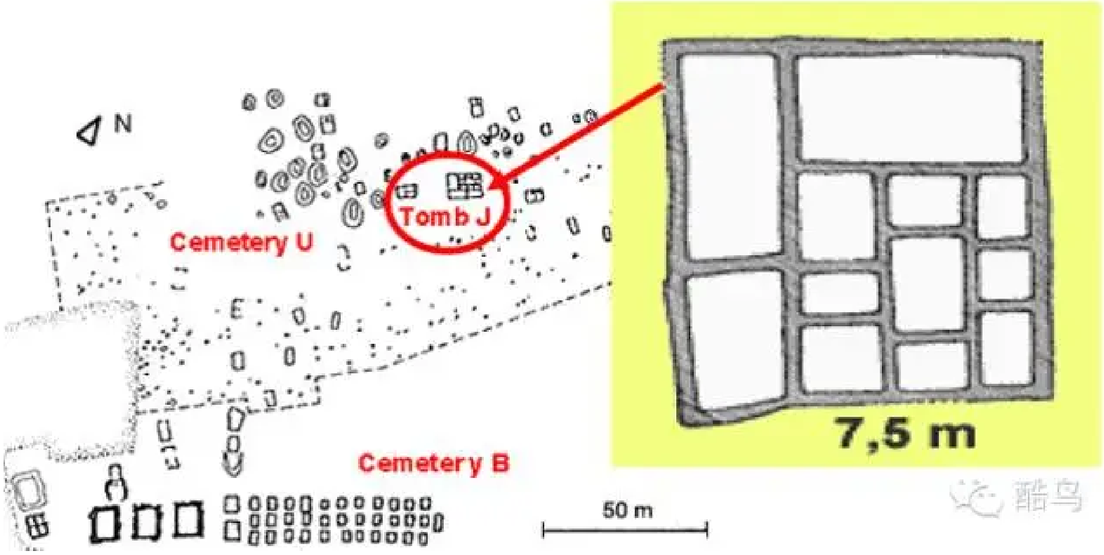

Figure 2 Royal Greenhouse of Abydos, Ancient Egypt. “ Scorpion King ” I's tomb. Among the tombs in all U districts, this tomb has the highest specifications. The scale exceeds the tombs of Ka, Ro and Narmer. According to Wikipedia's summary.

The second Scorpion King is 1897–1898, British archaeologist J.E. Quibell and F.W. Green discovered the pattern on the rod head when excavating the temple of the sun in Hierakonpolis. As shown in Figure 3, there is no sign “Eagle” on the name of Pharaoh on this scorpion. It is difficult to say whether it represents the name of Pharaoh.

It is worth noting that regardless of whether Pharaoh in the picture wears an Egyptian crown or an Egyptian crown, the scorpion in the picture has a round pattern. The circle of Pharaoh in Upper Egypt has six petals, inferred to represent the lotus in Upper Egypt. The lower Egypt is more like a ball (Figure 3), the meaning of which is currently unclear. But it should not be a sign of Pharaoh. So the question is, is this scorpion king in Upper Egypt or Lower Egypt?

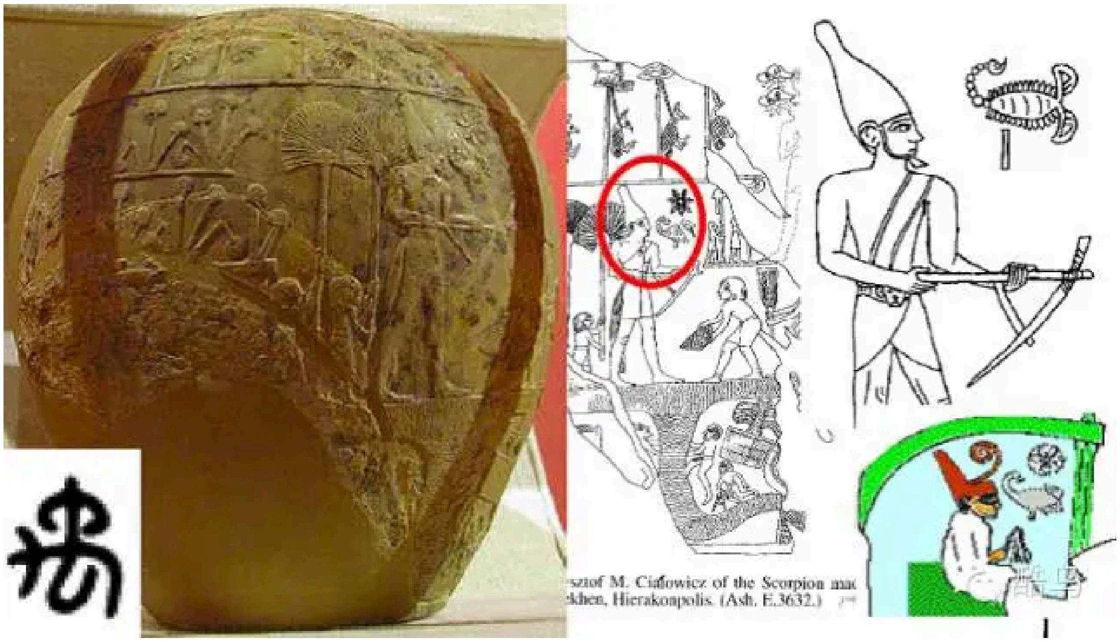
sztof M. Ciałowicz of the Scorpion mac
khen, Hierakonpolis. (Ash. E.3632.)

Figure 3 Scorpion King II Scorpion II on the left is the scepter head where the scorpion pattern is found, and in the middle is the sketch of the scepter head of the scepter, in which the scorpion and pharaoh are in the red circle. On the right is a sketch of Scorpion King II. The head of the figure is wearing the crown of Pharaoh of Egypt. Below is another scorpion pattern on the head of the scepter. The pharaoh wore the crown of Egypt. According to Wikipedia synthesis. The lower left corner is the writing of the golden word “ Yu”. Yu's seal is somewhat similar to scorpion.

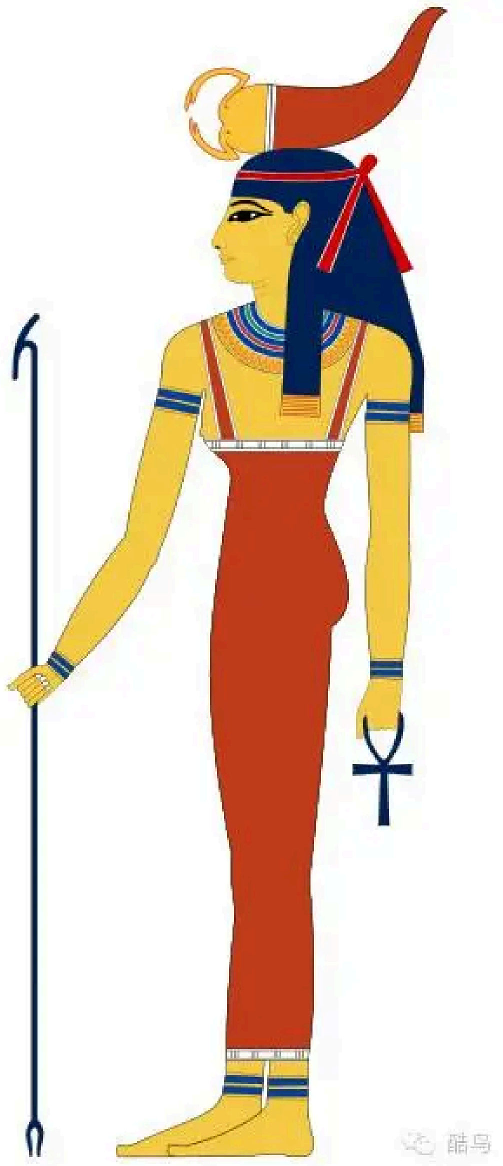
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Figure 4 Ancient Egyptian patron saint Serket, the prototype is a scorpion. By Jeff Dahl-Own work, GFDL, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3305083

In addition to this famous scepter head, archaeologists found multiple names engraved with pharaoh signs in Tarkhan and Minshat Abu Omar (left of Figure 5). This pattern is more indicative than the decoration on the scepter. But the interpretation of this name is controversial. Some scholars think it is a scorpion, while others think it is a crocodile, but it is not standardized enough. As shown in Figure 5, if you turn your head 180 degrees, the similarity between the two is indeed relatively high. An ancient Egyptian scientist believed that the name of the Scorpion King should be Weha. This pronunciation seems to be somewhat similar to a name of Dayu “ Literature ”. The knot of ancient Egypt's archaeology was that those engaged in archaeology obtained a large amount of cultural relics, but there was no historical record or historical legend. Many are conjectures.

A more reasonable explanation is that these scorpion patterns protect God Serket. In ancient Egypt, the prototype of protecting God Serket was a scorpion (Figure 4). The image in Figure 4 was later drawn. More than 3000 BC, Serket's image may be a simple scorpion. Scorpion King is a misunderstanding.

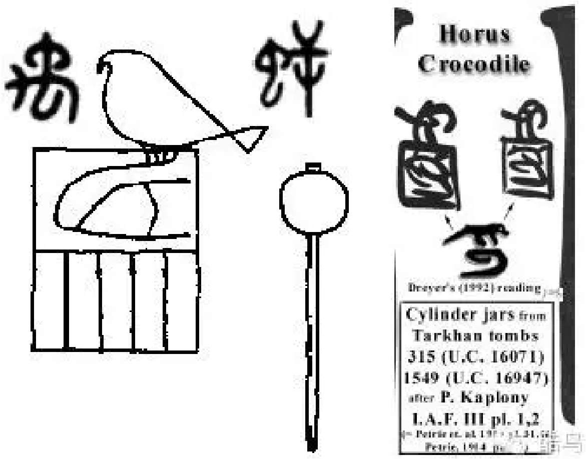
Horus
Crocodile
Dreyer's (1992) reading
Cylinder jars from
Tarkhan tombs
315 (U.C. 16071)
1549 (U.C. 16947)
after P. Kaplony
I.A.F. III pl. 1,2

Figure 5 “The seal of Scorpion King ” compares with the name of Crocodile. On the left is the symbol found on the clay. It is considered to be the king of scorpions. On the right is the symbol of the crocodile king on the clay pot. In the upper left corner is the word “Yu” in the golden seal, and the above is the golden word “crocodile”.

Menes

Who is Menes? Figure 6 is the name in the list of the first kings of Bydos in the Nineteenth Dynasty. The character of ancient Egypt is Mnj. This pharaoh's name is obviously different from that of Scorpion King in Figure 6. However, Figure 5 was written in more than 3,000 BC, and Figure 6 was written in the Nineteenth Dynasty in more than 1,000 BC. The font has changed considerably. According to the directory, this Pharaoh Menes was the first pharaoh in the ancient Egyptian dynasty.

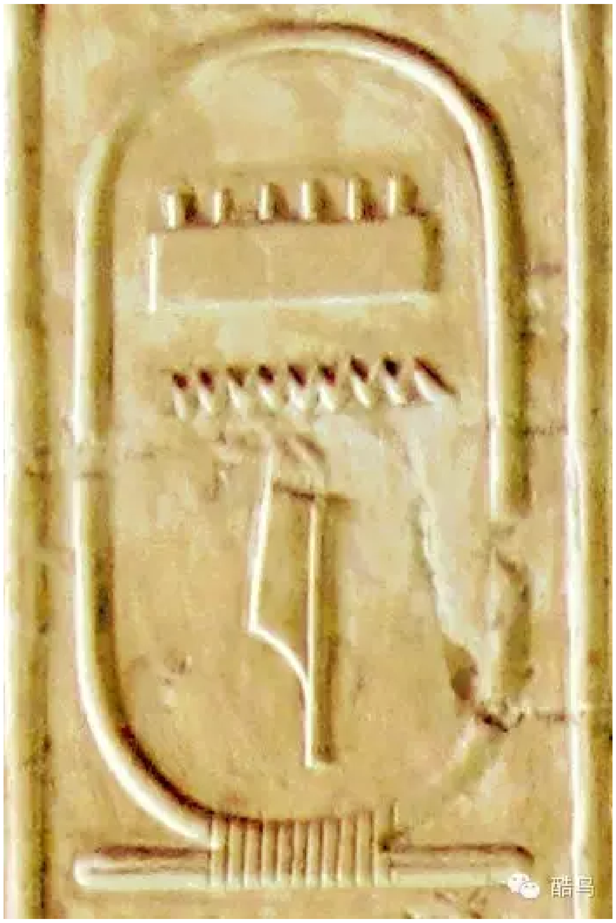

Figure 6 The name of Pharaoh in Menes. Quoted from Wikipedia. By Abydos_Königsliste_06.jpg: Olaf Tauschderivative work: JMCC1 (talk)- Abydos_Königsliste_06.jpg, CC BY 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/ index.php?curid=15593910

Narmer

Archaeologists believe that Narmer was the pharaoh of the former dynasty of ancient Egypt, possibly behind the Scorpion King or Ka, and he unified up and down Egypt and established the first dynasty of ancient Egypt. His tomb is B17/18 in the Umm el-Qa'ab emperor's tomb in Abydos, ancient Egypt. Ranked after Ka and Ro.

The previous article has been analyzed. I think Ka is the emperor, and Ro is the emperor. We discussed earlier that Sekhen after Ro is Emperor Shun. Narmer is after Sekhen. In this way, Narmer should be Dayu.

Narmer was the oldest pharaoh discovered during the archaeology of the former dynasty of ancient Egypt. Cultural relics with his name were found in 12 locations, covering the upper and lower Egypt, the eastern and western desert areas. His name was also found in Canaan. In 1994, wine bottle fragments with the name Narmer were unearthed in southern Israel (Figure 5). Studies have shown that the Canaan region was at least a colony of ancient Egypt. This is consistent with Dayu’s experience of water control: traveling all over the country, naturally leaving many traces.

In the early cultural relics of ancient Egypt, Narmer's name was a catfish (Figure 7).

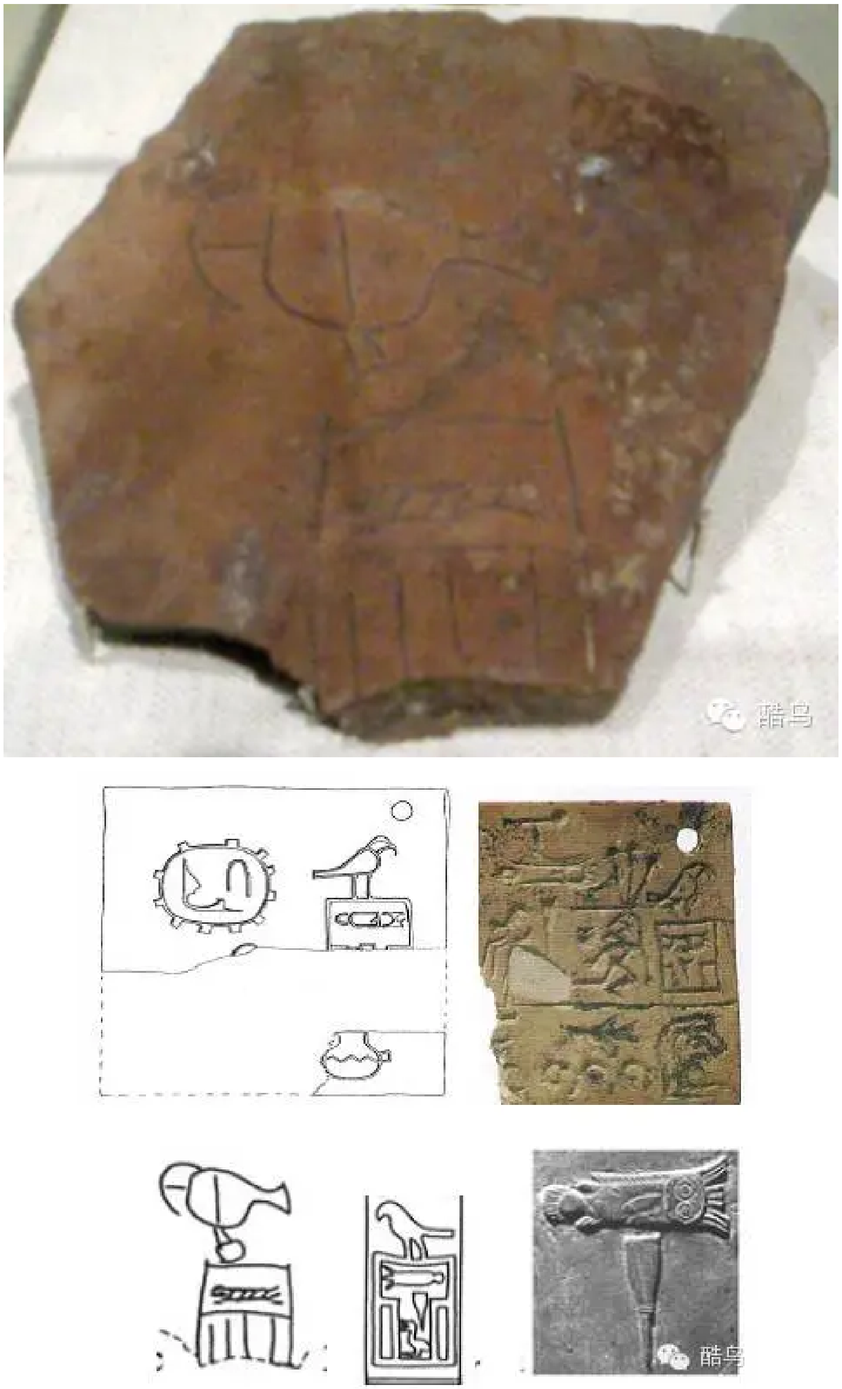

Figure 7 The bottle fragments and various seals engraved with the Narmer Pharaoh logo. The left picture is taken from Wikipedia By Keith Schengili-Roberts-Own Work (photo), CC BY-SA 2.5, https://commons . wikimedia.org/w/ index.php? curirid=1864557. The pharaoh symbol on the right is quoted from "Dynasty 00" Naqada IIc (IIC)-IIIa2 (IIIA2) by Francesco Raffaele and other documents. The symbol inside is called catfish by some Western scholars.

There is an important question here. Although the names of the three pharaohs were found, among the important royal tombs of ancient Egypt in Abydos, only Narmer’s tomb (B17/18). The tombs of King Scorpion and Menes have not been found so far. One possibility is that the Scorpion King, also known as Namer (Narmer) and Mennes (Menes) are three names of a person. First, Menes and Narmer are the creators of the First Dynasty. They should be alone. The Scorpion King should not be Narmer's Horus name (year number), it may be his name before he became old or his last name.

Note that these names are pronunciations inferred by scholars of the Indo-European language family based on the 196 BC monument “Rosetta stone (ca 196 BC)” and the Egyptian dialect thousands of years later. Nonetheless, ”Narmer” is very close to “ fatalities ”, and ”Menes” is very close to “Dense ”. Catfish and scorpions all correspond to the claims of “Yu”. It can be said that Dayu corresponds to the three names of Scorpion King.

Sun Wei Dong

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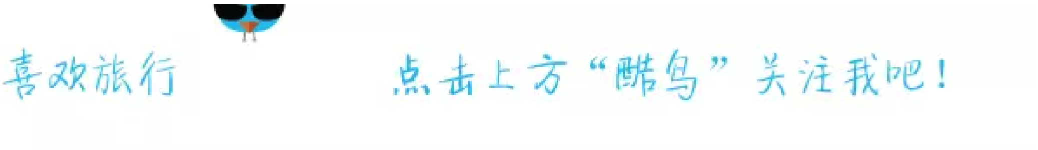
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Next:

(Continued from the previous article)

4. The Narmer drawing board is what is said in ancient books "Xuangui"?

It was previously demonstrated that Dayuji Water occurred in ancient Egypt, so Dayu was the emperor of ancient Egypt. From this point of view, Narmer and the previous Ka, Crocodile, Ro, Sekhen can correspond one by one with Dayu, Emperor, Emperor Ming, Emperor Yao, and Dishun, and it can be inferred that he is the founder of the first dynasty of ancient Egypt Narmer.

Putting the water control process together with the above inference basis can be regarded as a complete and self-contained chain of evidence, all pointing to Narmer is Dayu. However, this cannot be regarded as a strict proof. Because it is possible to directly link Narmer and Dayu to establish the country: Narmer established ancient Egypt; Dayu established the summer dynasty. The correspondence between the three emperors and the five emperors can only be accepted after the establishment of Dayu, otherwise it is just speculation. So it can only be used as auxiliary evidence. To convince everyone, more independent evidence is needed. Water control is undoubtedly the greatest credit for Dayu. Is there a record of related people in ancient Egypt?

Some netizens say Narmer also treats water. This view continued to be adopted in the 《 cause of 》, which was published by Rollingde in 2012 and spanned three thousand years. However, the ancient Egyptian archaeological community has no such conclusions and no direct evidence to support it. Narmer's claim to treat water may even be deliberately fabricated to bring Narmer and Dayu closer.

There is also a saying that Dayu is the Scorpion King. The basis is the old tune of Gu Jiangang: according to the interpretation, “Yu, and the insect ”. The problem is that the first insect is not necessarily a scorpion. Second, as mentioned in the previous section, the scorpion king is not illegal and old, but is more likely to be an amulet or the name before Narmer ascended the throne.

The more important issue is that our legendary Dayu is only more than 4,000 years old, and Narmer is more than 5,000 years old. Although this phenomenon is likely to be caused by China and ancient Egypt using the method of the Imperial Year (it is many years less to lose an emperor). However, to convince international counterparts, more independent evidence is needed.

Can more independent evidence be found? I think on the one hand, it is necessary to systematically compare the records of Dayu in the ancient books with the mountain rivers in Africa; on the other hand, we must systematically study and interpret the existing archaeological data of ancient Egypt. Among them, the most important thing is undoubtedly the Narmer drawing board.

Western understanding of Narmer mainly comes from the interpretation of Narmer's drawing board. Unfortunately, due to cultural differences, Western scholars cannot accurately interpret

Narmer's drawing board. In-depth study of Narmer's drawing board can provide us with some important clues.

I think Narmer's drawing board records Dayu Zhihui (Figure 1). According to the 《 Shangshu × Yugong 》 at the end: " Yuxi Xuangui, the confession was successful. " This sentence means that (because of Dayu's great credit for water control) Dayu was rewarded with a black and red Xiang Rui jade slate, which recorded Dayu's merit in water control. Tin is " gift " here. 《 History × Summer Age 》 has a similar record "Dixi Yu Xuangui to succeed in the world ". According to 《 the interpretation 》, **Xuan is red in the dark: black and red are mysterious.** Gui is a gift made of Xiang Rui's jade stone, with a strict hierarchical boundary used to display the rank from the Son to the princes. Today's "gui" is generally less than 20 cm.

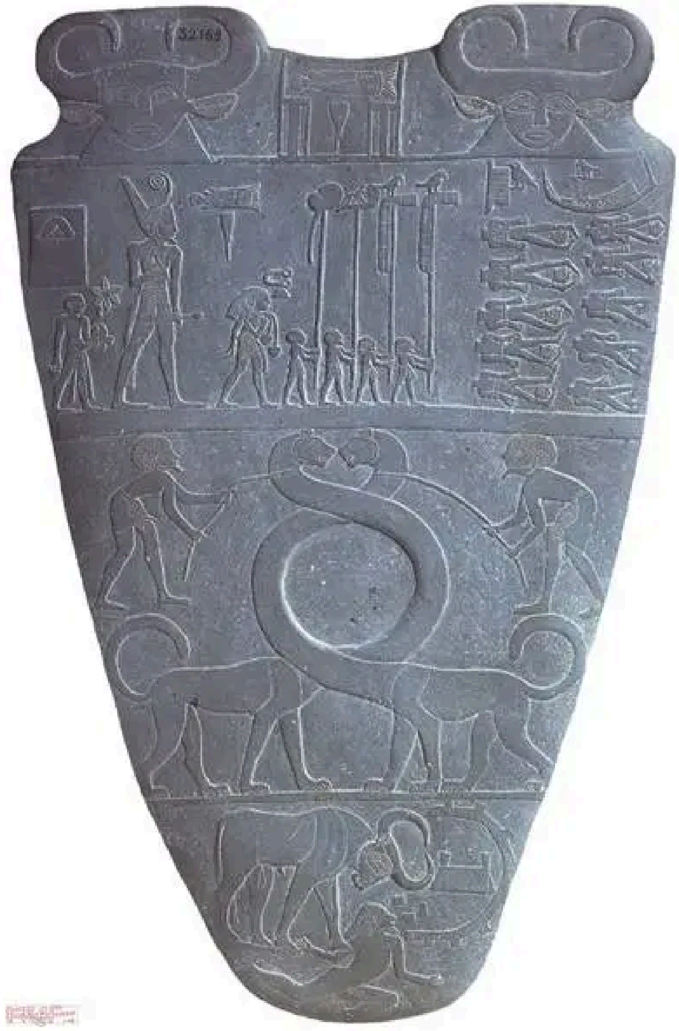

figure 1 The back of the famous Narmer drawing board. The picture is taken from Ancient Egypt: Dynasty Zero by Francesco Raffaele. This drawing board is a silicon rock in the dark.

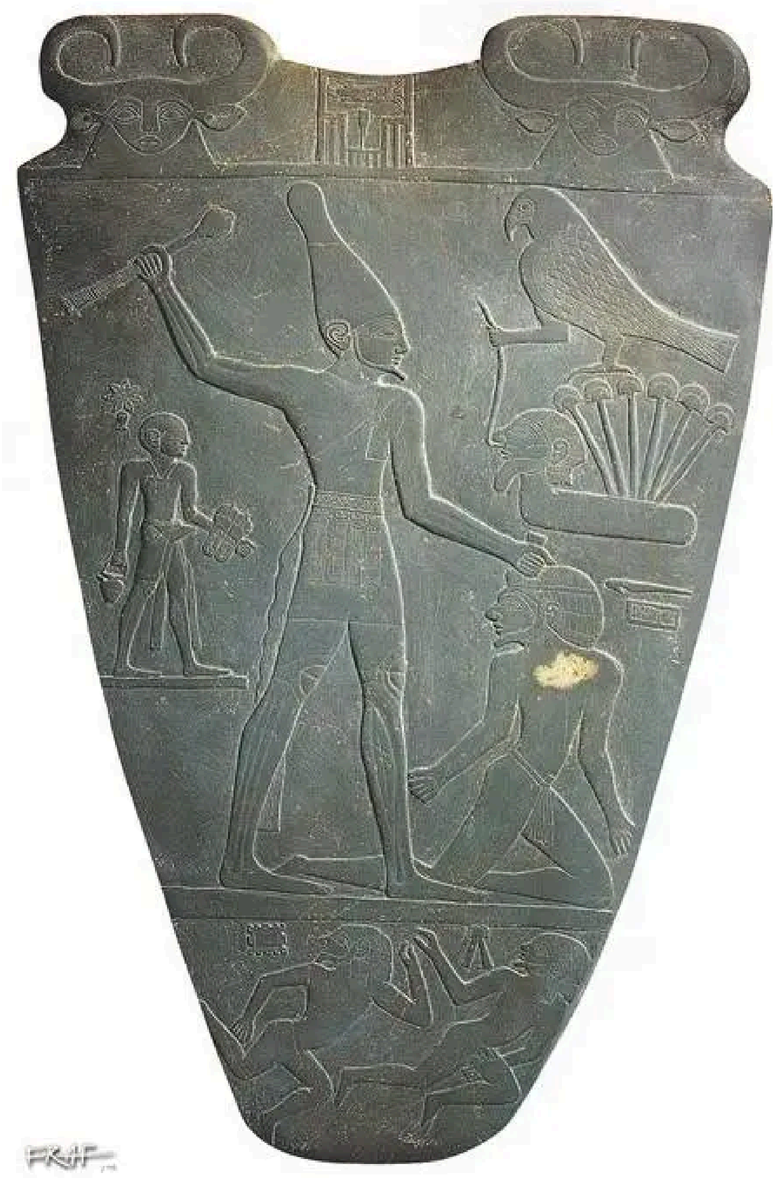

Figure 2 The front of the famous Narmer drawing board. The picture is taken from Ancient Egypt: Dynasty Zero by Francesco Raffaele

The Narmer drawing board is considered to be the earliest historical document by the archaeological community. In fact, there are many stamps of the emperor's teacher and the emperor's sincere roller than this drawing board. The Narmer drawing board was made by the relevant archaeologist James E from 1897 to 1898. Quibell and Frederick W. Green discovered it when Nekhen (Nicken, also known as Hierakonpolis Hollikempolis) discovered the temple of the sun. After more than 5,000 years, the drawing board is still intact. Also unearthed at the same time as the drawing board are the famous “ Scorpion King ” and Narmer scepter first and other important cultural relics (see the previous section for details). According to experts, the above items were dedicated to the temple by the royal family. Currently kept in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

The Narmer drawing board is shielded, 42 cm at the widest point of 64 cm. There are exquisite reliefs on both sides. The archaeological community is recognized as the earliest document to record important events discovered so far.

Figure 1 shows that the back of the drawing board is red in the dark. It is the characteristic of “Xuangui” mentioned in ancient books. However, Figure 2 shows that the front of the drawing board is somewhat green. Some netizens may ask, shouldn't the green ones be Xuan Gui? Actually not.

Silicon rock is a sedimentary rock with dark red from three-price iron. The drawing board was drowned in the ruins of the temple of the sun. After thousands of years, the trivalent iron would be reduced to the secondary iron by the reducing substance, and the result would be blue. It is estimated that the front of the drawing board was down at the time. If there is no iron, the silicon rock should be gray-white. Pan-green itself indicates that the iron content is high, and the material used as a guinea pig should be uniform in quality, so the front should have been red in black.

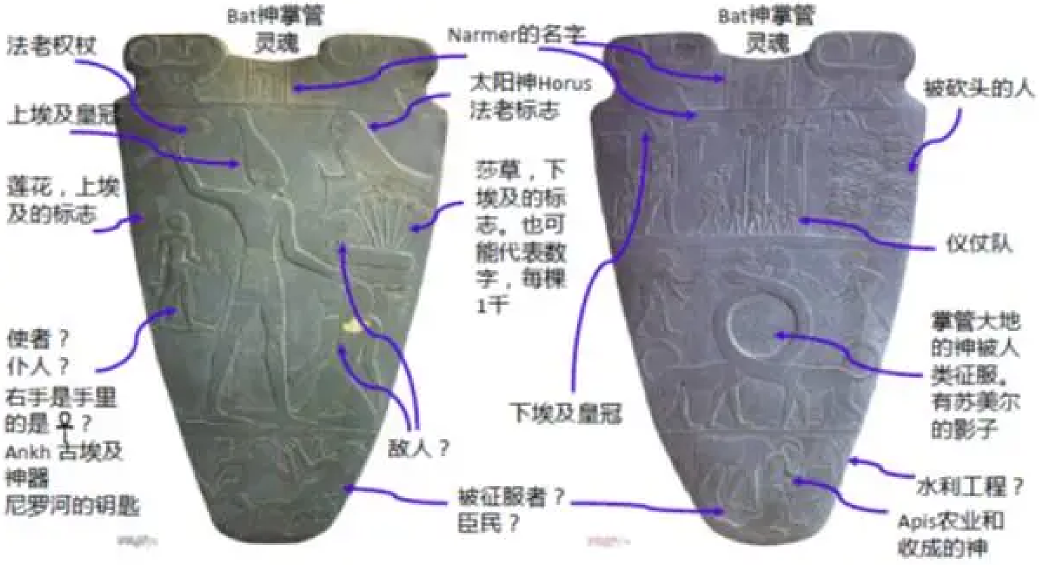

Figure 3 The famous Narmer drawing board. The picture is taken from Ancient Egypt: Dynasty Zero by Francesco Raffaele

The Narmer drawing board is a double-sided relief. The pattern is very beautiful. The largest French-old character in the middle of the front is clear in muscle lines and knee lines. The hardness of silicon rock is around 6, and general bronze tools are difficult to stroke. To make such a beautiful drawing board, on the one hand, it means that the carving technique at that time has reached a very high level, and the knives are very good; on the other hand, it is important to explain the recorded matter.

The ancient Egyptian archaeological community generally inferred that Narmer's drawing board recorded about 3050 BC. Narmer unified up and down Egypt and established the achievements of the First Dynasty.

The problem is that, as mentioned earlier, before Narmer, Ka, Ro's rule reached at least Canaan and other places, and both upper and lower Egypt taxed them. How to unify up and down Egypt? Not logical. However, if it is not for the unification of upper and lower Egypt, why is there a pharaoh holding a scepter in the picture to hit the enemy's head? Why are there ten headless bodies engraved in a prominent position on the back?

Let's take a look at the fine structure of Narmer's drawing board (Figures 1–3).

1. At the top of the drawing board, two statues of the ancient Egyptian Bat God were carved on each side. Bat is the god in charge of the soul in ancient Egypt. Experts believe it is a bull face. This is very similar to our tradition: the “ bullhead ” under the king of the king is specifically restrained.

2. The center of the front and back sides of the drawing board is Narmer's pharaoh logo: Sun God's name. A symbol called catfish by Westerners and a symbol of a drill. Western scholars interpreted it as Narmer, and the pronunciation of catfish is nr and the drill is mr. I think the drill should not be pronounced. The fish above may not be catfish, it looks like a bug.

3. There is a character in the center of the front board (Figure 2), wearing the white crown of Pharaoh in Egypt, which should represent Narmer. His right hand raised his scepter high, and he was destined to hit a man kneeling on the ground. Everyone thinks it is to conquer the enemy on behalf of Narmer.

4. Directly below the scepter is a lotus pattern. Some people think that this pattern represents the name of the servant below. However, on such an important drawing board, the name of a servant occupies an important position, which is not reasonable. I think it should represent Upper Egypt.

5. Below the lotus is a smaller character, which Western archaeologists consider to be Narmer's attendant. This man has a pair of slippers in his left hand, and the right hand is

similar to Ankh One of the objects. Ankh is a common artifact in ancient Egypt. The meaning is: the key to the Nile. Does this imply that Narmer is the person in charge of the Nile key?

6. Narmer's right side is an eagle representing the sun god. The eagle's claws hold a head and stand on 6 pieces of paper and grass. Experts believe that paper and grass flowers are generally considered to represent Lower Egypt, or that war occurred in a swamp. Others believe that it represents numbers: one straw flower represents 1,000, and six strains conquer 6,000 enemies.

7. At the bottom of the front of the drawing board is the image of 2 running people. Experts think it means escape or death. The upper left side of the person is a box symbolizing the city; the upper right side is a knot that may represent the name of the broken city. The entire interpretation is premised on the assumption that the drawing board represents Narmer's unification of upper and lower Egypt. I feel this interpretation is somewhat far-fetched.

8. The upper part of the back (Figure 1) is an image with an Egyptian crown, and the name of Narmer is in front of it. In the same row as him is an honor guard traveling by the emperor. Among them, the servant who gave him shoes has the same symbol on the head of the servant. The side is a box, and the meaning of the box is not known at present. In front of a long-haired character named Tshet. In front of them are four attendants, holding ceremonies. There were two eagles and a dog on the battle. On the right side of the honor guard are two rows of headless corpses whose heads are cut off and placed between their legs. It feels like an enemy who has been wiped out. Above the body are ships, fishing gear and eagles. It is considered to represent the city name conquered by Narmer.

9. The center of the picture is a very strange picture: the animals with two lion images have long necks, are entangled with each other, and should form a large circle in the middle. The lion's head is tied and controlled by two people. Westerners call it serpopard, which means snake leopard. Experts believe that there is a style of Mesopotamia. If the entire drawing board is to record Narmer unifying up and down Egypt, what does this picture mean?

10. The pattern at the bottom of the back was interpreted as a bull attacking the city wall. At the foot is a fallen enemy. But how do cattle kill enemies? Is it God? Check the ancient Egyptian fairy spectrum and find that the god of the bull image is Apis, the god in charge of agriculture and harvest. If it is the god in charge of agriculture, the people below should not be enemies, but celebrities. At the same time, the relationship between the city and agriculture is

not large, and it should be a water conservancy facility. The gate-shaped sluice like stone gate, and a pattern like a city wall becomes more reasonable.

Western scholars' interpretation of Narmer's drawing board is based entirely on the assumption of war. It is believed to record Narmer's war of unifying up and down Egypt. However, as mentioned earlier, Egypt was a unified country at that time. How to reunify? If from the perspective of water control, many phenomena can be explained more reasonably.

It is worth noting that the servant of Narmer on the front of the drawing board may have the key to the Nile. Explain that Narmer had controlled the Nile at the time. The most important picture on the back of the drawing board (more than Narmer's size above it) is the serpopard snake leopard. Interestingly, the snake leopard was tied by two people. The neck formed a big circle. What is more important than Narmer? What does this “Snake Leopard” represent?

I think the snake leopard in the picture is a lioness with two deformations, a deformation of the ancient Egyptian god Aker (Figure 4), who is in charge of the earth and death. Big circle represents the earth. The plugged lion symbolizes the control of the earth and the god of death was conquered by Narmer.

If so, it can be understood that Narmer conquered the earth and took control of the key to the Nile. Isn't this exactly described in 《Yugong》? Governance of rivers and mountains, divided into Kyushu.

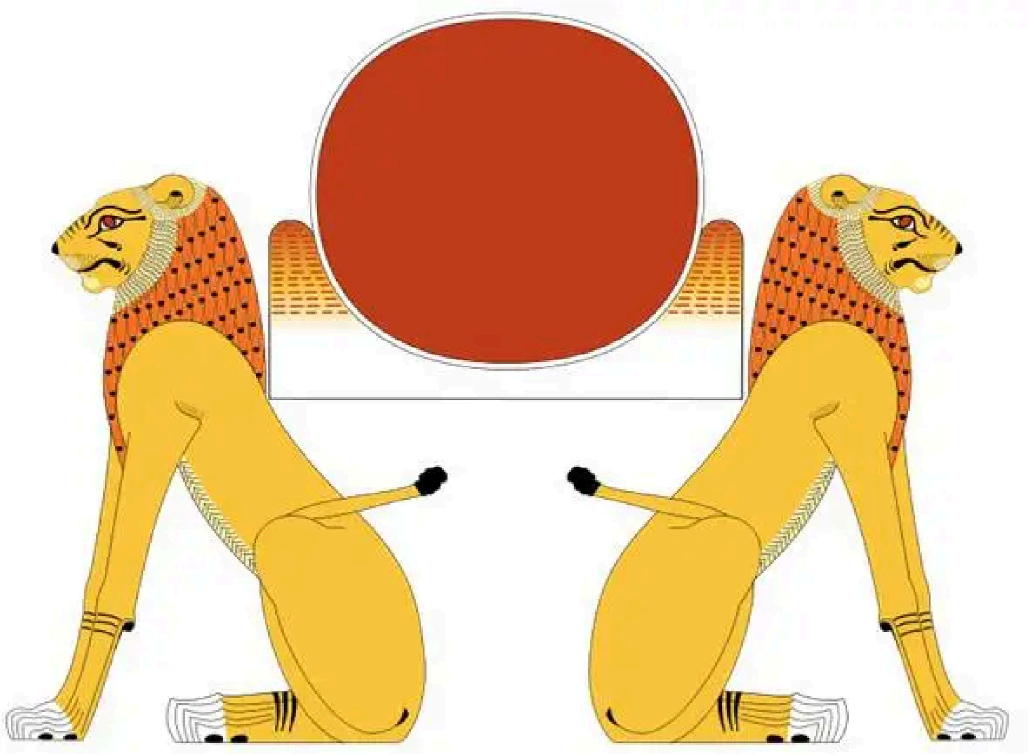

Figure 4 The ancient Egyptian god Aker, who was in charge of the earth and death, was two lionesses holding up the earth and the mountains. Quoted from Wikipedia ByJeff Dahl–Own work, GFDL, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3313999

Since it is water control, how can we conquer the enemy?

In fact, Dayu is not just water control. According to the history of 《 Xia Benji ×: After water control 》 Xia Yuyu is a monopoly in Kyushu, Siouxuju, Jiuxianjing Brigade, Kawagawa Siyuan, Kowazawa Pier, Sichai Renhe. “ Explain that Dayu unified the country and realized “ Kyushu Yotong”. But this process is difficult: after 13 years, 270,000 people have been used, and some places are in conflict and resistance. According to ancient books, two important figures were beheaded during Dayu's water control process: co–workers and Liu Xiang. Are the two beheaded people on the front of the drawing board?

Sun Wei Dong

Do By
Intermediate Shao

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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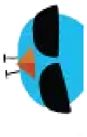

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Cool Bird Column | Let’s talk about Huang Di’s grandson this issue —— ??

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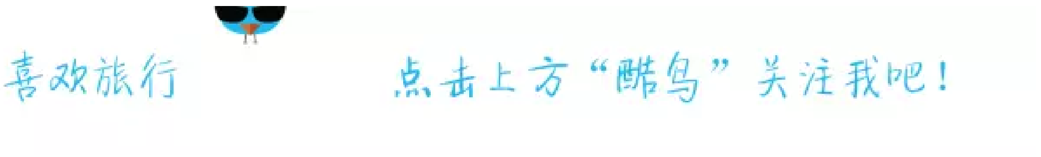
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This is not archaeology,
Nor science,
This is to find the root and ask the ancestor,

This is the way of a scientist.

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6.8 The grandson of the Huang Di ——„

(This issue)

According to the order of the three emperors and the five emperors, the emperor was „ ?? . According to the history of 《 × Wudi Benji 》, Huang Di has 25 sons, of which the eldest son is Xuansheng and the second son is Changyi. ?? Te is Changyi's son, the grandson of Huang Di. Legend has it that Huang Di has been in power for a hundred years. After Huang Di collapsed, his sons may have died, so his grandson ?? bit. ?? The son is poor cicada. Since he did not become a device, he did not pass it on to him as a person. Instead of passing the emperor to him, he chose the emperor as the successor. The emperor's nephew is the great-grandson of Huang Di, and the grandson of the eldest son of Huang Di. The emperor passed the throne of the emperor to his eldest son's heart, and was later replaced by his other son Yao. After Shun Huang Emperor, he was the seventh-grandson of ?? 岆, four generations lower than Yao. Starting with the poor cicada, the son of Shun's ancestors were all six generations, that is, civilians. Dayu is a direct grandson of ?? Ten, and he is the same generation as Yao. It can be seen that many of the positions of the emperors during the Fifth Emperor were not passed down from father to son, but they were all passed between the descendants of the Huang Emperor.

According to the order of Pharaoh during the ancient Egyptian dynasty, Ka may have been double falcon before (Figure 1). This pharaoh's name has two opposing eagles, which the archaeological world calls ”double falcon”, which can be translated as “Double Eagle”. Some scholars believe that the pronunciation is Dju or Nebwy. The pronunciation seems to be completely incompatible with ??(zhuan)볊(xu). Note that the pronunciation of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs was interpreted by the French based on the Rosta monument carved in 196 BC, and the pronunciation may have changed a lot. From this perspective, the pronunciation of Dju and Xu is still a bit similar. Interestingly, the image of the double eagle is somewhat similar to the word writing method of ?? -frame. Will he be ???

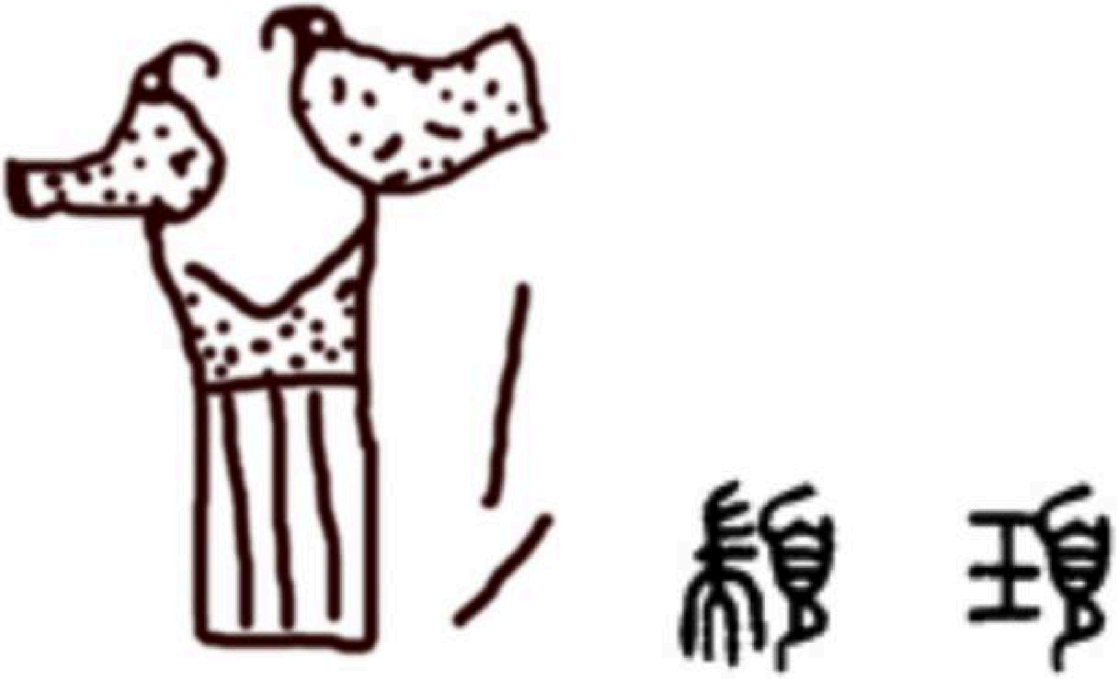

Figure 1 The seal of Double Falcon, Pharaoh of the former dynasty of ancient Egypt. Quoted from "Dynasty 00" Naqada IIc (IIC) IIIa2 (IIIA2), by FrancescoRaffaele, some people think that at the foot of the eagle is the word “ Mountain ” in ancient Egypt. On the right is the “„TAG1> of the golden seal. The right side of these two words is a bit similar to the status quo of birds.

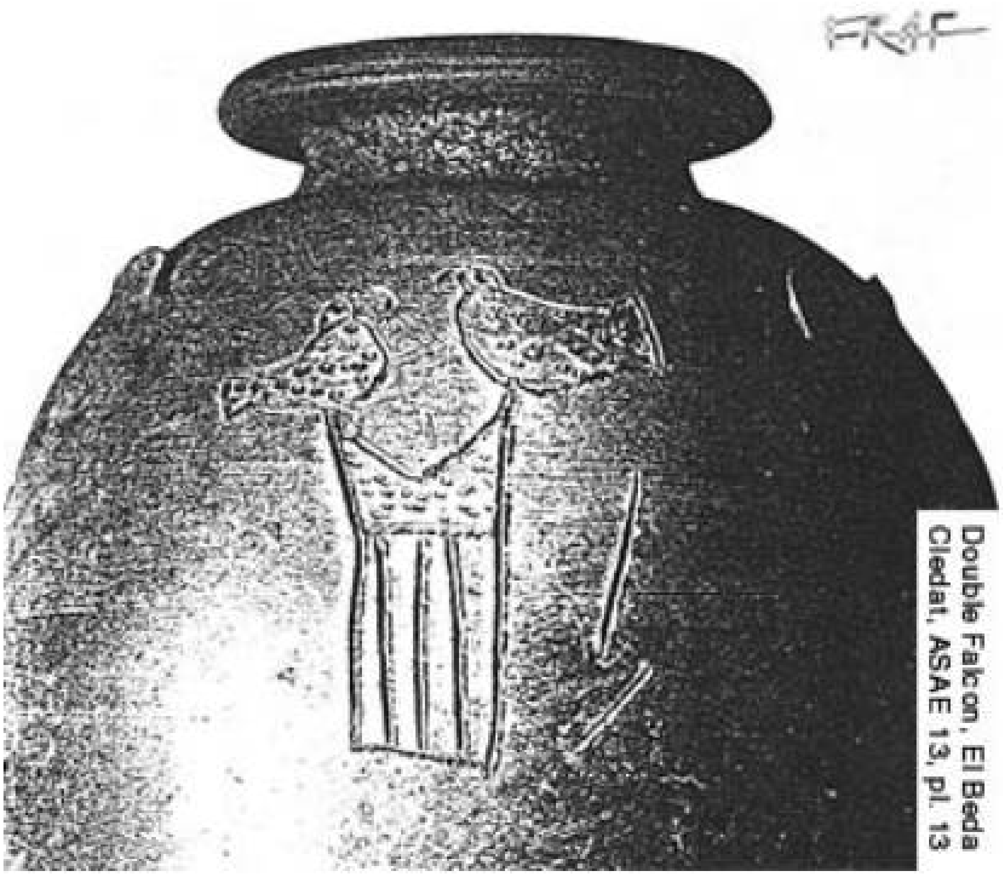

Figure 2 Seal of Double Falcon, Pharaoh of the former dynasty of ancient Egypt. Quoted from "Dynasty 00" Naqada IIc (IIC) IIIa2 (IIIA2), by FrancescoRaffaele

Pharaoh Double Falcon was first by archaeologist M in 1910. J. Found in the Clédat Nile Delta. A pot engraved with Double Falcon was found in the delta area in 1912. At first many people thought he might be a pharaoh in Lower Egypt. In recent years, archaeologists have successively discovered the cultural relics of Double Falcon in Abydos, Sinai Peninsula, and Canaan in Upper Egypt. It can be inferred that Double Falcon's ruling area is similar to Pharaohs such as Ka, Ro, and it is at least from Upper Egypt to Israel today.

《History × The five emperors' book 》 records ?? 猋: “ North to the Houling, South to the Corner, West to Runsha, East to Pangmu. ” The scope of rule is also very large. It seems to be similar to Double Falcon.

The current indication that Double Falcon may be „ clues is: 1. The emperor is Ka, and Double Falcon is the pharaoh before Ka; 2. Double Falcon's writing is somewhat similar to ?? 's seal; 3. The scope of Double Falcon's rule is as wide as ?? ɰ. But to prove that DoubleFalcon is „ echo, more evidence is needed now. A possible breakthrough is to verify whether the hills, cross-toes, quicksands and flat woods in the history have corresponding places in ancient Egypt. Among these four places, quicksand can be the current Sahara desert. Where are the other three places? Need to wait for more archaeological evidence.

Sun Wei Dong

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Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编
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When did the cool bird column | Week leave ancient Egypt?

Original Sun Wei Dong Cool Bird Travel Network April 06, 2016 06:14

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Where do the Chinese come from?

According to the history of 《 × Zhou Benji 》: “ Queen, childless. In the last year, after the summer, the government of the aftermath of the summer is declining, and it is not necessary to run between Rongdi by losing his official. ” Here it is said that

“Summer political decay ” is a relatively vague statement. “ Decline ” originally meant a raincoat woven with grass. Here is the meaning of getting weaker. But to what extent is it weakening? Are the princes separate or the entire regime overthrown? Shi Ji did not give a clear statement.

According to the history of 《 × Xia Benji 》 records that there are 17 emperors in Xia: Dayu-Qi-Taikang-Zhongkang-Xiao-Xiao Kang-Yu-Huo-Mang-Leak-Non- ?? - ?? -Kunga-Kao- Hair-cobu. This is obviously much less than the pharaohs of ancient Egypt. Ancient Egypt compiled a list of 76 pharaohs in the twentieth dynasty (about 1000 BC).

Is this “ post-summer political decline ” the end of the First Dynasty? The first dynasty in ancient Egypt has experienced 10 pharaohs since Narmer. However, the last two pharaohs are not sure, as if all three pharaohs were in power in the same year. Or it may be a pharaoh's different year number. Whether it is ten or eight, it is inconsistent with the record of Emperor Xia 17 in the history.

So, does “ post-summer political decline ” refer to the end of “Early Dynasty Period”(Early Dynasty Period)? Interestingly, “ the early dynasty ” includes the first and second dynasties. The second dynasty started with Hotepsekhemwy and experienced 11 pharaohs, but 2 of them were not sure or just renamed.

If the uncertain pharaoh is removed, there will be 17 pharaohs throughout the early dynasty. Consistent with the number of emperors in the recorded summer dynasty.

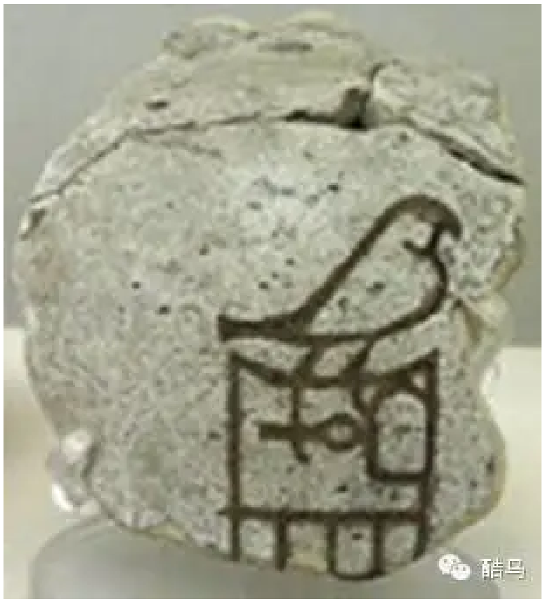

Figure 1 The name of Hor-Aha. Quoted from Wikipedia

It is generally believed that around 3050-3100 BC, the first dynasty of ancient Egypt began. Its first pharaoh was Narmer (or Menes), followed by Hor-Aha, Djer, Djet, Den (Merneith once listened to politics?), Anedjib, Semerkhet, Qa'a, Hotepsekhemwy (most likely First Pharaoh of the Second Dynasty Sneferka, Horus Bird), Raneb, Nynetjer, Wadjenes (or Weneg), Senedj, Sekhemib (Peribsen, Neferkara I, Aaka?), Periben Senedj (or Sekhemib?), Khasekhemwy. These pharaohs ruled ancient Egypt “ early dynasty ”. Can these pharaoh's names correspond to Emperor Xia one by one? It is worth in-depth study.

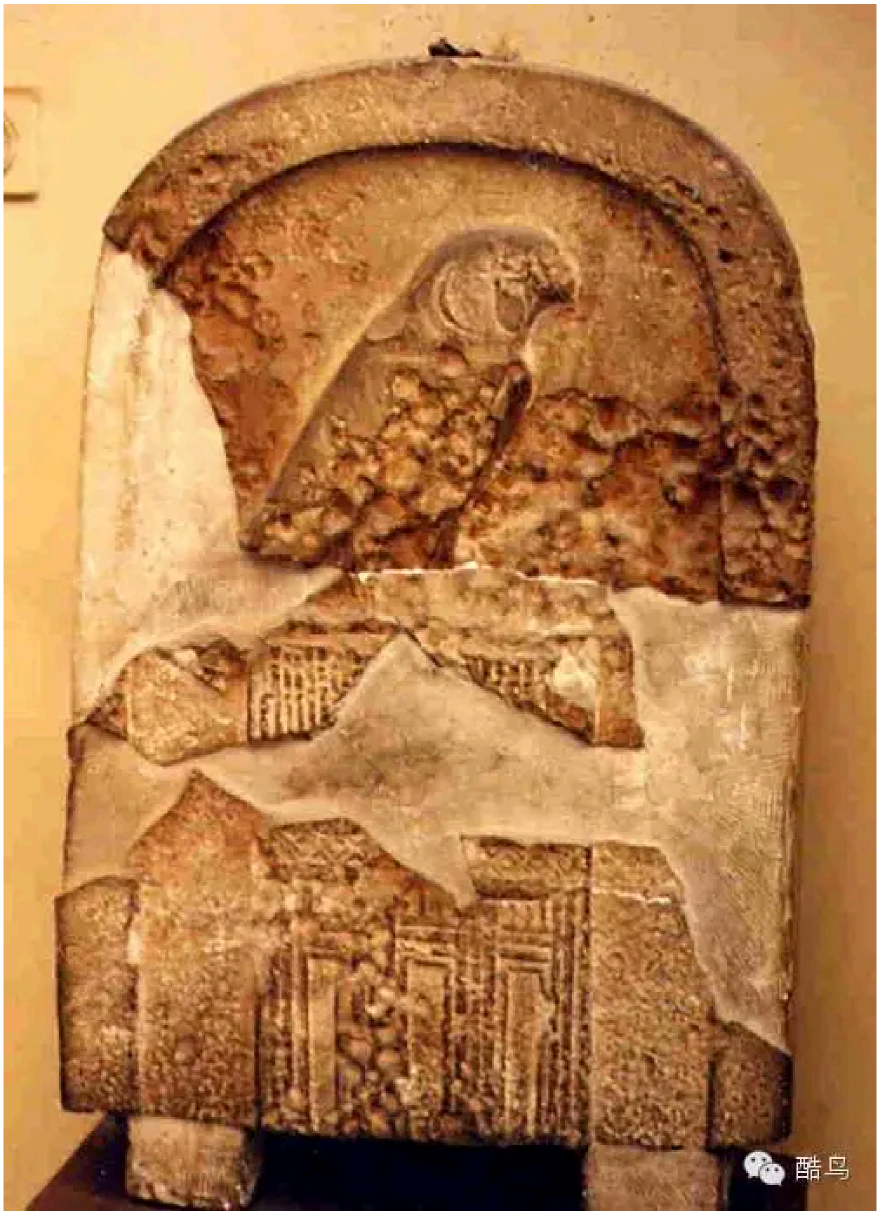

Figure 2 Pharaoh Djer quoted from Wikipedia By Udimu-Cairo, Egyptian Museum, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=9590376

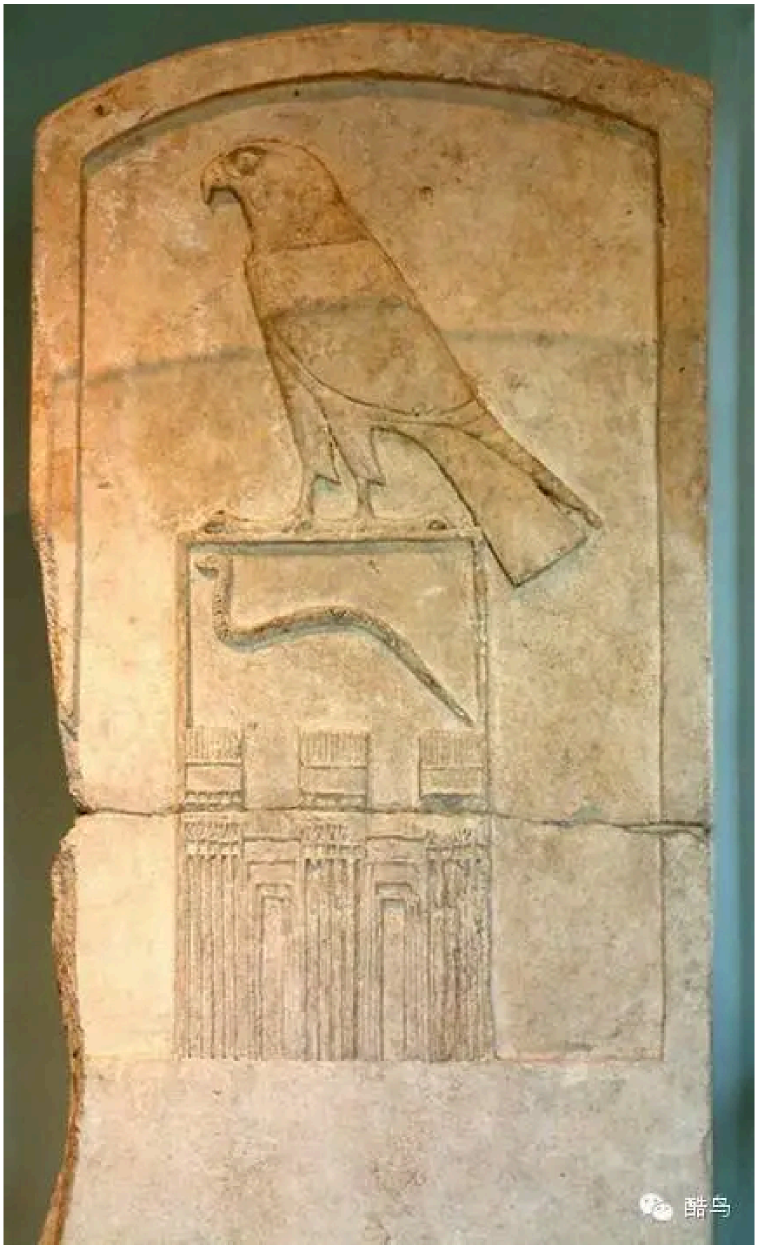

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Figure 3 Pharaoh Djet quoted from Wikipedia CC BY-SA 1.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/ w/index.php? curirid=47183

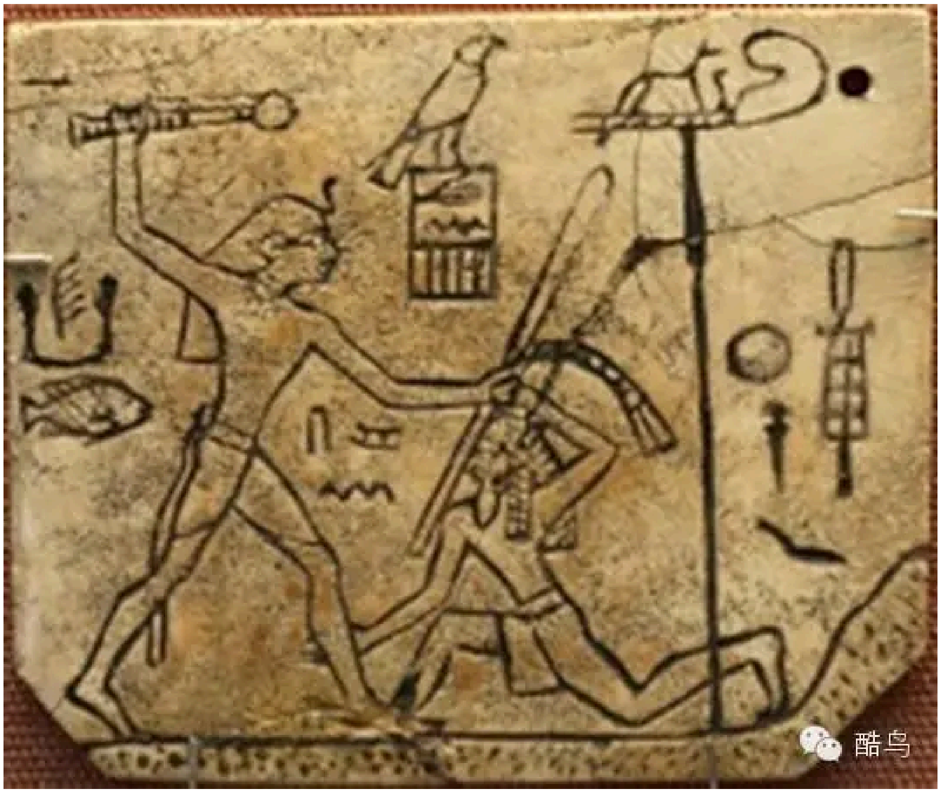

Figure 4 Pharaoh Den, quoted from Wikipedia.

To correspond the ancient Egyptian pharaoh to the prince of the summer dynasty, it is necessary to have verifiable records and archaeological discoveries. Figure 4 records the picture of the fifth pharaoh Den of the first dynasty in ancient Egypt hitting his enemies with a scepter. The enemy who was hit in the figure was curly hair. Experts speculated that it was from Asia. The hieroglyph on the right side of the sculpture was " the first time to hit the East (the enemy) ". Archaeologists believe that the enemy that Den conquered was Iuntju (from the east, which means a person with a hunting bow and arrow "peoples with hunting bows").

Regarding the summer dynasty, there is the legend of Shao Kang Zhongxing: Hou Yi is a poor monarch who shoots well. He took advantage of Taekang's indulgence in hunting, usurped the power of the summer dynasty, and turned Taekang and Zhongkang into puppets. Later, Hou Yi's house slave cold ?? killed Hou Yi, and then chased down the summer emperor " Xia Xixiang" who was driven away by Hou Yi, and completely usurped the summer regime. Fortunately, Xiang's wife " escaped from the dog cave ?? ", returned to her natal family, and gave birth to Xiang's belly Shao Kang. When Shao Kang grew up, he defeated the cold ?? and achieved a summer eclipse. Is the above story about Pharaoh Den the story of Shokang Zhongxing?

There are several similarities to Shaokang in this picture: 1. Den defeated " archery "; Hou Yi was the most powerful shooter in ancient my country in legend. 2. The enemy hit in the figure is an enemy from the east; according to ancient records, Hou Yi is a poor country and belongs to “ East Yi” from the east of summer. 3. Luntju and “ have a poor pronunciation of ”. 4. There is a dog in the upper right spear on the screen, and a hole in the front of the dog. What does this pattern mean? Is it related to the escape of “ from the dog hole after ”?

The biggest problem with this correspondence is: according to the history of 《 × Summer course 》 has “ phase ” between Zhongkang and Shokang. But there is no other pharaoh between Djet and Den. Isn't Xiang really becoming an emperor, so there is him in our legend, and there is no his name in the list of Pharaohs in ancient Egypt? Is the archaeological world incorrectly inferring the order of ancient Egyptian pharaohs?

It is worth noting that Den's mother Merneith is also a very important person. Historians believe that she once listened to politics. And her mausoleum is also prominent in the Royal Mausoleum of Abydos.

As Shao Kang's belly, his mother's post- ?? should play a key role in politics.

Is the post ?? related to Merneith? ?? The name with Merneith is the sound of M starting.

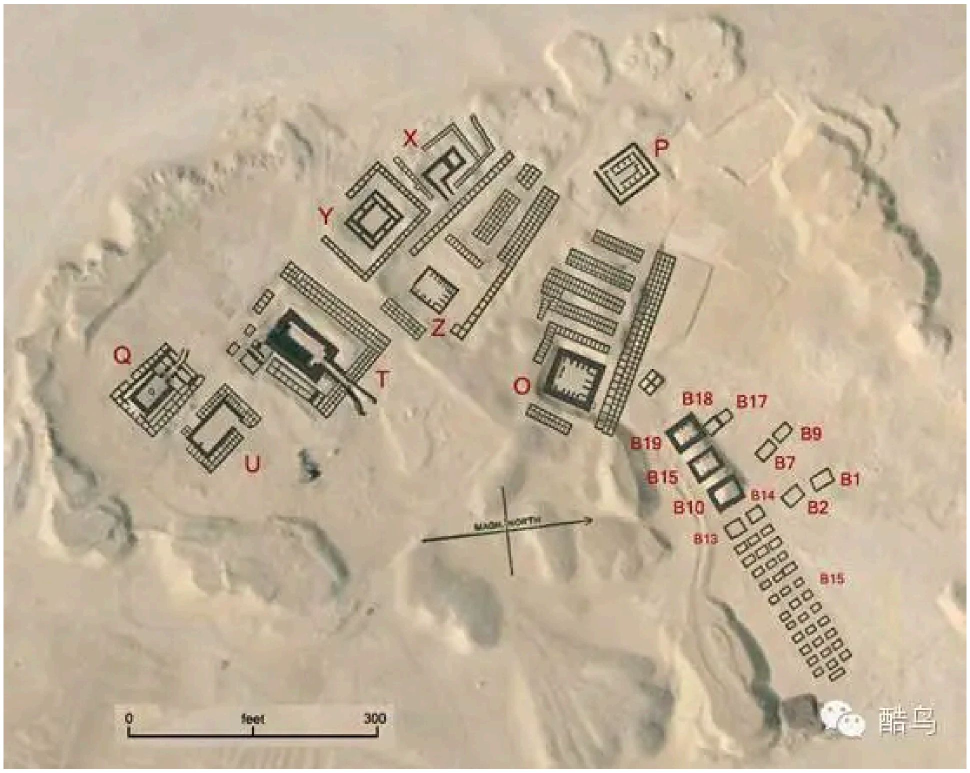

Figure 5 The Royal Greenhouse of Abydos, ancient Egypt. B17/B18 — Narmer, B10/B15/B19 — Aha, O — Djer, Z — Djet, Y — Merneith, T — Den, X—< Anedjib,

By AbyeiSatMap.jpg: PLstromderivative work: JMCC1 (talk)–AbydosSatMap.jpg, CC0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/ w/index.php? curid=16238710

The ancient Egyptian archaeological community generally believed that the pharaoh after Den might be Anedjib. But the relationship between Den and Anedjib is not clear. And Pharaoh Semerkhet behind Anedjib is Den's son. In this way, Anedjib's status seems awkward. Who is he?

Figure 5 is the famous Royal Greenhouse of Abydos in ancient Egypt. It is worth noting that Anedjib's tomb is north of Den's tomb, close to the tombs of predecessors Djet and Djer. From this point of view, it is clear that Anedjib is earlier than Den. More importantly, Anedjib's tomb is connected to Den's mother Merneith's tomb. It is likely that Anedjib and Merneith are husband and wife. They are not burial, indicating that the time difference between their deaths is far away. During the ancient Egyptian dynasty, Pharaoh died, and their concubines often voluntarily buried. Merneith is rare, has no burial, and has a tomb with the same specifications as Pharaoh. These all seem to be the right number. If so, Anedjib should be “ phase ”. Instead of Den's successor.

As a result, the emperor of summer given in the history of 《 and the pharaohs of the ancient Egyptian early dynasty (first and second dynasties) have a good correspondence: Narmer-Dayu, Hor-Aha- Kai, Djer-Tai Kang, Anedjib-phase, Merneith- ?? , Den-Sha Kang.

Another point is that the names of the three pharaohs Djer, Djet and Den have the pronunciation of “D”. In ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, D's symbols were expressed in one of the three gods of ancient Egypt “Djed” (Figure 6). Archaeologists generally believe that Djed means stability. In the early days of ancient Egypt, did Djed mean “Kang”? If yes, then the correspondence between Djer, Djet, and Den, Pharaoh and Tai Kang, Zhong Kang, and Shao Kang has another layer.

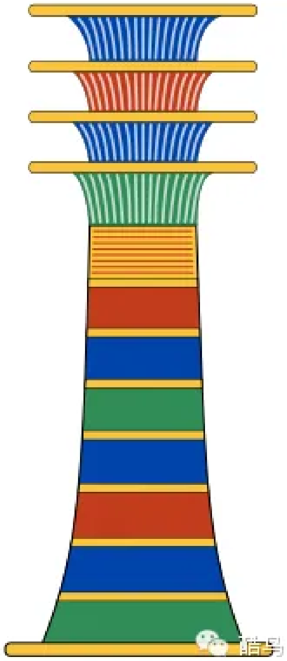

Figure 6 Ancient Egyptian important artifact Djed means stable. Quoted from Wikipedia. By Jeff Dahl-Own work, GFDL, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3323308

If these inferences are correct, then the time for our weekly ancestors to leave ancient Egypt should be at the end of the early dynasty around 2686 BC, which is 《 the historical decline of 》 as stated in the history of " ". The early dynasties of ancient Egypt included the first and second dynasties, which lasted about 400 years, consistent with the legendary summer dynasty.

It is worth noting that about 2686 BC was about 1,000 years earlier than the beginning of the business dynasty (about 1650 BC). According to the legend of the overthrow of Xia by the merchant, the history of summer recorded by the ancestors of Zhou Dynasty was added to the start time of the business, and the conclusion that the summer dynasty began in about 2000 BC. This should be the reason why the history of summer recorded in our historical classics is 1,000 years later than the history of ancient Egypt.

This can also answer a question often asked by netizens: Since our ancestors are from ancient Egypt, why don't we build a pyramid here? This is because the pyramid slowly developed after the Third Dynasty. The pyramids in ancient Egypt were basically built between the Third Dynasty and the Thirteenth Dynasty. If our ancestors of the Zhou Dynasty left ancient Egypt at the end of the Second Dynasty, then ancient Egypt had no habit of building pyramids. In the Haykes overthrew the thirteenth dynasty of ancient Egypt and established the fifteenth dynasty, ancient Egypt stopped building pyramids. If the ancestors of our business dynasty were a branch of Haykes, the business dynasty would not build a pyramid. This is consistent with the legend that the tomb of Zhongshang Tang is very simple.

Figure 7 is the cemetery of Den Pharaoh, the first dynasty of ancient Egypt discussed earlier. There is no pyramid. Can we compare DNA with him?

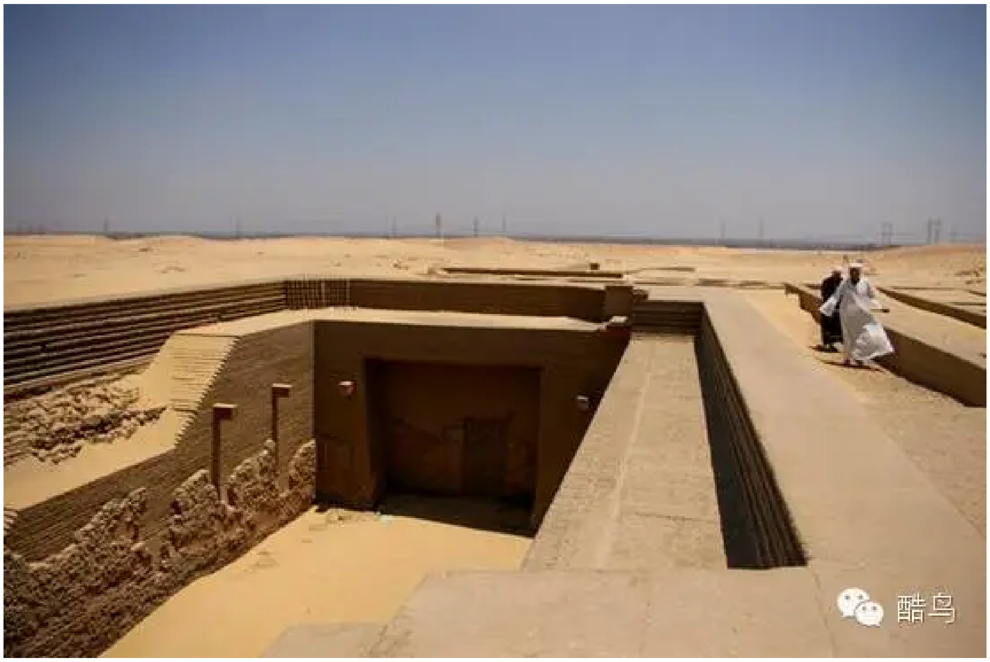

Figure 7 The tomb of Den Pharaoh, the first dynasty of ancient Egypt. This person may be Shaokang in the summer. Quoted from Wikipedia

Sun Wei Dong

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

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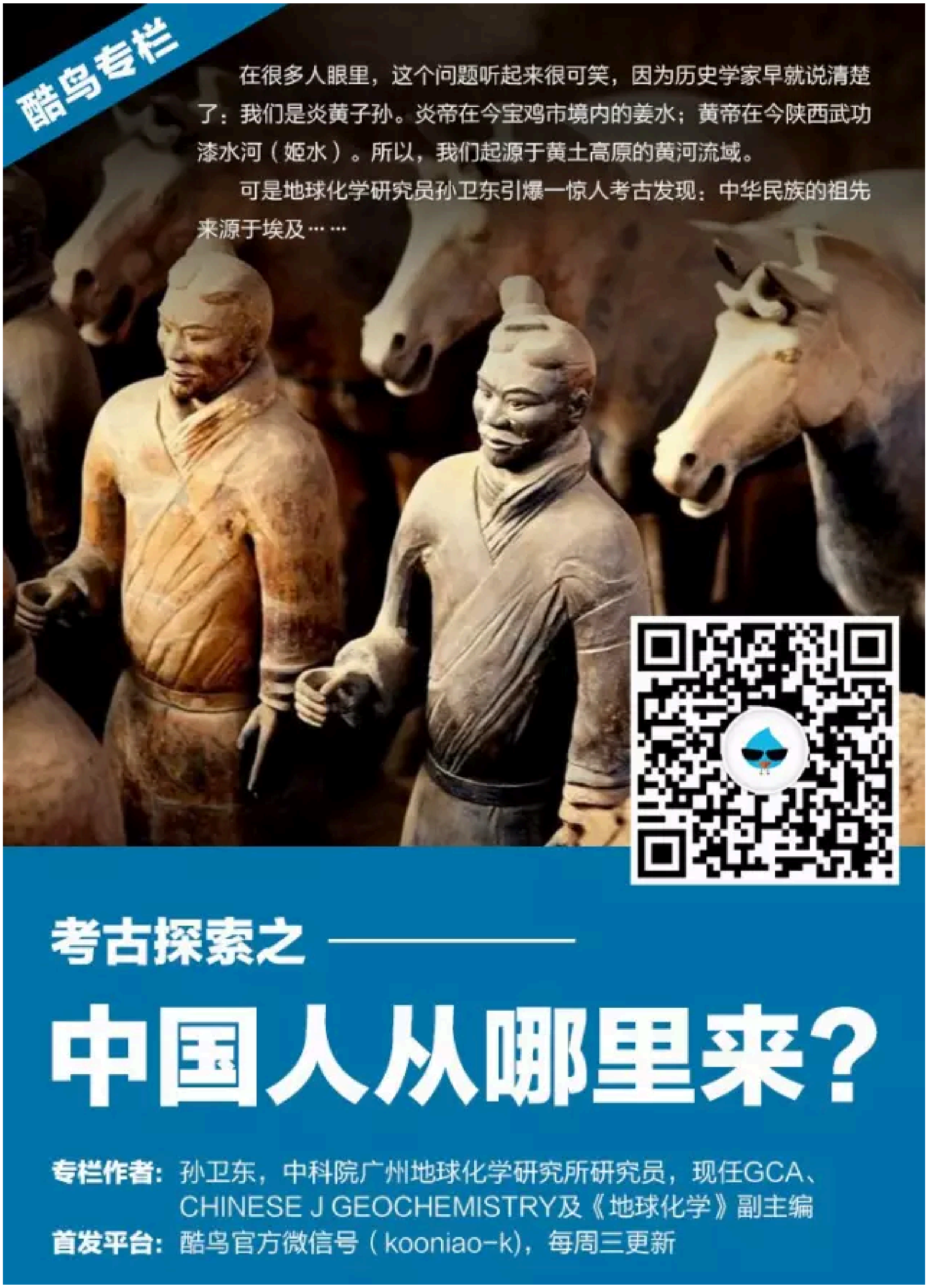

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可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

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中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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Original Sun Wei Dong Cool Bird Travel Network April 14, 2016 10:01

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Cool Bird Column | Let's talk about the grandson of Huangdi ——„

6.9 When did Zhou leave ancient Egypt?

Cool Bird Column | When did Zhou leave ancient Egypt?

6.10 It is the times that the ancestors of Zhou Dynasty left ancient Egypt

(This issue)

I said earlier that our ancestors of Zhou Dynasty left ancient Egypt around 2686 BC. When I introduced Professor Zhang Yuzhong's views on this history to Professor Zhang Yuzhong in the major of scientific and technological archaeology, it coincided with the presence of friends from the archaeological community such as Vice President Li Hong of the Henan Museum. The first question raised by Dean Li is, if so, how to explain “Ilo Exhausted and Summer Death”? This is a very good question.

The ancient books recorded the summer dynasty in the “ Ilo” river. In the summer of 1959, Mr. Xu Xusheng, a well-known Chinese archaeologist, discovered the ancient ruins of Ermi near Luoyangyan. According to ancient records, it is inferred that it is the capital of Xia. A lot of work in Xia Shang Zhou Dai is carried out around two miles. The key ancient record is “Cheillo exhausted and died in summer ”.

According to 《 Mandarin Zhou 》 《 Sichuan Shuangbo Yangfu's theory of the death of West Zhou 》: “Cheillo died in summer, and the river died in business. ” The archaeological community believes that “Ilo” refers to the section after the convergence of Yishui and Luoyang near Luoyang. The river refers to the Yellow River. Both the I River and the Luo River are tributaries of the Yellow River. After the two rivers meet, they are called “Ilo River”, which is more than thirty kilometers long. The entire Ilo River is very small, with a watershed area of less than 20,000 square kilometers. According to hydrological data, the minimum runoff recorded in the past few decades is less than 1 cubic meter/second. Such a small river, historically, has the potential to cut off at any time. How can we decide the survival of summer?

The Ilo Plain is even more pitiful, full of calculations (plus the valley terraces) but about 1,000 square kilometers. How can such a small place sustain the summer of “Land of Wanbang ”. According to the history of 《 × In the summer season 》, Dayuji Water used 270,000 people in Kyushu. If these 270,000 people are all in the Ilo Plain, the population density of the Ilo Plain exceeds 270 people per square kilometer. This figure is twice the population density of our country today. It is worth noting that even if all the strong labor is involved in water treatment, the number of people involved in water treatment will not reach half of the total population. Such population density needs to be doubled to more than 540 people per square kilometer. Will we have such high agricultural productivity four or five thousand years ago? Moreover, the Ilo River is so small, does it require such great energy to govern? If Dayu governs the Yellow River, why does Xia's fate be controlled by a small river?

The history book claims that there are tens of thousands of princes in summer and three thousand princes in business. Summer should be stronger than business. Why “Ilo died in summer and river died in business ”? The disasters that caused the depletion of the Yellow River and the depletion of the Ilo River are not at an order of magnitude. A small river dried, and the luxurious summer dynasty died? It is really unreasonable.

If the “Ilo” river is the “Nile” river, the intensity and influence of the disaster are comparable.

So in ancient Egypt, was there a drought before and after the end of the Second Dynasty? Have. Two important cultural relics document a seven-year continuous drought in the late Second Dynasty and early Third Dynasty. It is unclear whether these two records are an incident.

In 1884, the famous British archaeologist, a member of the Royal Society, Flinders Petrie began archaeology in ancient Egypt. He received £250 per month for archaeological funding, hired 170 workers, and made a series of significant progress. In 1887, his funds were over, but he still did not want to leave Egypt, hoping to receive further funding. During this period, he took a boat to investigate the Nile. One of the important discoveries is that he discovered thousands of mole cliff carvings on the island of Sheikh (Sehel) near Aswan. Among them are the famous Great Famine Stone (Famine Stele). The stone tablet is actually a cliff stone carved. In the gray granite (the archaeological world considers it to be granite, the appearance should be flashy rock, Figure 1), a rectangular inscription is made and long text is engraved. Note that the text is a vertical version, indicating that not all ancient Egypt was written in horizontal versions.

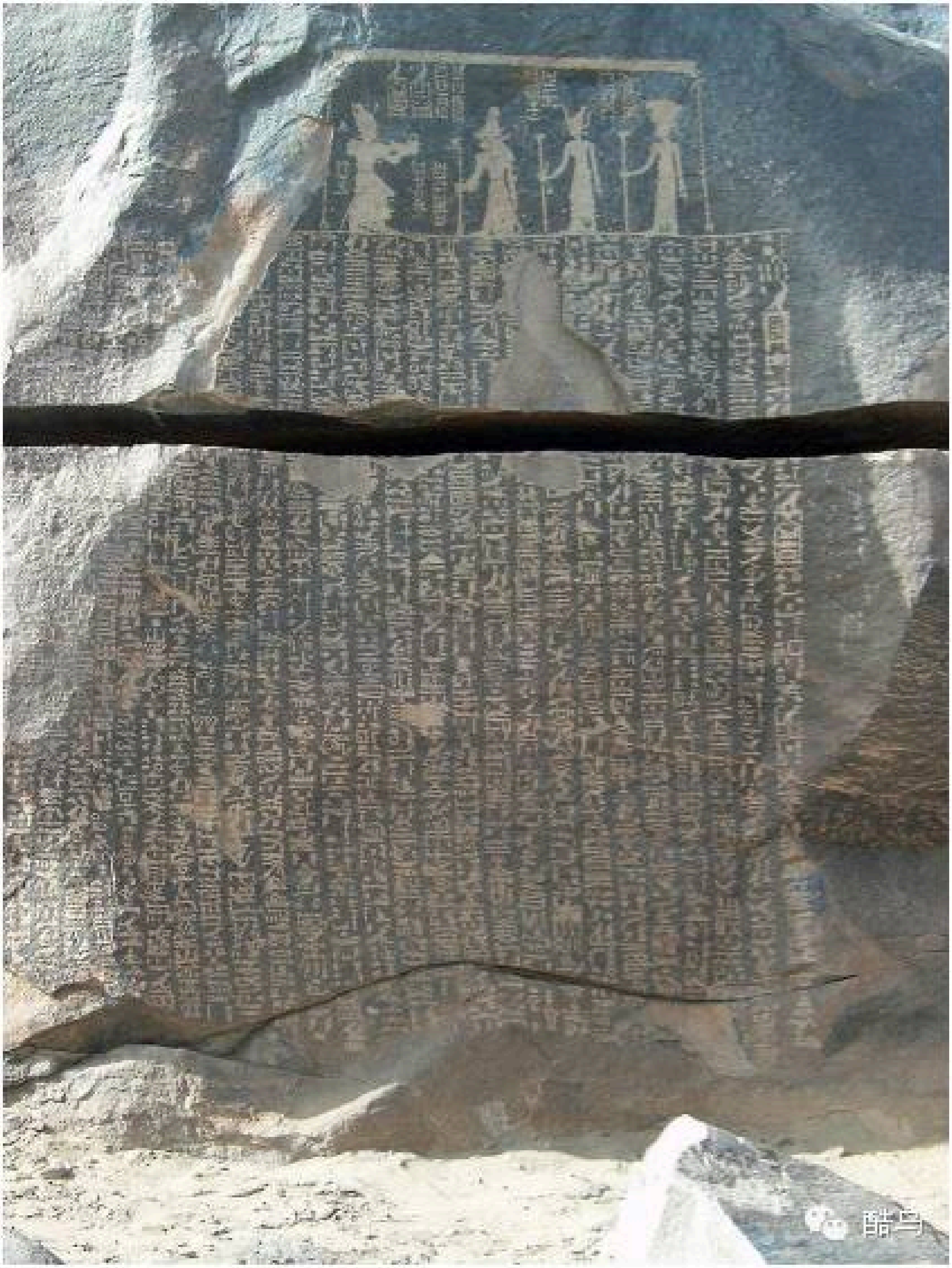

Figure 1 The famous famine monument in ancient Egypt (Famine Stele). It was discovered by British archaeologist Petrie. Quoted from Wikipedia By http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Famine_stela.jpg, PublicDomain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=825993

Since the French ancient Egyptian archaeologist Paul Barguet translated this famine monument in 1953, many scholars have studied it. The experts inferred from fonts and other details that this cliff stone carving may have been carved between 205 and 180 BC, recording the story of the 18th year of the first Pharaoh Djoser in the third dynasty of ancient Egypt. Many people were starved to death during a seven-year drought and famine. In order to eliminate the scourge, Pharaoh sacrificed to the gods.

Similar to this mole cliff stone carving, Boachim Friedrich Quack, an expert in ancient German secular bodies (a type of ancient Egyptian script), also recorded a 7-year drought in ancient Egypt. It only happened at the end of the Second Dynasty, the Pharaoh period of Neferkasokar, about 2740 BC. Some people think it is an event, and I speculate that the two drought records are likely to be different events. After all, the time is decades apart.

I personally think that this seven-year-old drought and famine during Pharaoh Djoser's rule may be what the ancients said “Ilo Exhaust ”.

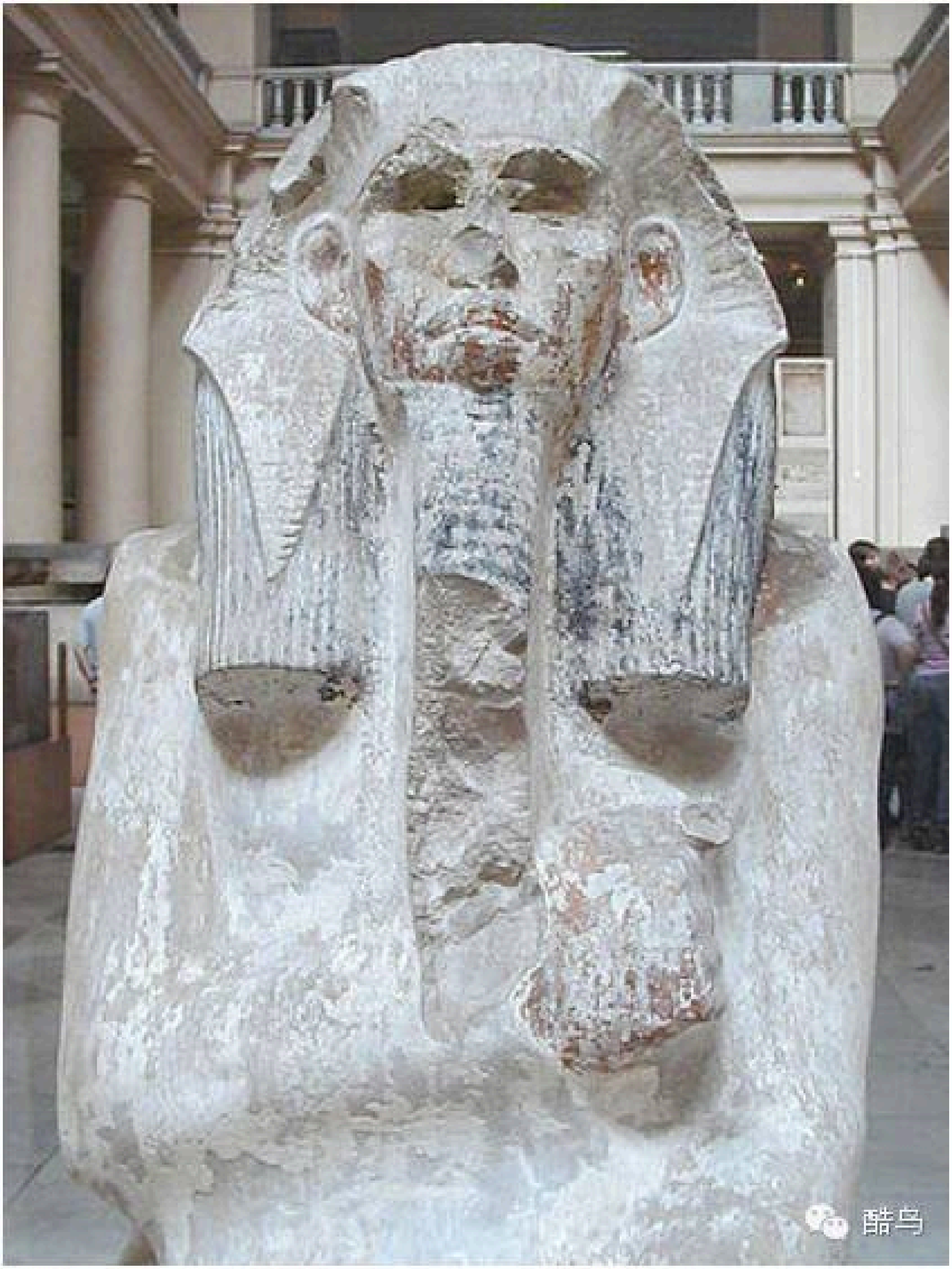

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Figure 2 The statue of Pharaoh Djoser, who was unearthed in 1924-25. This is the first real-person statue of ancient Egypt discovered so far. Quoted from Wikipedia. JonBodsworth-http://www.egyptarchive.co.uk/html/cairo_museum_03.html

It is generally believed that Pharaoh Djoser was the founder of the third dynasty in ancient Egypt, and Wikipedia and many scholars classified him as the first pharaoh of the third dynasty. ”The complete Royal Families of Ancient Egypt” co-authored by Aidan Dodson and Dyan Hilton also listed Djoser as the first pharaoh of the Third Dynasty.

In fact, Manetho, an ancient Egyptian historian in the third century BC, believed that Nebka was the first pharaoh of the third dynasty. Some scholars speculate that Djoser was the second pharaoh of the third dynasty.

Interestingly, Djoser's father is currently the last pharaoh Khasekhemwy of the Second Dynasty that most scholars believe is a son-in-law. British archaeologist Wilkinson believes that Djoser is his direct heir based on the name unearthed in the tomb of Khasekhemwy, and there is no other pharaoh.

The question is, since Djoser directly inherited his father's throne, how could he be the founder of the Third Dynasty? This obviously does not meet the standards divided by the ancient Egyptian dynasty. And his heir does not seem to be his son. At this point, he seems to be more like the last pharaoh of the Second Dynasty.

There is also a problem. It is generally believed that Djoser was in place for 19 years. The famine monument mentioned earlier recorded that by Djoser for eighteen years, he sacrificed to the rain and prayed to end the seven-year drought. It can be inferred that Djoser fell in the year when the drought ended or in the second year. This is more in line with common sense: the catastrophe caused public grievances, caused riots, and the regime was overthrown.

As can be seen from Figure 2, Djoser's statue has damaged eyes and nose, lips, and beard. The general statue's nose, lips, and beard are more easily damaged because of protrusion, but the eyes are not vulnerable to damage due to depression. Both eyes of the Djoser statue were severely damaged, most likely man-made damage. Has it been verified that he was overthrown?

If so, then “Ilo exhausted and summer died ” should be Nile (river) exhausted and summer died.

annex

The English translation of The Famine Stela is quoted from Wikipedia.

(Translation from M. Lichtheim. AncientEgyptian Literature: A Book of Readings. Vol. 3, pp. 94-100.)

Year 18 of Horns: Neterkhet; the Kingof Upper and Lower Egypt: Neterkhet; Two Ladies: Neterkhet; Gold-Horus: Djoser; under the Count, Prince, Governor of the domains of the South, Chief of the Nubians in Yebu, Mesir. There was brought to him this royal decree. To let youknow:

I was in mourning on my throne,
Those of the palace were in grief,
My heart was in great affliction,

Because Hapy had failed to come in time
In a period of seven years.
Grain was scant,
Kernels were dried up,
Scarce was every kind of food.
Every man robbed his twin,
Those who entered did not go.
Children cried,
Youngsters fell,
The hearts of the old were grieving;
Legs drawn up, they hugged the ground,
Their arms clasped about them.
Courtiers were needy,
Temples were shut,
Shrines covered with dust,
Everyone was in distress.

I directed my heart to turn to thepast,
I consulted one of the staff of the Ibis,
The chief lector-priest of Imhotep,
Son of Ptah South-of-his-Wall:
"In which place is Hapy born?
Which is the town of the Sinuous one?
Which god dwells there?
That he might join with me."

He stood: "I shall go toMansion-of-the-Net,
It is designed to support a man in hisdeeds;
I shall enter the House of Life,
Unroll the Souls of Re,
I shall be guided by them."

He departed, he returned to me quickly,
He let me know the flow of Hapy,
His shores and all the things theycontain.
He disclosed to me the hidden wonders,
To which the ancestors had made theirway,
And no king had equaled them since.
He said to me:
"There is a town in the midst ofthe deep,
Surrounded by Hapy, Yebu by name;
It is first of the first,

First nome to Wawat,
Earthly elevation, celestial hill,
Seat of Re when he prepares
To give life to every face.
Its temple's name is'Joy-of-life,'
'Twin Caverns' is the water's name,
They are the breasts that nourish all.

It is the house of sleep of Hapy,
He grows young in it in [his time],
[It is the place whence] he brings theflood:
Bounding up he copulates,
As man copulates with woman,
Renewing his manhood with joy;
Coursing twenty-eight cubits high,
He passes Sema-behdet at seven.
Khnum is the god [who rules] there,
[He is enthroned above the deep],
His sandals resting on the flood;
He holds the door bolt in his hand,
Opens the gate as he wishes.
He is eternal there as Shu,
Bounty-giver, Lord-of-fields,
So his name is called.
He has reckoned the land of the Southand the North,
To give parts to every god;
It is he who governs barley, [emmer],
Fowl and fish and all one lives on.
Cord and scribal board are there,
The pole is there with its beam

....

His temple opens southeastward,
Re rises in its face every day;
Its water rages on its south for aniter,
A wall against the Nubians each day.
There is a mountain massif in itseastern region,
With precious stones and quarry stonesof all kinds,
All the things sought for buildingtemples
In Egypt, South and North,
And stalls for sacred animals,

And palaces for kings,
All statues too that stand in templesand in shrines.

"Their gathered productsare set before the face of Khnum and around him; likewise tall plants andflowers of all kinds that exist between Yebu and Senmut, and are there on theeast and the west.

"There is in the midstof the river-covered by water at its annual flood-a place of relaxation forevery man who works the stones on its two sides.

"There is in the river, beforethis town of Yebu, a central elevation of difficult body which is calledgrf-3bw.

"Learn the names of the gods and goddesses of the temple of Khnum: Satis, Anukis, Hapy, Shu, Geb, Nut, Osiris, Horus, Isis, Nephthys.

"Learn the names of the stonesthat are there, lying in the borderland: those that are in the east and thewest, those [on the shores] of Yebu's canal, those in Yebu, those in the eastand west, and those in the river: bhn, mt3y,

"The names of the precious stonesof the quarries that are in the upper region-some among them at a distance offour iter-are: gold. silver, copper, iron, lapis lazuli, turquoise, thnt, redjasper, k', mnw, emerald, tom-ikr. In addition, nSmt, t3-mhy, hm3gt, ibht,bks-'nh, green eye-paint, black eye-paint, carnelia, shrt, mm, and ochre arewithin this township."

When I heard what was there my heartwas guided. Having heard of the flood <I> opened the wrapped books. <I> made a purification; <I> conducted a procession of the hiddenones; <I> made a complete offering of bread, beer, oxden, and fowl, andall good things for the gods and gob

As I slept in peace, I found the godstanding before me. <I> propitiated him by adoring him and praying tohim. He revealed himself to me with kindly face; he said:

"I am Khnum, your maker!
My arms are around you,
To steady your body,
To safeguard your limbs.
I bestow on you stones upon stones,
That were not found before,
Of which no work was made,
For building temples,
Rebuilding ruins,
Inlaying statues' eyes.

For I am the master who makes,
I am he who made himself,
Exalted Nun, who first came forth,
Hapy who hurries at will;
Fashioner of everybody,
Guide of each man in his hour,
Tatenen, father of gods,
Great Shu, high in heaven!

The shrine I dwell in has two lips,
When I open up the well,
I know Hapy hugs the field,
A hug that fills each nose with life,
For when hugged the field is reborn!
I shall make Hapy gush for you,
No year of lack and want anywhere,
Plants will grow weighed down by their fruit;
With Renutet ordering all,
All things are supplied in millions!
I shall let your people fill up,
They shall grasp together with you!
Gone will be the hunger years,
Ended the dearth in their bins.
Egypt's people will come striding,
Shores will shine in the excellentflood,
Hearts will be happier than everbefore!"

The Donation

I awoke with speeding heart. Freed offatigue I made this decree on behalf of my father Khnum. A royal offering to Khnum, lord of the cataract region and chief of Nubia:

In return for what you have done forme, I offer you Manu as western border, Bakhu as eastern border, from Yebu toKemsat, being twelve iter on the east and the west, consisting of fields andpastures, of the river, and of every place in these miles.

All tenants who cultivate the fields, and the viviers who irrigate the shores and all the new lands that are inthese miles, their harvests shall be taken to your granary, in addition to yourshare which is in Yebu.

All fishermen, all hunters, who catchfish and trap birds and all kinds of game, and all who trap lions in thedesert- I exact from them one-tenth of the take of all of these, and all theyoung animals born of the females in these miles [in their totality<T

One shall give the branded animals forall burnt offerings and daily sacrifices; and one shall give one-tenth of gold,ivory, ebony, carob wood, ochre, carnelian, shrt, diw-plants,, nfw,-plants, allkinds of timber,<TA>

No officials are to issue orders inthese places or take anything from them, for everything is to be protected foryour sanctuary.

I grant you this domain with (its)stones and good soil. No person there----anything from it. But thescribes that belong to you and the overseers of the South shall dwell there asaccountants, listing everything that the kiry-workers, and the smiths, and themaster craftsmen, and the goldsmiths, and the... and the Nubians, and the crew of Apiru, and all corvon

things that every man who works withthem shall give as dues, namely one-tenth of all these. And there shall begin one-tenth of the precious stones and quarrying stones that are brought from the mountain side, being the stones of the east.

And there shall be an overseer whomeasures the quantities of gold, silver, copper, and genuine precious stones, the things which the sculptors shall assign to the gold house, <to>fashion the sacred images and to refit the statues that were damaged, and Everything shall be placed in the storehouse untilone fashions anew, when one knows everything that is lacking in your temple, sothat it shall be as it was in the beginning.

Engrave this decree on a stela of thesanctuary in writing, for it happened as said, (and) on a tablet, so that thedivine writings shall be on them in the temple twice. He who spits (on it)deceitfully shall be given over to punishment.

The overseers of the priests and thechief of all the temple personnel shall make my name abide in the temple of Khnum-Re, lord of Yebu, ever-mighty.

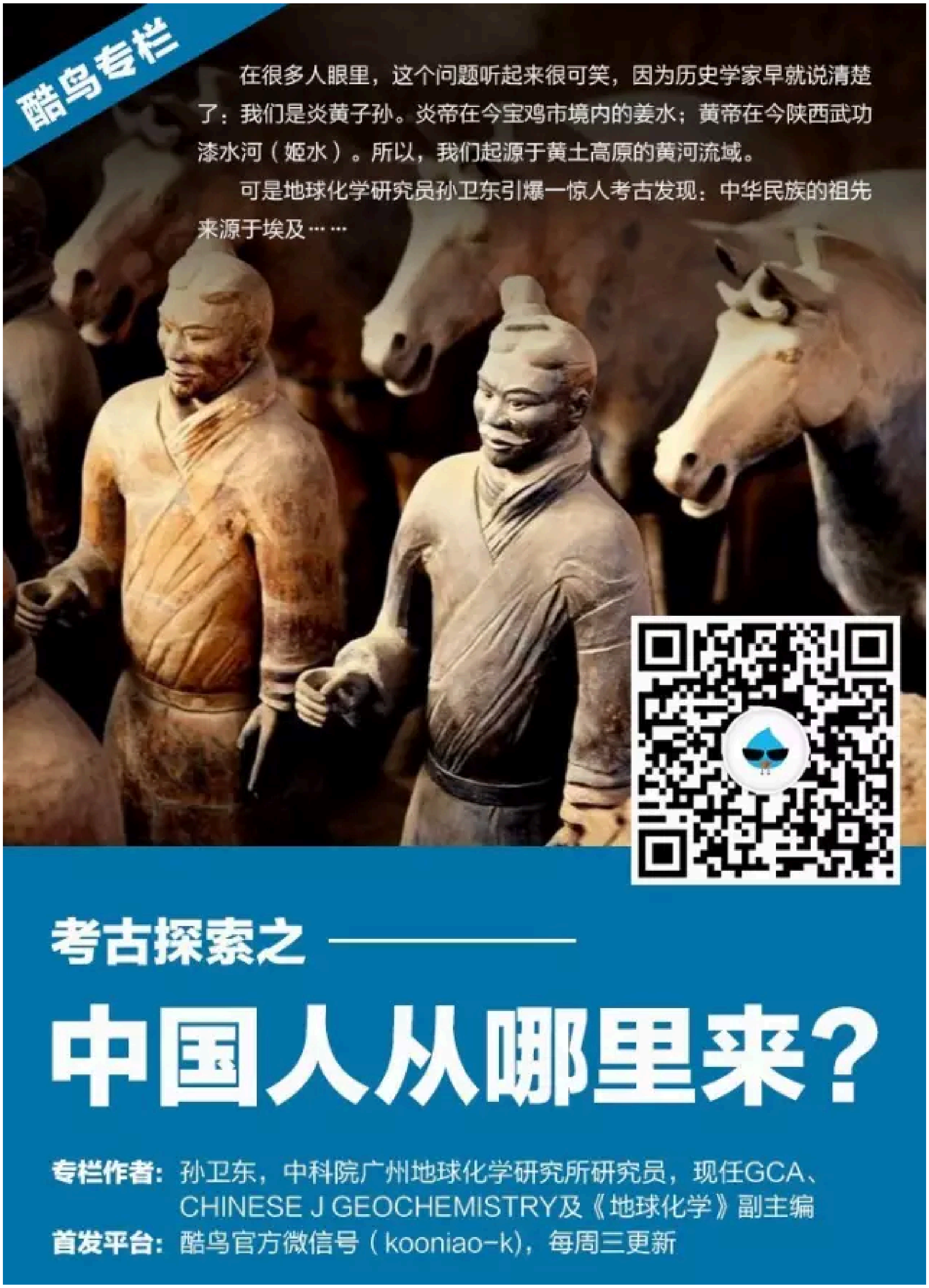
Sun Wei Dong

Sun Wei Dong, male, born in 1966, researcher at the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the associate editor of GCA, Chinese J Geochemistry and 《Earth Chemistry》.

Do By
Intermediate Shao

This article was published by the author Sun Wei Dong authorized the Cool Bird Platform

Reply 【Sun Weidong】 Check the previous article of the Cool Bird column



在很多人眼里，这个问题听起来很可笑，因为历史学家早就说清楚了：我们是炎黄子孙。炎帝在今宝鸡市境内的姜水；黄帝在今陕西武功漆水河（姬水）。所以，我们起源于黄土高原的黄河流域。

可是地球化学研究员孙卫东引爆一惊人考古发现：中华民族的祖先来源于埃及……

考古探索之——

中国人从哪里来？

专栏作者：孙卫东，中科院广州地球化学研究所研究员，现任GCA、CHINESE J GEOCHEMISTRY及《地球化学》副主编

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